

529.5
12625
1876



THE
Illustrated
UNION
HAND BOOK
FOR 1876

— A GIFT —
TO THE SUBSCRIBERS
of the
Cincinnati
WEEKLY TIMES.



Beautiful Teeth, the Crown of Beauty!

FRAGRANT SOZODONT



FOR

Cleansing and Preserving the

TEETH

AND

HARDENING THE GUMS.

SOZODONT contains none of the acrid properties of Tooth Pastes and other Dentrifices, which render them so objectionable. Its embalming or antiseptic property and delicate aromatic fragrance makes it a toilet luxury.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Perfumery.

ONE BOTTLE WILL LAST SIX MONTHS.

It imparts a delightfully refreshing taste and feeling to the mouth, removing all Tartar and Scurf from the teeth, completely arresting the progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already become black by decay.

IMPURE BREATH, caused by Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits or Catarrh is neutralized by Sozodont. 'Tis a healthful beautifier, and a great luxury as a dentrifice. Repulsive Breath is, by its use, rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or lovers will be no longer noticed. It is as harmless as water, and recommended by eminent Dentists, Physicians, Ministers, Literary Men, Bankers, Merchants, etc., throughout the world.

The following eminent Clergymen and their families have used

SOZODONT!

And bear testimony to its excellent qualities. Such names as these speak loudly for SOZODONT:

- REV. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D.D.,
Pastor Presbyterian Church, 5th Av., N. Y.
- REV. B. M. ADAMS,
Pastor of M. E. Church, Duane St., N. Y.
- REV. HEMAN BANGS,
Pastor Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn.
- REV. SAMUEL COOKE, D.D.,
Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place, New York.
- REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D.D.,
Pastor Fourth Universalist Church, N. Y.
- REV. THOMAS DEWITT, D.D.,
Pastor Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette Place, N. Y.
- REV. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D.D.,
Rector of St. Thomas Church, N. Y.
- REV. J. B. WAKELEY,
M. E. City Missionary, 29 Grove St., N. Y.
- REV. N. J. MARSELUS,
Pastor R. D. Church, Bleeker, corner Amos Street, New York.
- REV. W. S. MICKELS,
Pastor Baptist Church, 16th St., N. Y.
- REV. J. P. NEWMAN,
Pastor Bedford St., M. E. Church, N. Y.
- REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D.,
Pastor Church of Messiah, Broadway, N. Y.
- REV. D. S. PARMELEE,
Pastor Union Baptist Church, 22d St., N. Y.
- REV. GEORGE POTTS, D.D.,
Pastor Presb. Church, University Pl., N. Y.
- REV. E. E. RANKIN,
Pastor Presbyterian Church, 42d St., N. Y.
- REV. PETER STRYKER,
Pastor R. D. Church, Broome St., N. Y.
- REV. A. VERREN, D.D.,
Rector Church du St. Esprit, New York.
- REV. T. E. VERMILYE, D.D.,
Pastor of Collegiate D. R. Church, N. Y.

WOMAN'S BEAUTY!

ALL WOMEN

ARE

Not Beautiful!



ALL WOMEN

ARE

Not Beautiful!

Ladies who are not beautiful naturally desire to become so, and those who possess the charm are equally desirous to retain it. How is it to be done? Very easy; there is a harmless and delightful toilet preparation which has been in use for nearly twenty years, and thousands, yes, millions of ladies can testify to its value and efficacy for preserving the skin and beautifying the complexion. This invaluable preparation is known as

LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH."

It removes from the skin, Tan, Freckles, and all other blemishes and discolorations, leaving the skin soft, bright, clear, smooth, white, and beautiful. Many ladies would consider the toilet imperfect without this valuable acquisition.

LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH"

has given entire satisfaction in every instance, and ladies who have once used it will always continue to do so.

LADIES

need have no fear in using this invaluable toilet preparation. It is warranted entirely free from any material injurious to health.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The unprecedented success of LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH" has induced unprincipled persons to imitate and counterfeit it. The genuine preparation has the United States Revenue Stamp engraved on the front label, and the name G. W. LAIRD, blown in the glass on the back of each bottle. No other is genuine. Price, 75 cents.

This most delightful and harmless Toilet preparation is sold by all Druggists & Fancy Goods Dealers.
DEPOT, 5 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

96625
1876

Times Illu

ANNUAL

"A happy New Year!" is the cheerful greeting with which we come to our hundred thousand patrons. They are not merely empty words—they come from the warmth of the heart, and the inspiration of fraternal feeling. The year 1876, we sincerely hope and fervently believe, will be a prosperous and happy one. There is room for just such a year, about this time in the world's history, and it is bound to come.

And with the New Year comes another volume of the **TIMES ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK**. It has always been a most welcome visitor to our patrons, and here it is for 1876, with all its attractive features. Its beauty has been increased by the use of the popular tinted paper, that is so grateful to the eye, and gives such richness to the engravings.

This present to subscribers for the **WEEKLY TIMES** costs us many thousands of dollars each year; and this season, the postage having been

doubled by the last Congress, our expense for post- friends will see that a very large portion of them take the **CINCINNATI WEEKLY TIMES**.

Return this book on or before the
Latest Date stamped below.

University of Illinois Library

MAY 27 1859

JUL 25 1850

ASTRONOMY

In this year there will be
I. A Partial Eclipse generally, except to Asia.
II. An Annular Eclipse Northern Pacific Ocean.
III. A Partial Eclipse.
IV. A Total Eclipse Pacific Ocean.

THE

GEMINI,
THE ARMS.

II

LEO,
THE HEART.

III

LIBRA,
THE REINS.

IV

SAGITTARIUS,
THE THIGHS

V

AQUARIUS,
THE LEGS.

VI



PISCES, Υ THE FEET.

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PLANETS.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♂ Conjunction.	☾ First Quarter.
♁ The Earth.	♃ Jupiter.	♂ Opposition.	☾ Full Moon.
☿ Mercury.	♄ Saturn.	♂ Ascending Node.	☾ Last Quarter.
♀ Venus.	♁ Herschel.	♂ Descending Node.	● New Moon.

THE FOUR SEASONS.

Vernal Equinox—Spring begins—March 20, 0 h. 10 m. Morning.
Summer Solstice—Summer begins—June 20, 8 h. 31 m. Evening.
Autumnal Equinox—Fall begins—September 22, 10 h. 41 m. Morning.
Winter Solstice—Winter begins—December 21, 4 h. 54 m. Morning.

The Sun's Rising and Setting is given in Mean or Clock Time.

RESS.

nps alone
over eight
and dol-
Yet, as it
led by all
lers as an
ble com-
n to the
ve cheer-
r the ex-
If the
nd Hand-
ost them
ore than
p papers,
satisfied
y get a
al more
money.
thstand-
increase
age, we
r send
nd-Book
ree of
is we do

TIMES,
ep the
the pa-
same.
gregate
ll be a
x upon

L161—H41

us, but we hope
it will be made
up by a largely
increased circula-
tion.

The year 1876
brings with it
another Presi-
dential election,
with all its usual-
ly exciting dis-
cussions and his-
torical incidents
greatly increased
by the unprece-
dented condition
of the country.
Every man, and
woman, too, who
can read, will
want to take
some newspaper,
and we hope our

A GIFT TO THE PATRONS OF THE CINCINNATI WEEKLY TIMES.

Beautiful Teeth, the Crown of Beauty!

FRAGRANT SOZODONT



FOR

Cleansing and Preserving the

TEETH

AND

HARDENING THE GUMS.

SOZODONT contains none of the acrid properties of Tooth Pastes and other Dentrifices, which render them so objectionable. Its embalming or antiseptic property and delicate aromatic fragrance makes it a toilet luxury.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Perfumery.

ONE BOTTLE WILL LAST SIX MONTHS.

It imparts a delightfully refreshing taste and feeling to the mouth, removing all Tartar and Scurf from the teeth, completely arresting the progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already become black by decay.

IMPURE BREATH, caused by Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits or Catarrh is neutralized by Sozodont. 'Tis a healthful beautifier, and a great luxury as a dentrifice. Repulsive Breath is, by its use, rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or lovers will be no longer noticed. It is as harmless as water, and recommended by eminent Dentists, Physicians, Ministers, Literary Men, Bankers, Merchants, etc., throughout the world.

The following eminent Clergymen and their families have used

SOZODONT!

And bear testimony to its excellent qualities. Such names as these speak loudly for SOZODONT:

- REV. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D.D.,
Pastor Presbyterian Church, 5th Av., N. Y.
- REV. B. M. ADAMS,
Pastor of M. E. Church, Duane St., N. Y.
- REV. HEMAN BANGS,
Pastor Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn.
- REV. SAMUEL COOKE, D.D.,
Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place, New York.
- REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D.D.,
Pastor Fourth Universalist Church, N. Y.
- REV. THOMAS DEWITT, D.D.,
Pastor Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette Place, N. Y.
- REV. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D.D.,
Rector of St. Thomas Church, N. Y.
- REV. J. B. WAKELEY,
M. E. City Missionary, 29 Grove St., N. Y.
- REV. N. J. MARSELUS,
Pastor R. D. Church, Bleeker, corner Amos Street, New York.
- REV. W. S. MICKELS,
Pastor Baptist Church, 16th St., N. Y.
- REV. J. P. NEWMAN,
Pastor Bedford St., M. E. Church, N. Y.
- REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D.,
Pastor Church of Messiah, Broadway, N. Y.
- REV. D. S. PARMELEE,
Pastor Union Baptist Church, 23d St., N. Y.
- REV. GEORGE POTTS, D.D.,
Pastor Presb. Church, University Pl., N. Y.
- REV. E. E. RANKIN,
Pastor Presbyterian Church, 42d St., N. Y.
- REV. PETER STRYKER,
Pastor R. D. Church, Broome St., N. Y.
- REV. A. VERREN, D.D.,
Rector Church du St. Esprit, New York.
- REV. T. E. VERMILYE, D.D.,
Pastor of Collegiate D. R. Church, N. Y.

WOMAN'S BEAUTY!

ALL WOMEN

ARE

Not Beautiful!



ALL WOMEN

ARE

Not Beautiful!

Ladies who are not beautiful naturally desire to become so, and those who possess the charm are equally desirous to retain it. How is it to be done? Very easy; there is a harmless and delightful toilet preparation which has been in use for nearly twenty years, and thousands, yes, millions of ladies can testify to its value and efficacy for preserving the skin and beautifying the complexion. This invaluable preparation is known as

LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH."

It removes from the skin, Tan, Freckles, and all other blemishes and discolorations, leaving the skin soft, bright, clear, smooth, white, and beautiful. Many ladies would consider the toilet imperfect without this valuable acquisition.

LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH"

has given entire satisfaction in every instance, and ladies who have once used it will always continue to do so.

LADIES

need have no fear in using this invaluable toilet preparation. It is warranted entirely free from any material injurious to health.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The unprecedented success of LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH" has induced unprincipled persons to imitate and counterfeit it. The genuine preparation has the United States Revenue Stamp engraved on the front label, and the name G. W. LAIRD, blown in the glass on the back of each bottle. No other is genuine. Price, 75 cents.

This most delightful and harmless Toilet preparation is sold by all Druggists & Fancy Goods Dealers.
DEPOT, 5 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

92625
1876

THE Times Illustrated Hand-Book FOR 1876.

ANNUAL

"A happy New Year!" is the cheerful greeting with which we come to our hundred thousand patrons. They are not merely empty words—they come from the warmth of the heart, and the inspiration of fraternal feeling. The year 1876, we sincerely hope and fervently believe, will be a prosperous and happy one. There is room for just such a year, about this time in the world's history, and it is bound to come.

And with the New Year comes another volume of the **TIMES ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK**. It has always been a most welcome visitor to our patrons, and here it is for 1876, with all its attractive features. Its beauty has been increased by the use of the popular tinted paper, that is so grateful to the eye, and gives such richness to the engravings.

This present to subscribers for the **WEEKLY TIMES** costs us many thousands of dollars each year; and this season, the postage having been

doubled by the last Congress, our expense for postage has been increased by one-half. Friends will see that a very large portion of them take the **CINCINNATI WEEKLY TIMES**.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS, 1876.

ECLIPSES.

- In this year there will be four Eclipses—two of the Sun and two of the Moon.
- I. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, night of March 9—10. Visible to the world generally, except to Asia and Australia.
 - II. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, March 25. Visible to North America and Northern Pacific Ocean.
 - III. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, Sept. 3. Invisible in North America.
 - IV. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, Sept. 18. Visible to Australia and Southern Pacific Ocean.

THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

ARIES ♈ HEAD AND FACE.

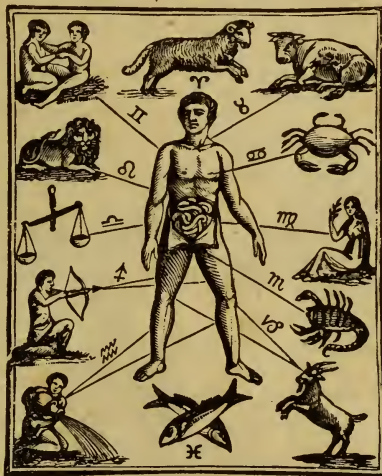
GEMINI,
THE ARMS.
♊

LEO,
THE HEART.
♌

LIBRA,
THE REINS.
♎

SAGITTARIUS,
THE THIGHS
♐

AQUARIUS,
THE LEGS.
♑



TAURUS,
THE NECK.
♉

CANCER,
THE BREAST.
♋

VIRGO,
THE BOWELS.
♍

SCORPIO,
THE SECRETS.
♏

CAPRICORNUS,
THE KNEES.
♐

PISCES, ♓ THE FEET.

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PLANETS.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♊ Conjunction.	☾ First Quarter.
♁ The Earth.	♃ Jupiter.	♋ Opposition.	☾ Full Moon.
☿ Mercury.	♄ Saturn.	♌ Ascending Node.	☾ Last Quarter.
♀ Venus.	♁ Herschel.	♍ Descending Node.	● New Moon.

THE FOUR SEASONS.

- Vernal Equinox—Spring begins—March 20, 0 h. 10 m. Morning.
 Summer Solstice—Summer begins—June 20, 8 h. 31 m. Evening.
 Autumnal Equinox—Fall begins—September 22, 10 h. 41 m. Morning.
 Winter Solstice—Winter begins—December 21, 4 h. 54 m. Morning.

The Sun's Rising and Setting is given in Mean or Clock Time.

ADDRESS.

age stamps alone will be over eight thousand dollars! Yet, as it is regarded by all our readers as an invaluable companion to the **TIMES**, we cheerfully bear the expense. If the **TIMES** and **Hand-Book** cost them a trifle more than the cheap papers, they are satisfied that they get a great deal more for their money.

Notwithstanding the increase of postage, we this year send the **Hand-Book** to all, free of postage, as we do also the **TIMES**, and keep the price of the paper the same. In the aggregate this will be a heavy tax upon us, but we hope it will be made up by a largely increased circulation.

The year 1876 brings with it another Presidential election, with all its usually exciting discussions and historical incidents greatly increased by the unprecedented condition of the country. Every man, and woman, too, who can read, will want to take some newspaper, and we hope our

A GIFT TO THE PATRONS OF THE CINCINNATI WEEKLY TIMES.



THE OLD AND NEW YEAR.

YES, the year is growing old,
And his eye is pale and bleared !
Death, with frosty hand and cold,
Plucks the old man by the beard,
Sorely ! sorely !

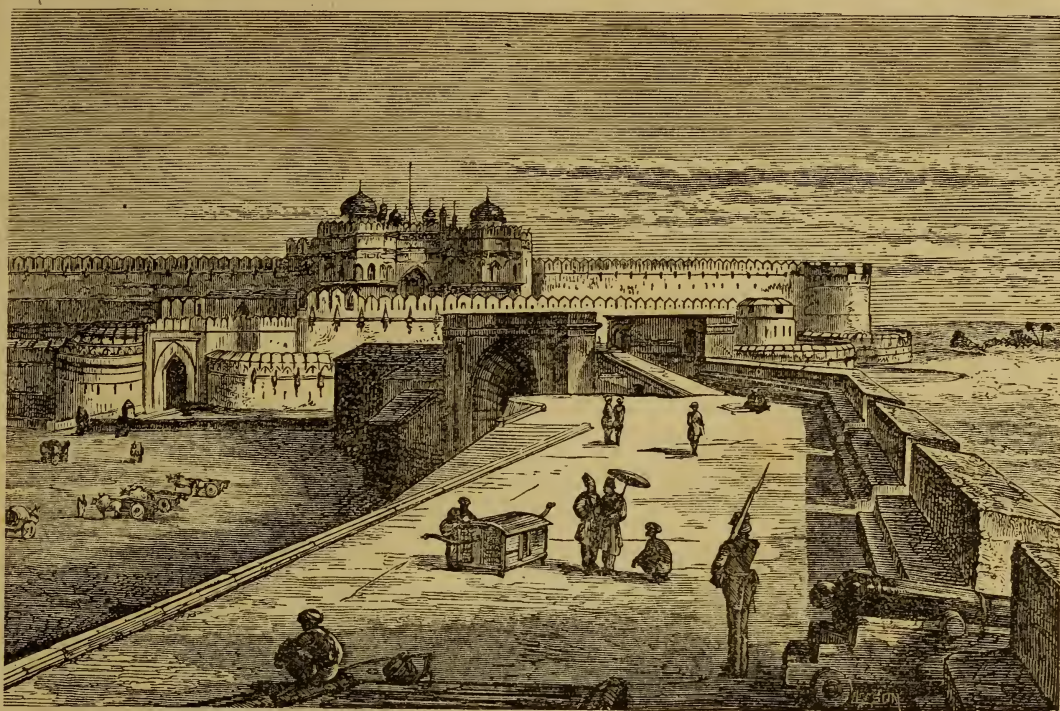
Through woods and mountain passes,
The winds, like anthems, roll ;
They are chanting solemn masses,
Singing : " Pray for his poor soul,
Pray ! pray ! "

And the hooded clouds, like friars,
Tell their beads in drops of rain,
And patter their doleful prayers—
But their prayers are all in vain,
All in vain !

There he stands in the foul weather,
The foolish, fond Old Year,
Crowned with wild flowers and heather,
Like weak, despised Lear,
A King ! a King !

Then comes the summer like day,
Bids the old man rejoice !
His joy ! his last ! O, the old man gray,
Loveth that ever soft voice,
Gentle and low.

* * * * *
Then, too, the Old Year dieth,
And the forests utter a moan,
Like the voice of one who crieth
In the wilderness alone,
" Vex not his ghost ! "



AGRA.

January, 1876.

MOON'S PHASES, { First Quarter.. 4 D. 9 H. 34 M. Morn. | Last Quarter.... 18 D. 2 H. 59 M. Morn.
Full Moon..... 11 D. 0 H. 33 M. Morn. | New Moon 26 D. 7 H. 52 M. Morn.

Days.		New York.				Cincinnati.			Chicago.			Nashville.			Zodiacal Signs.		
Month.	Week.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	High Water.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	South.	Equat'n of time.	Signs
		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	+M. S.	
1	S	7 25	4 43	9 34	11 50	7 20	4 47	9 38	7 29	4 38	9 34	7 12	4 56	9 41	3 58	3 45	☾
2	S	7 25	4 44	10 40	morn.	7 20	4 48	10 42	7 29	4 39	10 41	7 12	4 57	10 43	4 41	4 13	☾
3	M	7 25	4 45	11 46	0 33	7 20	4 49	11 47	7 29	4 40	11 49	7 12	4 57	11 46	5 24	4 41	☾
4	T	7 25	4 46	morn.	1 19	7 20	4 50	morn.	7 29	4 41	morn.	7 12	4 58	morn.	6 09	5 08	☾
5	W	7 25	4 47	0 56	2 10	7 20	4 51	0 56	7 29	4 42	0 59	7 12	4 59	0 52	6 57	5 36	☾
6	T	7 25	4 48	2 09	3 06	7 20	4 52	2 08	7 29	4 43	2 14	7 12	5 00	2 02	7 50	6 02	☾
7	F	7 25	4 49	3 28	4 11	7 20	4 53	3 25	7 29	4 44	3 34	7 12	5 01	3 16	8 49	6 28	☾
8	S	7 25	4 50	4 48	5 20	7 20	4 53	4 43	7 28	4 45	4 55	7 12	5 01	4 33	9 54	6 54	☾
9	S	7 24	4 51	6 04	6 29	7 20	4 54	5 58	7 28	4 46	6 11	7 12	5 02	5 47	11 01	7 19	☾
10	M	7 24	4 52	7 12	7 32	7 20	4 55	7 06	7 28	4 47	7 19	7 12	5 03	6 55	morn.	7 44	☾
11	T	7 24	4 53	rises.	8 27	7 20	4 56	rises.	7 28	4 48	rises.	7 12	5 04	rises.	0 08	8 08	☾
12	W	7 24	4 54	6 39	9 25	7 20	4 57	6 46	7 27	4 49	6 38	7 12	5 05	6 53	1 11	8 31	☾
13	T	7 23	4 55	7 56	10 12	7 19	4 59	8 01	7 27	4 51	7 56	7 11	5 06	8 06	2 08	8 54	☾
14	F	7 23	4 56	9 09	10 54	7 19	5 00	9 12	7 26	4 52	9 09	7 11	5 07	9 14	2 59	9 16	☾
15	S	7 23	4 57	10 17	11 38	7 19	5 01	10 19	7 26	4 53	10 19	7 11	5 08	10 19	3 46	9 37	☾
16	S	7 22	4 58	11 23	eve.	7 18	5 02	11 23	7 26	4 54	11 26	7 11	5 09	11 21	4 30	9 58	☾
17	M	7 22	4 59	morn.	1 06	7 18	5 03	morn.	7 25	4 55	morn.	7 10	5 10	morn.	5 12	10 18	☾
18	T	7 21	5 01	0 27	1 53	7 17	5 04	0 27	7 25	4 57	0 31	7 10	5 11	0 23	5 55	10 38	☾
19	W	7 21	5 02	1 31	2 45	7 17	5 05	1 29	7 24	4 58	1 36	7 09	5 12	1 23	6 38	10 57	☾
20	T	7 20	5 03	2 35	3 40	7 16	5 06	2 32	7 24	4 59	2 41	7 09	5 13	2 24	7 24	11 15	☾
21	F	7 20	5 04	3 38	4 36	7 15	5 07	3 34	7 23	5 00	3 45	7 09	5 14	3 24	8 11	11 32	☾
22	S	7 19	5 05	4 38	5 32	7 15	5 08	4 33	7 22	5 01	4 45	7 08	5 15	4 22	9 01	11 49	☾
23	S	7 18	5 06	5 34	6 28	7 14	5 10	5 28	7 22	5 03	5 41	7 08	5 16	5 17	9 53	12 04	☾
24	M	7 17	5 08	6 23	7 18	7 14	5 11	6 17	7 21	5 04	6 30	7 07	5 17	6 06	10 44	12 19	☾
25	T	7 17	5 09	sets.	8 00	7 13	5 12	sets.	7 20	5 05	sets.	7 07	5 18	sets.	11 35	12 44	☾
26	W	7 16	5 10	5 15	8 43	7 12	5 13	5 22	7 19	5 06	5 13	7 06	5 19	5 30	eve.	12 57	☾
27	T	7 15	5 11	6 22	9 26	7 12	5 14	6 27	7 18	5 07	6 21	7 05	5 20	6 34	1 12	13 00	☾
28	F	7 14	5 12	7 27	10 03	7 11	5 16	7 32	7 18	5 09	7 28	7 05	5 22	7 36	1 56	13 12	☾
29	S	7 14	5 14	8 33	10 38	7 10	5 17	8 36	7 17	5 10	8 34	7 04	5 23	8 38	2 40	13 23	☾
30	S	7 13	5 15	9 40	11 16	7 09	5 18	9 41	7 16	5 11	9 42	7 03	5 24	9 41	3 23	13 33	☾
31	M	7 12	5 16	10 47	11 59	7 08	5 19	10 47	7 15	5 12	10 51	7 02	5 25	10 45	4 07	13 42	☾



FLEET BEFORE CADIZ.

February, 1876.

MOON'S PHASES, { First Quarter.. 2 D. 8 H. 3 M. Eve. | Last Quarter.. 16 D. 11 H. 6 M. Eve.
Full Moon..... 9 D. 11 H. 57 M. Morn. | New Moon... 25 D. 0 H. 30 M. Morn.

Days.		New York.				Cincinnati.			Chicago.			Nashville.			Zodiacal Signs.		
Month.	Week.	Rises.	Sets.	Sets.	High Water.	Rises.	Sets.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Sets.	South.	Equat'n of time.	Signs
		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	+ M. S.	
1	T	7 11 5	17 11 58	morn.	morn.	7 07 5	20 11 57	7 14 5	14 morn.	7 01 5	26 11 51	4 53	13 50	♈			
2	W	7 10 5	18 morn.	0 46	0 46	7 07 5	22 morn.	7 13 5	15 0 02	7 01 5	28 morn.	5 43	13 58	♉			
3	T	7 09 5	20 1 12	1 40	1 40	7 06 5	23 1 10	7 12 5	17 1 18	7 00 5	29 1 02	6 38	14 05	♊			
4	F	7 08 5	21 2 29	2 45	2 45	7 05 5	24 2 25	7 11 5	18 2 36	6 59 5	30 2 15	7 38	14 11	♋			
5	S	7 07 5	22 3 44	3 57	3 57	7 04 5	25 3 39	7 10 5	19 3 51	6 58 5	31 3 27	8 42	14 16	♌			
6	S	7 06 5	23 4 53	5 10	5 10	7 03 5	26 4 48	7 09 5	20 5 01	6 57 5	32 4 36	9 48	14 20	♍			
7	M	7 05 5	25 5 53	6 23	6 23	7 01 5	28 5 48	7 07 5	22 6 00	6 57 5	32 5 37	10 51	14 24	♎			
8	T	7 04 5	26 6 40	7 23	7 23	7 00 5	29 6 36	7 06 5	23 6 47	6 56 5	33 6 27	11 50	14 26	♏			
9	W	7 02 5	27 rises.	8 12	8 12	6 59 5	30 rises.	7 05 5	24 rises.	6 55 5	34 rises.	morn.	14 28	♐			
10	T	7 01 5	28 6 44	9 01	9 01	6 58 5	31 6 49	7 04 5	25 6 45	6 54 5	35 6 52	0 44	14 29	♑			
11	F	7 00 5	29 7 55	9 44	9 44	6 57 5	32 7 58	7 02 5	27 7 56	6 53 5	36 7 59	1 34	14 30	♒			
12	S	6 59 5	31 9 03	10 22	10 22	6 56 5	33 9 05	7 01 5	28 9 06	6 51 5	37 9 04	2 20	14 29	♓			
13	S	6 58 5	32 10 10	10 59	10 59	6 55 5	34 10 10	6 59 5	30 10 14	6 50 5	38 10 07	3 04	14 28	♈			
14	M	6 56 5	33 11 12	11 40	11 40	6 54 5	35 11 14	6 58 5	31 11 20	6 49 5	39 11 09	3 48	14 26	♉			
15	T	6 55 5	34 morn.	eve.	eve.	6 53 5	36 morn.	6 57 5	32 morn.	6 48 5	40 morn.	4 32	14 23	♊			
16	W	6 53 5	36 0 21	1 11	1 11	6 51 5	37 0 19	6 55 5	33 0 27	6 47 5	41 0 11	5 17	14 20	♋			
17	T	6 53 5	37 1 26	2 04	2 04	6 50 5	39 1 22	6 54 5	35 1 33	6 46 5	43 1 13	6 04	14 16	♌			
18	F	6 51 5	38 2 28	3 04	3 04	6 48 5	40 2 23	6 52 5	36 2 35	6 45 5	44 2 12	6 54	14 11	♍			
19	S	6 50 5	39 3 27	4 05	4 05	6 47 5	41 3 21	6 51 5	37 3 34	6 44 5	45 3 10	7 45	14 05	♎			
20	S	6 48 5	40 4 19	5 04	5 04	6 46 5	42 4 13	6 50 5	38 4 26	6 43 5	46 4 02	8 37	13 59	♏			
21	M	6 47 5	42 5 03	6 02	6 02	6 44 5	43 5 08	6 48 5	39 5 10	6 41 5	47 4 47	9 28	13 53	♐			
22	T	6 45 5	43 5 40	6 52	6 52	6 43 5	45 5 36	6 47 5	41 5 47	6 40 5	48 5 27	10 18	13 45	♑			
23	W	6 44 5	44 6 11	7 37	7 37	6 41 5	46 6 08	6 45 5	42 6 17	6 38 5	49 6 01	11 06	13 37	♒			
24	T	6 43 5	45 sets.	8 14	8 14	6 40 5	47 sets.	6 44 5	43 sets.	6 37 5	50 sets.	11 52	13 29	♓			
25	F	6 41 5	46 6 22	8 54	8 54	6 39 5	48 6 25	6 42 5	44 6 22	6 36 5	51 6 27	eve.	13 19	♈			
26	S	6 40 5	48 7 29	9 32	9 32	6 37 5	49 7 31	6 41 5	46 7 31	6 35 5	52 7 31	1 21	13 09	♉			
27	S	6 38 5	49 8 38	10 11	10 11	6 36 5	50 8 38	6 39 5	47 8 41	6 33 5	52 8 36	2 05	12 59	♊			
28	M	6 37 5	50 9 49	10 48	10 48	6 34 5	51 9 48	6 37 5	48 9 53	6 32 5	53 9 44	2 51	12 48	♋			
29	T	6 35 5	51 11 04	11 33	11 33	6 33 5	52 11 01	6 36 5	50 11 09	6 31 5	54 10 55	3 41	12 37	♌			



SOLOMON'S POOL.

March, 1876.

MOON'S PHASES, { First Quarter.. 3 D. 3 H. 58 M. Morn. | Last Quarter.. 17 D. 7 H. 34 M. Eve.
Full Moon 10 D. 0 H. 22 M. Morn. | New Moon..... 25 D. 2 H. 22 M. Eve.

Days.		New York.				Cincinnati.			Chicago.			Nashville.			Zodiacal Signs.		
Month.	Week.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	High Water.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	South.	Equat'n of time.	Signs
		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	+ M. S.	
1	W	6 34	5 52	morn.	morn.	6 32	5 53	morn.	6 34	5 51	morn.	6 30	5 55	morn.	4 34	12 25	♈
2	T	6 32	5 53	0 19	0 26	6 30	5 54	0 16	6 32	5 52	0 26	6 28	5 56	0 06	5 31	12 12	♈
3	F	6 31	5 54	1 34	1 27	6 29	5 55	1 29	6 31	5 53	1 41	6 27	5 57	1 18	6 33	11 59	♈
4	S	6 29	5 55	2 43	2 39	6 27	5 56	2 38	6 29	5 55	2 51	6 25	5 58	2 26	7 36	11 46	♈
5	S	6 28	5 56	3 45	3 54	6 26	5 57	3 39	6 28	5 56	3 52	6 24	5 59	3 28	8 39	11 32	♈
6	M	6 26	5 57	4 35	5 07	6 24	5 58	4 30	6 26	5 57	4 42	6 23	6 00	4 20	9 38	11 17	♈
7	T	6 24	5 59	5 13	6 12	6 23	5 59	5 10	6 24	5 58	5 19	6 21	6 01	5 02	10 33	11 02	♈
8	W	6 23	6 00	5 43	7 07	6 21	6 01	5 42	6 23	5 59	5 48	6 20	6 02	5 36	11 23	10 47	♈
9	T	6 21	6 01	rises.	7 50	6 20	6 02	rises.	6 21	6 00	rises.	6 18	6 03	rises.	morn.	10 32	♈
10	F	6 19	6 02	6 44	8 29	6 18	6 03	6 46	6 20	6 01	6 46	6 17	6 04	6 46	0 10	10 16	♈
11	S	6 18	6 03	7 51	9 10	6 16	6 04	7 51	6 18	6 02	7 54	6 16	6 05	7 49	0 55	10 00	♈
12	S	6 16	6 04	8 47	9 48	6 15	6 05	8 56	6 16	6 03	9 01	6 14	6 06	8 52	1 39	9 43	♈
13	M	6 15	6 05	10 05	10 25	6 13	6 06	10 03	6 14	6 04	10 10	6 13	6 06	9 56	2 23	9 26	♈
14	T	6 13	6 06	11 12	11 03	6 12	6 07	11 08	6 13	6 06	11 18	6 11	6 07	11 00	3 09	9 09	♈
15	W	6 11	6 07	morn.	11 48	6 10	6 08	morn.	6 11	6 07	morn.	6 10	6 08	morn.	3 56	8 52	♈
16	T	6 10	6 08	0 16	eve.	6 08	6 09	0 11	6 09	6 08	0 23	6 09	6 09	0 01	4 45	8 35	♈
17	F	6 08	6 09	1 15	1 32	6 07	6 10	1 09	6 07	6 09	1 22	6 07	6 10	0 58	5 36	8 17	♈
18	S	6 06	6 11	2 09	2 33	6 05	6 10	2 04	6 05	6 10	2 17	6 06	6 10	1 52	6 28	7 59	♈
19	S	6 05	6 12	2 58	3 34	6 04	6 11	2 52	6 04	6 12	3 05	6 04	6 11	2 41	7 19	7 41	♈
20	M	6 03	6 13	3 39	4 34	6 02	6 12	3 34	6 02	6 13	3 46	6 03	6 12	3 24	8 09	7 23	♈
21	T	6 01	6 14	4 12	5 30	6 00	6 13	4 08	6 00	6 14	4 18	6 01	6 13	4 00	8 58	7 05	♈
22	W	6 00	6 15	4 39	6 19	5 59	6 14	4 37	5 58	6 15	4 44	6 00	6 14	4 30	9 45	6 47	♈
23	T	5 58	6 16	5 03	7 04	5 57	6 15	5 03	5 57	6 16	5 07	5 58	6 15	4 58	10 30	6 29	♈
24	F	5 56	6 17	5 25	7 42	5 56	6 16	5 25	5 55	6 17	5 28	5 57	6 16	5 23	11 14	6 10	♈
25	S	5 55	6 18	sets.	8 19	5 54	6 17	sets.	5 54	6 18	sets.	5 55	6 17	sets.	11 59	5 52	♈
26	S	5 53	6 19	7 34	9 03	5 53	6 18	7 33	5 52	6 19	7 37	5 54	6 18	7 30	eve.	5 33	♈
27	M	5 51	6 20	8 49	9 45	5 51	6 19	8 48	5 50	6 20	8 54	5 52	6 19	8 41	1 35	5 15	♈
28	T	5 50	6 21	10 06	10 28	5 50	6 20	10 02	5 49	6 21	10 12	5 51	6 19	9 54	2 28	4 57	♈
29	W	5 48	6 22	11 24	11 18	5 48	6 21	11 19	5 47	6 22	11 31	5 49	6 20	11 08	3 25	4 38	♈
30	T	5 46	6 23	morn.	morn.	5 47	6 22	morn.	5 46	6 24	morn.	5 48	6 21	morn.	4 27	4 20	♈
31	F	5 45	6 24	0 37	0 19	5 45	6 23	0 31	5 44	6 25	0 44	5 47	6 22	0 20	5 30	4 02	♈



SCERTARI.

April, 1876.

MOON'S PHASES, { First Quarter.. 1 D. 10 H. 22 M. Morn. New Moon..... 24 D. 1 H. 13 M. Morn.
Full Moon..... 8 D. 1 H. 49 M. Eve. First Quarter.. 30 D. 4 H. 37 M. Eve.
Last Quarter.. 16 D. 2 H. 47 M. Eve.

Days.		New York.				Cincinnati.				Chicago.				Nashville.				Zodiacal Signs.			
Month.	Week.	☉	☾	☿	High Water.	☉	☾	☿	☉	☾	☿	☉	☾	☿	☉	☾	☿	☿	☿	☿	
		Rises	Sets.	Sets.		Rises	Sets.	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	South.	Equat'n of time.	Signs	
		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	+ M. S.		
1	S	5 43	6 25	1 41	1 26	5 42	6 24	1 35	5 42	6 26	1 48	5 45	6 23	1 24	6 33	3 44	♈				
2	S	5 41	6 26	2 34	2 39	5 42	6 25	2 29	5 40	6 27	2 41	5 44	6 23	2 18	7 32	3 26	♈				
3	M	5 40	6 27	3 15	3 49	5 41	6 26	3 11	5 39	6 28	3 21	5 42	6 24	3 02	8 27	3 08	♈				
4	T	5 38	6 28	3 47	4 53	5 39	6 27	3 45	5 37	6 29	3 52	5 41	6 25	3 38	9 17	2 50	♈				
5	W	5 36	6 29	4 12	5 49	5 37	6 28	4 12	5 35	6 30	4 16	5 40	6 26	4 07	10 04	2 33	♈				
6	T	5 35	6 30	4 36	6 39	5 36	6 29	4 36	5 33	6 31	4 39	5 38	6 27	4 34	10 49	2 15	♈				
7	F	5 33	6 31	4 57	7 21	5 34	6 30	4 59	5 32	6 32	4 59	5 37	6 27	4 59	11 32	1 58	♈				
8	S	5 32	6 32	rises.	7 57	5 33	6 31	rises.	5 30	6 34	rises.	5 35	6 28	rises.	morn.	1 41	♈				
9	S	5 30	6 33	7 46	8 35	5 31	6 32	7 45	5 29	6 35	7 51	5 34	6 29	7 39	0 16	1 24	♈				
10	M	5 28	6 34	8 54	9 16	5 30	6 33	8 51	5 27	6 36	9 00	5 33	6 30	8 43	1 01	1 08	♈				
11	T	5 27	6 36	10 00	9 55	5 28	6 34	9 53	5 25	6 37	10 07	5 31	6 31	9 46	1 48	0 52	♈				
12	W	5 25	6 37	11 02	10 36	5 27	6 35	10 57	5 24	6 38	11 09	5 30	6 31	10 46	2 36	0 36	♈				
13	T	5 24	6 38	11 59	11 20	5 25	6 36	11 54	5 22	6 39	morn.	5 28	6 32	11 42	3 27	0 20	♈				
14	F	5 22	6 39	morn.	eve.	5 24	6 37	morn.	5 21	6 40	0 07	5 27	6 33	morn.	4 19	0 05	♈				
15	S	5 21	6 40	0 51	1 04	5 23	6 38	0 45	5 19	6 41	0 59	5 26	6 34	0 34	5 10	—	♈				
16	S	5 19	6 41	1 34	2 00	5 21	6 39	1 29	5 17	6 42	1 42	5 25	6 35	1 19	6 01	0 24	♈				
17	M	5 18	6 42	2 10	2 58	5 20	6 39	2 06	5 16	6 43	2 17	5 23	6 35	1 57	6 49	0 38	♈				
18	T	5 16	6 43	2 38	3 54	5 18	6 40	2 36	5 14	6 45	2 44	5 22	6 36	2 28	7 36	0 51	♈				
19	W	5 15	6 44	3 04	4 46	5 17	6 41	3 02	5 13	6 46	3 08	5 21	6 37	2 57	8 21	1 05	♈				
20	T	5 13	6 45	3 27	5 37	5 16	6 42	3 27	5 11	6 47	3 31	5 20	6 38	3 24	9 05	1 17	♈				
21	F	5 12	6 46	3 49	6 25	5 14	6 43	3 51	5 09	6 48	3 52	5 18	6 39	3 50	9 50	1 30	♈				
22	S	5 10	6 47	4 11	7 09	5 13	6 44	4 14	5 08	6 49	4 12	5 17	6 39	4 15	10 35	1 41	♈				
23	S	5 09	6 48	4 33	7 51	5 11	6 45	4 38	5 06	6 50	4 34	5 15	6 40	4 41	11 24	1 53	♈				
24	M	5 08	6 49	sets.	8 35	5 10	6 46	sets.	5 05	6 51	sets.	5 14	6 41	sets.	eve.	2 04	♈				
25	T	5 06	6 50	9 05	9 26	5 09	6 47	9 01	5 03	6 52	9 12	5 13	6 42	8 51	1 13	2 14	♈				
26	W	5 05	6 51	10 22	10 18	5 07	6 48	10 17	5 02	6 53	10 29	5 12	6 43	10 05	2 15	2 24	♈				
27	T	5 03	6 52	11 31	11 13	5 06	6 49	11 26	5 01	6 54	11 39	5 11	6 44	11 14	3 20	2 33	♈				
28	F	5 02	6 53	morn.	morn.	5 04	6 50	morn.	4 59	6 55	morn.	5 10	6 45	morn.	4 25	2 42	♈				
29	S	5 01	6 54	0 30	0 17	5 03	6 51	0 25	4 58	6 56	0 37	5 09	6 46	0 14	5 27	2 51	♈				
30	S	4 59	6 55	1 15	1 22	5 02	6 52	1 11	4 57	6 57	1 22	5 08	6 47	1 02	6 23	2 59	♈				



JEGU.

May, 1876.

MOON'S PHASES, { Full Moon..... 8 D. 4 H. 3 M. Morn. | New Moon 23 D. 9 H. 35 M. Morn.
Last Quarter.... 16 D. 7 H. 37 M. Morn. | First Quarter.. 29 D. 11 H. 59 M. Eve.

Days.		New York.				Cincinnati.			Chicago.			Nashville.			Zodiacal Signs.		
Month.	Week.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	High Water.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	South.	Equat'n of time.	Signs
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	—M. S.	
1	M	4 58	6 56	1 50	2 27	5 01	6 53	1 48	4 56	6 58	1 56	5 07	6 48	1 41	7 15	3 06	♈
2	T	4 57	6 57	2 18	3 29	4 59	6 54	2 17	4 54	6 59	2 22	5 05	6 48	2 12	8 02	3 13	♉
3	W	4 56	6 58	2 41	4 25	4 58	6 55	2 42	4 53	7 01	2 45	5 04	6 49	2 39	8 47	3 19	♊
4	T	4 54	6 59	3 03	5 16	4 57	6 56	3 04	4 51	7 02	3 05	5 03	6 50	3 04	9 30	3 25	♋
5	F	4 53	7 00	3 24	6 04	4 56	6 57	3 27	4 50	7 03	3 25	5 02	6 51	3 29	10 13	3 30	♌
6	S	4 52	7 02	3 44	6 48	4 55	6 58	3 49	4 49	7 04	3 45	5 01	6 52	3 52	10 57	3 35	♍
7	S	4 51	7 03	4 08	7 29	4 54	6 58	4 13	4 48	7 05	4 07	5 00	6 52	4 19	11 42	3 39	♎
8	M	4 50	7 04	rises.	8 06	4 53	6 59	rises.	4 46	7 06	rises.	4 59	6 53	rises.	morn.	3 43	♏
9	T	4 49	7 05	8 52	8 48	4 52	7 00	8 47	4 45	7 07	8 59	4 58	6 54	8 36	0 30	3 46	♐
10	W	4 47	7 06	9 51	9 31	4 51	7 01	9 45	4 44	7 08	9 58	4 57	6 55	9 34	1 20	3 48	♑
11	T	4 46	7 07	10 45	10 15	4 50	7 02	10 39	4 43	7 09	10 52	4 56	6 56	10 28	2 11	3 50	♒
12	F	4 45	7 08	11 31	10 58	4 49	7 03	11 26	4 42	7 10	11 38	4 56	6 56	11 15	3 03	3 51	♓
13	S	4 44	7 09	morn.	11 46	4 48	7 04	morn	4 41	7 11	morn.	4 54	6 57	11 55	3 54	3 52	♈
14	S	4 43	7 09	0 09	eve.	4 47	7 05	0 05	4 40	7 12	0 16	4 54	6 58	morn.	4 43	3 52	♉
15	M	4 42	7 10	0 39	1 26	4 46	7 06	0 36	4 39	7 13	0 45	4 53	6 59	0 28	5 30	3 52	♊
16	T	4 42	7 11	1 05	2 17	4 45	7 07	1 03	4 38	7 14	1 10	4 53	7 00	0 57	6 15	3 50	♋
17	W	4 41	7 12	1 28	3 09	4 45	7 07	1 28	4 37	7 15	1 32	4 52	7 00	1 24	6 58	3 49	♌
18	T	4 40	7 13	1 50	4 00	4 44	7 08	1 51	4 37	7 16	1 53	4 52	7 01	1 49	7 41	3 46	♍
19	F	4 39	7 14	2 10	4 51	4 43	7 09	2 12	4 36	7 17	2 12	4 51	7 02	2 13	8 25	3 44	♎
20	S	4 38	7 15	2 33	5 43	4 42	7 10	2 36	4 35	7 18	2 33	4 50	7 03	2 39	9 11	3 40	♏
21	S	4 37	7 16	2 58	6 36	4 42	7 11	3 03	4 34	7 19	2 58	4 49	7 04	3 08	10 01	3 36	♐
22	M	4 36	7 17	3 28	7 28	4 41	7 11	3 35	4 33	7 20	3 27	4 49	7 04	3 42	10 56	3 32	♑
23	T	4 36	7 18	sets.	8 18	4 41	7 12	sets.	4 33	7 20	sets.	4 48	7 05	sets.	11 57	3 27	♒
24	W	4 35	7 18	9 14	9 17	4 40	7 13	9 08	4 32	7 21	9 21	4 47	7 06	8 57	eve.	3 21	♓
25	T	4 34	7 19	10 19	10 14	4 39	7 14	10 13	4 31	7 22	10 26	4 47	7 07	10 02	2 10	3 15	♈
26	F	4 34	7 20	11 10	11 09	4 39	7 15	11 06	4 30	7 23	11 17	4 46	7 07	10 55	3 15	3 09	♉
27	S	4 33	7 21	11 49	morn.	4 38	7 15	11 46	4 30	7 24	11 55	4 46	7 08	11 38	4 16	3 02	♊
28	S	4 33	7 22	morn.	0 08	4 38	7 16	morn.	4 29	7 25	morn.	4 45	7 08	morn.	5 11	2 55	♋
29	M	4 32	7 23	0 21	1 05	4 37	7 17	0 19	4 29	7 26	0 25	4 45	7 09	0 13	6 00	2 47	♌
30	T	4 32	7 23	0 46	1 59	4 37	7 18	0 46	4 28	7 27	0 50	4 45	7 10	0 42	6 46	2 38	♍
31	W	4 31	7 24	1 08	2 54	4 36	7 19	1 10	4 28	7 28	1 11	4 45	7 10	1 08	7 29	2 30	♎



SALAMANCA.

June, 1876.

MOON'S PHASES, } Full Moon..... 6 D. 6 H. 47 M. Eve. | New Moon..... 21 D. 4 H. 27 M. Eve.
} Last Quarter.. 14 D. 9 H. 24 M. Eve. | First Quarter.. 28 D. 9 H. 24 M. Morn.

Days.		New York.				Cincinnati.			Chicago.			Nashville.			Zodiacal Signs.		
Month.	Week.	☀	☾	☿	High Water.	☀	☾	☿	☀	☾	☿	☀	☾	☿	☀	☿	☀
		Rises	Sets.	Sets.		Rises	Sets.	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	South.	Equat'n of time.	Signs
		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	—M. S.	
1	T	4 31 7 25	1 30	3 46	4 36 7 19	1 32	4 27 7 28	1 31	4 44 7 11	1 33	8 12	2 21	♈				
2	F	4 30 7 26	1 50	4 37	4 35 7 20	1 54	4 27 7 29	1 50	4 44 7 11	1 57	8 55	2 11	♉				
3	S	4 30 7 26	2 12	5 26	4 35 7 21	2 18	4 26 7 29	2 12	4 44 7 12	2 23	9 40	2 02	♊				
4	S	4 29 7 27	2 37	6 14	4 35 7 22	2 44	4 26 7 30	2 36	4 44 7 13	2 51	10 26	1 51	♋				
5	M	4 29 7 28	3 07	7 00	4 35 7 22	3 14	4 26 7 31	3 04	4 44 7 13	3 23	11 15	1 41	♌				
6	T	4 29 7 28	rises.	7 43	4 34 7 23	rises.	4 26 7 31	rises.	4 43 7 14	rises.	morn.	1 30	♍				
7	W	4 29 7 29	8 40	8 25	4 34 7 23	8 34	4 25 7 32	8 47	4 43 7 14	8 23	0 06	1 19	♎				
8	T	4 28 7 29	9 27	9 12	4 34 7 24	9 21	4 25 7 32	9 34	4 43 7 15	9 10	0 58	1 08	♏				
9	F	4 28 7 30	10 07	9 56	4 34 7 24	10 02	4 25 7 33	10 14	4 43 7 15	9 52	1 49	0 56	♐				
10	S	4 28 7 30	10 40	10 37	4 34 7 25	10 36	4 25 7 34	10 56	4 43 7 16	10 28	2 39	0 45	♑				
11	S	4 28 7 31	11 08	11 19	4 34 7 25	11 06	4 25 7 34	11 13	4 42 7 16	10 59	3 26	0 33	♒				
12	M	4 28 7 31	11 32	eve.	4 34 7 26	11 31	4 24 7 35	11 36	4 42 7 17	11 26	4 11	0 20	♓				
13	T	4 28 7 32	11 53	0 47	4 34 7 26	11 54	4 24 7 35	11 57	4 42 7 17	11 51	5 34	0 08	♈				
14	W	4 28 7 32	morn.	1 32	4 34 7 26	morn.	4 24 7 36	morn.	4 42 7 17	morn.	5 36	+ 05	♉				
15	T	4 28 7 33	0 14	2 21	4 34 7 27	0 15	4 24 7 36	0 16	4 42 7 18	0 15	6 18	0 17	♊				
16	F	4 28 7 33	0 33	3 13	4 34 7 27	0 36	4 24 7 36	0 34	4 43 7 18	0 38	7 02	0 30	♋				
17	S	4 28 7 33	0 55	4 09	4 34 7 28	1 00	4 25 7 37	0 56	4 43 7 19	1 04	7 48	0 43	♌				
18	S	4 28 7 34	1 23	5 08	4 34 7 28	1 29	4 25 7 37	1 22	4 43 7 19	1 35	8 40	0 56	♍				
19	M	4 28 7 34	1 56	6 11	4 34 7 28	2 03	4 25 7 37	1 54	4 43 7 19	2 12	9 37	1 09	♎				
20	T	4 28 7 34	2 39	7 14	4 34 7 28	2 48	4 25 7 37	2 36	4 43 7 19	2 58	10 40	1 22	♏				
21	W	4 29 7 35	sets.	8 10	4 35 7 29	sets.	4 25 7 37	sets.	4 44 7 20	sets.	11 47	1 36	♐				
22	T	4 29 7 35	8 57	9 10	4 35 7 29	8 53	4 26 7 38	9 05	4 44 7 20	8 42	eve.	1 49	♑				
23	F	4 29 7 35	9 44	10 06	4 35 7 29	9 40	4 26 7 38	9 50	4 44 7 20	9 31	2 00	2 02	♒				
24	S	4 29 7 35	10 19	10 54	4 35 7 29	10 17	4 26 7 38	10 24	4 44 7 20	10 10	2 59	2 14	♓				
25	S	4 30 7 35	10 47	11 45	4 36 7 29	10 47	4 26 7 38	10 51	4 45 7 20	10 43	3 53	2 27	♈				
26	M	4 30 7 35	11 12	morn.	4 36 7 29	11 13	4 27 7 38	11 15	4 45 7 21	11 11	4 41	2 40	♉				
27	T	4 31 7 35	11 33	0 33	4 37 7 29	11 35	4 27 7 38	11 35	4 46 7 21	11 36	5 27	2 52	♊				
28	W	4 31 7 35	11 55	1 22	4 37 7 29	11 58	4 28 7 38	11 55	4 46 7 21	morn.	6 10	3 04	♋				
29	T	4 31 7 35	morn.	2 11	4 37 7 29	morn.	4 28 7 38	morn.	4 46 7 21	0 01	6 54	3 16	♌				
30	F	4 32 7 35	0 16	3 04	4 38 7 29	0 21	4 28 7 38	0 16	4 47 7 21	0 25	7 38	3 28	♍				



BEYROOT.

July, 1876.

MOON'S PHASES, { Full Moon..... 6 D. 9 H. 48 M. Morn. | New Moon 20 D. 11 H. 3 M. Eve.
Last Quarter.... 14 D. 8 H. 6 M. Morn. | First Quarter.. 27 D. 9 H. 29 M. Eve.

Days.		New York.				Cincinnati.			Chicago.			Nashville.			Zodiacal Signs.		
Month.	Feat.	Rises	Sets.	Sets	High Water.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	South.	Equat'n of time.	Signs
		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	+M. S.	
1	S	4 32	7 35	0 39	3 57	4 38	7 29	0 45	4 29	7 38	0 38	4 47	7 20	0 52	8 24	3 40	♈
2	S	4 33	7 34	1 07	4 50	4 39	7 29	1 15	4 29	7 38	1 05	4 48	7 20	1 23	9 12	3 51	♈
3	M	4 33	7 34	1 41	5 44	4 39	7 29	1 50	4 30	7 38	1 38	4 48	7 20	2 00	10 02	4 02	♈
4	T	4 34	7 34	2 22	6 37	4 40	7 29	2 32	4 30	7 38	2 19	4 49	7 20	2 43	10 53	4 12	♈
5	W	4 35	7 33	3 09	7 25	4 40	7 29	3 19	4 31	7 38	3 06	4 49	7 20	3 30	11 45	4 23	♈
6	T	4 35	7 33	rises.	8 08	4 41	7 28	rises.	4 32	7 37	rises.	4 50	7 19	rises.	morn.	4 32	♈
7	F	4 36	7 33	8 42	8 52	4 41	7 28	8 39	4 32	7 37	8 49	4 50	7 19	8 29	0 35	4 42	♈
8	S	4 37	7 33	9 11	9 34	4 42	7 28	9 09	4 33	7 36	9 17	4 51	7 19	9 02	1 23	4 51	♈
9	S	4 38	7 32	9 36	10 13	4 43	7 28	9 34	4 34	7 36	9 40	4 52	7 19	9 29	2 09	5 00	♈
10	M	4 38	7 32	9 57	10 50	4 43	7 27	9 57	4 35	7 35	10 01	4 52	7 18	9 54	2 53	5 08	♈
11	T	4 39	7 32	10 17	11 26	4 44	7 27	10 18	4 36	7 35	10 20	4 53	7 18	10 17	3 34	5 16	♈
12	W	4 39	7 31	10 38	eve.	4 44	7 26	10 40	4 36	7 34	10 39	4 53	7 17	10 41	4 16	5 23	♈
13	T	4 40	7 31	10 58	0 51	4 45	7 26	11 02	4 37	7 34	10 58	4 54	7 17	11 05	4 58	5 30	♈
14	F	4 41	7 30	11 22	1 39	4 46	7 25	11 27	4 38	7 33	11 22	4 55	7 17	11 33	5 42	5 37	♈
15	S	4 41	7 30	11 52	2 35	4 47	7 25	11 58	4 39	7 32	11 50	4 55	7 16	morn.	6 30	5 43	♈
16	S	4 42	7 29	morn.	3 37	4 47	7 24	morn.	4 40	7 32	morn.	4 56	7 16	0 06	7 22	5 49	♈
17	M	4 43	7 28	0 29	4 46	4 48	7 24	0 37	4 40	7 31	0 26	4 56	7 15	0 47	8 21	5 54	♈
18	T	4 44	7 28	1 16	5 59	4 49	7 23	1 25	4 41	7 31	1 13	4 57	7 15	1 36	9 25	5 58	♈
19	W	4 45	7 27	2 17	7 06	4 50	7 22	2 27	4 42	7 30	2 14	4 58	7 14	2 38	10 32	6 02	♈
20	T	4 45	7 26	sets.	8 03	4 51	7 21	sets.	4 43	7 29	sets.	4 58	7 14	sets.	11 39	6 06	♈
21	F	4 46	7 25	8 14	8 59	4 51	7 21	8 11	4 44	7 28	8 19	4 59	7 13	8 04	eve.	6 09	♈
22	S	4 47	7 25	8 45	9 48	4 52	7 20	8 43	4 44	7 28	8 49	4 59	7 13	8 38	1 39	6 11	♈
23	M	4 48	7 24	9 11	10 31	4 53	7 19	9 11	4 45	7 27	9 15	5 00	7 12	9 09	2 31	6 13	♈
24	M	4 49	7 23	9 36	11 12	4 54	7 18	9 37	4 46	7 26	9 38	5 01	7 11	9 37	3 19	6 14	♈
25	T	4 50	7 22	9 57	11 57	4 55	7 17	10 00	4 47	7 25	9 58	5 02	7 10	10 02	4 05	6 15	♈
26	T	4 51	7 21	10 18	morn.	4 55	7 17	10 23	4 48	7 24	10 19	5 02	7 10	10 27	4 49	6 15	♈
27	W	4 52	7 20	10 43	0 42	4 56	7 16	10 48	4 49	7 23	10 42	5 03	7 09	10 55	5 34	6 14	♈
28	F	4 53	7 19	11 10	1 30	4 57	7 15	11 17	4 50	7 22	11 08	5 04	7 08	11 25	6 20	6 13	♈
29	S	4 54	7 18	11 41	2 23	4 58	7 14	11 49	4 51	7 21	11 38	5 05	7 07	11 59	7 08	6 11	♈
30	S	4 55	7 17	morn.	3 21	4 59	7 13	morn.	4 52	7 20	morn.	5 06	7 06	morn.	7 58	6 08	♈
31	M	4 56	7 16	0 19	4 21	5 00	7 12	0 28	4 53	7 19	0 16	5 06	7 06	0 39	8 49	6 05	♈



LIVERPOOL.

August, 1876.

MOON'S PHASES, { Full Moon..... 5 D. 0 H. 48 M. Morn. | New Moon..... 19 D. 6 H. 36 M. Morn.
Last Quarter.... 12 D. 4 H. 9 M. Eve. | First Quarter.. 26 D. 0 H. 28 M. Eve.














Days.		New York.				Cincinnati.			Chicago.			Nashville.			Zodiacal Signs.		
Month.	Week.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	High Water.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	South.	Equat'n of time.	Signs
		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	+ M. S.	
1	T	4 57	7 15	1 04	5 20	5 01	7 11	1 14	4 54	7 18	1 01	5 07	7 05	1 25	9 40	6 01	♈
2	W	4 58	7 14	1 58	6 14	5 02	7 10	2 08	4 55	7 17	1 55	5 08	7 04	2 19	10 31	5 57	♈
3	T	4 58	7 13	2 58	7 05	5 03	7 09	3 07	4 56	7 16	2 55	5 09	7 03	3 18	11 20	5 52	♈
4	F	4 59	7 12	rises.	7 47	5 04	7 08	rises.	4 57	7 15	rises.	5 10	7 02	rises.	morn.	5 47	♈
5	S	5 00	7 10	7 41	8 26	5 04	7 07	7 40	4 58	7 14	7 46	5 10	7 01	7 34	0 07	5 40	♈
6	S	5 01	7 09	8 04	9 07	5 05	7 06	8 03	4 59	7 12	8 07	5 11	7 00	7 59	0 51	5 34	♈
7	M	5 02	7 08	8 24	9 44	5 06	7 05	8 25	5 00	7 11	8 27	5 12	6 59	8 23	1 34	5 26	♈
8	T	5 03	7 07	8 43	10 19	5 07	7 04	8 45	5 01	7 10	8 45	5 13	6 58	8 46	2 16	5 18	♈
9	W	5 04	7 05	9 03	10 54	5 08	7 03	9 07	5 02	7 09	9 04	5 14	6 57	9 09	2 57	5 10	♈
10	T	5 05	7 04	9 27	11 32	5 09	7 01	9 32	5 03	7 07	9 27	5 14	6 55	9 36	3 40	5 01	♈
11	F	5 06	7 03	9 53	eve.	5 10	7 00	9 59	5 04	7 06	9 52	5 15	6 54	10 06	4 26	4 51	♈
12	S	5 07	7 01	10 25	1 09	5 11	6 59	10 33	5 05	7 04	10 23	5 16	6 53	10 42	5 15	4 41	♈
13	S	5 08	7 00	11 07	2 11	5 12	6 58	11 15	5 06	7 03	11 03	5 17	6 52	11 26	6 10	4 30	♈
14	M	5 09	6 59	11 59	3 23	5 13	6 56	morn.	5 07	7 01	11 56	5 18	6 51	morn.	7 10	4 19	♈
15	T	5 10	6 58	morn.	4 40	5 13	6 55	0 09	5 08	7 00	morn.	5 18	6 49	0 20	8 14	4 08	♈
16	W	5 11	6 56	1 06	5 53	5 14	6 53	1 16	5 09	6 58	1 03	5 19	6 48	1 27	9 19	3 55	♈
17	T	5 12	6 54	2 24	6 57	5 15	6 52	2 33	5 10	6 57	2 21	5 20	6 47	2 43	10 23	3 43	♈
18	F	5 13	6 53	3 47	7 49	5 16	6 51	3 54	5 11	6 55	3 45	5 21	6 46	4 02	11 22	3 29	♈
19	S	5 14	6 52	sets.	8 36	5 17	6 49	sets.	5 12	6 54	sets.	5 22	6 45	sets.	eve.	3 16	♈
20	S	5 15	6 50	7 35	9 22	5 18	6 48	7 36	5 13	6 52	7 38	5 22	6 43	7 34	1 07	3 02	♈
21	M	5 16	6 49	7 57	10 02	5 19	6 46	8 00	5 15	6 51	7 59	5 23	6 42	8 01	1 55	2 47	♈
22	T	5 17	6 47	8 21	10 36	5 20	6 45	8 25	5 16	6 49	8 21	5 24	6 41	8 28	2 41	2 32	♈
23	W	5 18	6 46	8 44	11 20	5 21	6 44	8 50	5 17	6 48	8 44	5 25	6 40	8 55	3 27	2 16	♈
24	T	5 19	6 44	9 10	morn.	5 22	6 42	9 16	5 18	6 46	9 08	5 26	6 38	9 23	4 13	2 00	♈
25	F	5 20	6 43	9 40	0 05	5 23	6 41	9 48	5 19	6 45	9 37	5 26	6 37	9 57	5 01	1 44	♈
26	S	5 21	6 41	10 16	0 54	5 24	6 39	10 25	5 20	6 43	10 12	5 27	6 35	10 35	5 51	1 27	♈
27	S	5 22	6 40	10 59	1 48	5 25	6 38	11 09	5 21	6 42	10 56	5 28	6 34	11 20	6 42	1 10	♈
28	M	5 23	6 38	11 50	2 49	5 26	6 36	morn.	5 22	6 40	11 47	5 29	6 33	morn.	7 34	0 52	♈
29	T	5 24	6 37	morn.	3 52	5 27	6 35	0 00	5 23	6 38	morn.	5 30	6 31	0 11	8 25	0 34	♈
30	W	5 25	6 35	0 48	4 51	5 27	6 33	0 57	5 24	6 37	0 45	5 30	6 30	1 08	9 15	0 16	♈
31	T	5 26	6 33	1 50	5 47	5 28	6 32	1 58	5 25	6 35	1 47	5 31	6 28	2 08	10 03	—	3



VERSAILLES.

September, 1876.

MOON'S PHASES, { Full Moon..... 3 d. 3 h. 23 m. Eve. | New Moon..... 17 d. 4 h. 4 m. Eve.
Last Quarter.... 10 d. 10 h. 31 m. Eve. | First Quarter.. 25 d. 6 h. 13 m. Morn.

Days.		New York.				Cincinnati.			Chicago.			Nashville.			Zodiacal Signs.		
Month.	Week.				High Water.											Equat'n of time.	Signs
		Rises	Sets.	Sets	H. M.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.	South.	—M. S.	
		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	F	5 27	6 32	2 54	6 38	5 29	6 30	3 01	5 26	6 34	2 52	5 32	6 27	3 09	10 48	0 22	♈
2	S	5 28	6 30	4 00	7 20	5 30	6 28	4 05	5 27	6 32	3 59	5 33	6 26	4 11	11 32	0 41	♉
3	S	5 29	6 28	rises.	7 57	5 31	6 27	rises.	5 28	6 30	rises.	5 34	6 24	rises.	morn.	1 00	♊
4	M	5 30	6 27	6 50	8 33	5 32	6 25	6 51	5 29	6 28	6 52	5 34	6 23	6 51	0 14	1 20	♋
5	T	5 31	6 25	7 10	9 11	5 33	6 24	7 13	5 30	6 27	7 11	5 35	6 21	7 15	0 56	1 40	♌
6	W	5 32	6 24	7 31	9 48	5 34	6 22	7 36	5 31	6 25	7 32	5 36	6 20	7 40	1 39	2 00	♍
7	T	5 33	6 22	7 56	10 26	5 35	6 21	8 02	5 32	6 23	7 55	5 37	6 19	8 08	2 24	2 20	♎
8	F	5 34	6 20	8 26	11 07	5 36	6 19	8 33	5 33	6 21	8 24	5 38	6 17	8 42	3 13	2 41	♏
9	S	5 35	6 18	9 04	11 57	5 36	6 18	9 13	5 34	6 20	9 01	5 38	6 16	9 23	4 05	3 02	♐
10	S	5 36	6 17	9 53	eve.	5 37	6 16	10 03	5 35	6 18	9 50	5 39	6 14	10 14	5 03	3 22	♑
11	M	5 37	6 15	10 54	2 04	5 38	6 15	11 03	5 36	6 17	10 50	5 40	6 13	11 15	6 04	3 43	♒
12	T	5 38	6 14	morn.	3 19	5 39	6 13	morn.	5 37	6 15	morn.	5 41	6 12	morn.	7 07	4 04	♓
13	W	5 39	6 12	0 05	4 35	5 40	6 12	0 14	5 38	6 13	0 02	5 41	6 10	0 25	8 10	4 25	♈
14	T	5 40	6 10	1 23	5 41	5 40	6 10	1 30	5 39	6 11	1 20	5 42	6 09	1 39	9 09	4 46	♉
15	F	5 41	6 09	2 43	6 39	5 41	6 09	2 49	5 41	6 10	2 42	5 42	6 07	2 56	10 04	5 08	♊
16	S	5 42	6 07	4 01	7 27	5 42	6 07	4 05	5 42	6 08	4 01	5 43	6 06	4 09	10 55	5 29	♋
17	S	5 43	6 05	sets.	8 07	5 43	6 05	sets.	5 43	6 06	sets.	5 44	6 04	sets.	11 44	5 50	♌
18	M	5 44	6 04	6 22	8 48	5 44	6 03	6 25	5 44	6 04	6 23	5 45	6 03	6 27	eve.	6 11	♍
19	T	5 45	6 02	6 45	9 30	5 45	6 02	6 49	5 45	6 02	6 45	5 45	6 01	6 53	1 17	6 32	♎
20	W	5 46	6 00	7 09	10 10	5 46	6 00	7 15	5 45	6 01	7 08	5 46	6 00	7 21	2 04	6 53	♏
21	T	5 47	5 59	7 38	10 49	5 47	5 58	7 46	5 46	5 59	7 36	5 47	5 58	7 54	2 52	7 14	♐
22	F	5 48	5 57	8 13	11 34	5 48	5 56	8 22	5 47	5 57	8 10	5 48	5 57	8 32	3 42	7 35	♑
23	S	5 49	5 55	8 54	morn.	5 49	5 55	9 04	5 48	5 55	8 51	5 49	5 55	9 15	4 33	7 55	♒
24	S	5 50	5 54	9 42	0 25	5 50	5 53	9 51	5 49	5 53	9 38	5 49	5 54	10 03	5 26	8 16	♓
25	M	5 51	5 52	10 36	1 21	5 51	5 52	10 46	5 51	5 52	10 33	5 50	5 52	10 57	6 17	8 36	♈
26	T	5 52	5 50	11 36	2 19	5 52	5 50	11 45	5 52	5 50	11 33	5 51	5 51	11 55	7 08	8 57	♉
27	W	5 53	5 48	morn.	3 21	5 53	5 48	morn.	5 53	5 48	morn.	5 52	5 49	morn.	7 56	9 17	♊
28	T	5 54	5 47	0 40	4 18	5 54	5 47	0 48	5 54	5 46	0 38	5 53	5 48	0 56	8 42	9 37	♋
29	F	5 55	5 45	1 45	5 10	5 54	5 45	1 51	5 55	5 45	1 44	5 53	5 46	1 58	9 26	9 56	♌
30	S	5 56	5 43	2 50	6 00	5 55	5 44	2 55	5 57	5 43	2 50	5 54	5 45	2 59	10 09	10 15	♍

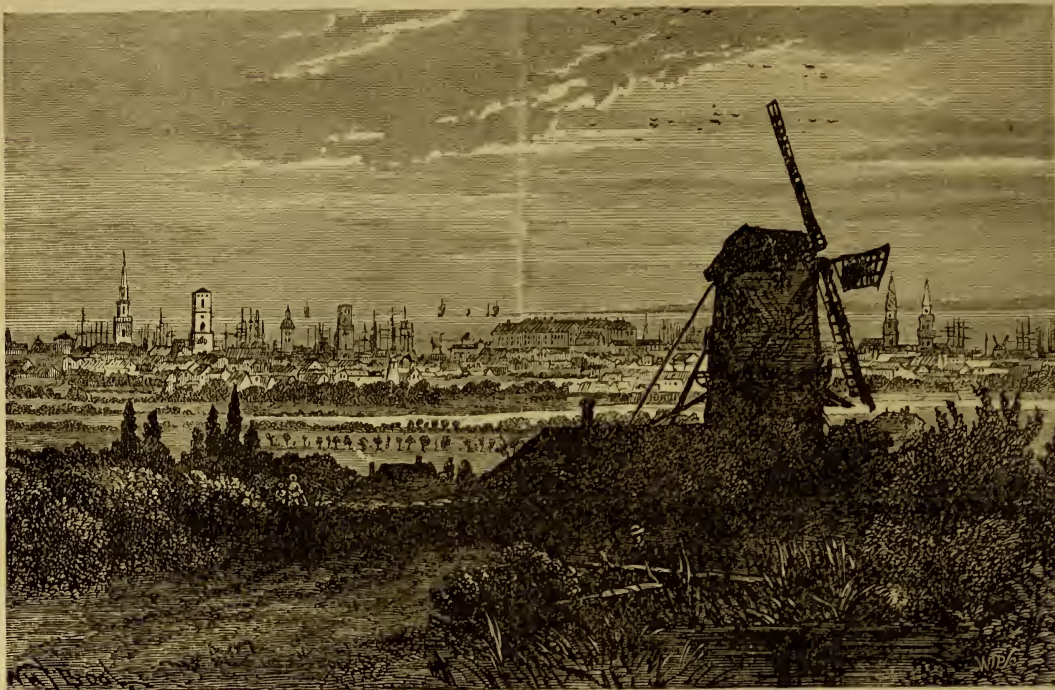


CAPE ST. VINCENT.

October, 1876.

MOON'S PHASES, { Full Moon..... 3 D. 5 H. 6 M. Morn. | New Moon..... 17 D. 4 H. 7 M. Morn.
Last Quarter.. 10 D. 4 H. 30 M. Morn. | First Quarter.. 25 D. 2 H. 4 M. Morn.

Days.		New York.				Cincinnati.				Chicago.				Nashville.				Zodiacal Signs.		
Month.	Week.	Rises	Sets.	Sets	High Water.	Rises	Sets.	Sets.		Rises	Sets.	Sets.		Rises	Sets.	Sets.		South.	Equat'n of time.	Signs
		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.		H. M.	—M. S.	
1	S	5 57	5 42	3 55	6 44	5 56	5 42	3 58		5 58	5 42	3 55		5 55	5 43	4 00		10 52	10 35	☾
2	M	5 58	5 40	4 59	7 24	5 57	5 41	5 01		5 59	5 40	5 01		5 56	5 42	5 02		11 35	10 53	☾
3	T	5 59	5 38	rises.	8 00	5 58	5 39	rises.		6 00	5 38	rises.		5 57	5 40	rises.		morn.	11 12	☾
4	W	6 00	5 37	5 59	8 39	5 59	5 38	6 05		6 01	5 36	5 59		5 58	5 39	6 10		0 20	11 30	☾
5	T	6 01	5 35	6 29	9 22	6 00	5 36	6 35		6 02	5 35	6 27		5 59	5 37	6 43		1 08	11 48	☾
6	F	6 02	5 33	7 05	10 06	6 01	5 35	7 13		6 03	5 33	7 02		6 00	5 36	7 23		2 00	12 05	☾
7	S	6 03	5 32	7 51	10 54	6 02	5 33	8 00		6 04	5 31	7 48		6 01	5 35	8 11		2 57	12 22	☾
8	S	6 04	5 30	8 48	11 50	6 03	5 32	8 57		6 05	5 29	8 44		6 02	5 33	9 09		3 58	12 39	☾
9	M	6 05	5 29	9 55	eve.	6 04	5 30	10 04		6 06	5 28	9 52		6 02	5 32	10 16		5 01	12 55	☾
10	T	6 06	5 27	11 10	2 03	6 05	5 29	11 18		6 08	5 26	11 07		6 03	5 30	11 28		6 03	13 10	☾
11	W	6 07	5 26	morn.	3 13	6 06	5 27	morn.		6 09	5 25	morn.		6 04	5 29	morn.		7 02	13 25	☾
12	T	6 08	5 24	0 27	4 19	6 07	5 26	0 33		6 10	5 23	0 25		6 05	5 28	0 41		7 57	13 40	☾
13	F	6 10	5 22	1 43	5 19	6 08	5 24	1 48		6 11	5 21	1 43		6 06	5 26	1 53		8 48	13 54	☾
14	S	6 10	5 21	2 57	6 10	6 09	5 23	3 00		6 12	5 20	2 57		6 07	5 25	3 03		9 36	14 07	☾
15	S	6 11	5 19	4 08	6 56	6 10	5 21	4 10		6 14	5 18	4 10		6 08	5 23	4 11		10 22	14 20	☾
16	M	6 13	5 18	5 18	7 37	6 11	5 20	5 18		6 15	5 17	5 21		6 09	5 22	5 16		11 08	14 33	☾
17	T	6 14	5 16	sets.	8 15	6 12	5 19	sets.		6 16	5 15	sets.		6 10	5 21	sets.		11 54	14 44	☾
18	W	6 15	5 15	5 38	8 59	6 13	5 17	5 44		6 17	5 14	5 36		6 11	5 20	5 52		eve.	14 55	☾
19	T	6 16	5 13	6 09	9 42	6 15	5 16	6 17		6 18	5 12	6 06		6 11	5 18	6 26		1 32	15 06	☾
20	F	6 17	5 12	6 47	10 25	6 16	5 14	6 56		6 19	5 11	6 44		6 12	5 17	7 07		2 23	15 16	☾
21	S	6 18	5 11	7 32	11 10	6 17	5 13	7 42		6 20	5 09	7 29		6 13	5 16	7 53		3 16	15 25	☾
22	S	6 19	5 09	8 25	morn.	6 18	5 12	8 35		6 21	5 08	8 22		6 14	5 15	8 46		4 08	15 33	☾
23	M	6 20	5 08	9 25	0 00	6 19	5 10	9 34		6 22	5 06	9 21		6 15	5 14	9 44		4 59	15 41	☾
24	T	6 21	5 06	10 27	0 52	6 20	5 09	10 35		6 24	5 05	10 24		6 16	5 12	10 44		5 49	15 48	☾
25	W	6 23	5 05	11 30	1 46	6 21	5 07	11 36		6 25	5 03	11 28		6 17	5 11	11 44		6 35	15 55	☾
26	T	6 24	5 04	morn.	2 41	6 22	5 06	morn.		6 27	5 02	morn.		6 18	5 10	morn.		7 20	16 01	☾
27	F	6 25	5 02	0 33	3 35	6 23	5 05	0 39		6 28	5 00	0 33		6 19	5 09	0 44		8 02	16 06	☾
28	S	6 26	5 01	1 37	4 25	6 24	5 04	1 41		6 29	4 59	1 37		6 20	5 08	1 45		8 44	16 10	☾
29	S	6 27	5 00	2 42	5 13	6 25	5 02	2 45		6 30	4 58	2 43		6 21	5 07	2 46		9 27	16 13	☾
30	M	6 28	4 59	3 47	6 01	6 26	5 01	3 49		6 32	4 56	3 50		6 22	5 06	3 48		10 11	16 16	☾
31	T	6 30	4 57	4 56	6 46	6 27	5 00	4 56		6 33	4 55	5 00		6 23	5 05	4 53		10 59	16 18	☾



COPENHAGEN.

December, 1876.

MOON'S PHASES,	{	Full Moon.....	1 D.	5 H.	14 M.	Morn.	First Quarter..	23 D.	5 H.	51 M.	Eve.
		Last Quarter..	7 D.	8 H.	33 M.	Eve.	Full Moon.....	30 D.	4 H.	9 M.	Eve.
		New Moon.....	15 D.	0 H.	24 M.	Eve.					

Days.		New York.				Cincinnati.			Chicago.			Nashville.			Zodiacal Signs.		
Month.	Week.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	High Water.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	South.	Equat'n of time.	Signs
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	— M. S.	
1	F	7 05	4 34	4 25	7 55	7 02	4 38	4 34	7 10	4 29	4 22	6 54	4 45	4 46	morn.	10 30	♈
2	S	7 06	4 33	5 28	8 52	7 03	4 38	5 38	7 11	4 29	5 25	6 55	4 45	5 49	0 35	10 06	♈
3	S	7 07	4 33	6 43	9 50	7 03	4 37	6 52	7 12	4 29	6 40	6 55	4 45	7 03	1 41	9 42	♈
4	M	7 08	4 33	8 03	10 44	7 04	4 37	8 11	7 13	4 28	8 01	6 56	4 45	8 20	2 46	9 18	♈
5	T	7 09	4 33	9 22	11 38	7 05	4 37	9 28	7 14	4 28	9 21	6 57	4 45	9 34	3 46	8 53	♈
6	W	7 10	4 33	10 37	eve.	7 06	4 37	10 42	7 15	4 28	10 38	6 58	4 45	10 46	4 41	8 27	♈
7	T	7 11	4 33	11 49	1 27	7 07	4 37	11 52	7 16	4 28	11 50	6 59	4 45	11 54	5 31	8 01	♈
8	F	7 12	4 33	morn.	2 21	7 08	4 37	morn.	7 17	4 28	morn.	6 59	4 45	morn.	6 18	7 34	♈
9	S	7 13	4 33	0 58	3 15	7 09	4 37	0 59	7 17	4 28	1 00	7 00	4 45	0 58	7 03	7 07	♈
10	M	7 14	4 33	2 05	4 07	7 10	4 37	2 05	7 18	4 28	2 09	7 01	4 45	2 02	7 47	6 39	♈
11	M	7 15	4 33	3 13	4 59	7 11	4 37	3 12	7 19	4 28	3 17	7 02	4 45	3 06	8 32	6 11	♈
12	T	7 15	4 33	4 20	5 53	7 11	4 37	4 18	7 20	4 28	4 26	7 03	4 45	4 11	9 19	5 43	♈
13	W	7 16	4 33	5 27	6 43	7 12	4 38	5 24	7 21	4 28	5 34	7 03	4 46	5 14	10 08	5 14	♈
14	T	7 17	4 34	6 32	7 31	7 12	4 38	6 28	7 21	4 29	6 40	7 04	4 46	6 17	11 00	4 45	♈
15	F	7 18	4 34	sets.	8 14	7 13	4 38	sets.	7 22	4 29	sets.	7 05	4 46	sets.	11 52	4 16	♈
16	S	7 18	4 34	5 04	9 02	7 14	4 38	5 14	7 23	4 29	5 01	7 06	4 46	5 25	eve.	3 46	♈
17	S	7 19	4 35	6 05	9 45	7 14	4 39	6 14	7 24	4 29	6 02	7 06	4 47	6 24	1 35	3 17	♈
18	M	7 20	4 35	7 08	10 26	7 15	4 39	7 16	7 24	4 30	7 06	7 07	4 47	7 25	2 24	2 47	♈
19	T	7 20	4 35	8 11	11 03	7 15	4 40	8 17	7 25	4 30	8 10	7 07	4 48	8 24	3 09	2 17	♈
20	W	7 21	4 36	9 13	11 44	7 16	4 40	9 18	7 25	4 31	9 13	7 08	4 48	9 23	3 52	1 47	♈
21	T	7 21	4 36	10 14	morn.	7 17	4 41	10 18	7 26	4 31	10 14	7 08	4 49	10 20	4 33	1 17	♈
22	F	7 21	4 37	11 15	0 25	7 17	4 41	11 18	7 26	4 32	11 17	7 09	4 49	11 19	5 14	0 47	♈
23	S	7 22	4 38	morn.	1 08	7 18	4 42	morn.	7 27	4 32	morn.	7 09	4 50	morn.	5 54	0 17	♈
24	S	7 22	4 38	0 17	1 52	7 18	4 42	0 18	7 27	4 33	0 20	7 10	4 50	0 17	6 37	+ 13	♈
25	M	7 23	4 39	1 23	2 43	7 19	4 43	1 23	7 28	4 33	1 26	7 10	4 51	1 19	7 22	0 42	♈
26	T	7 23	4 39	2 32	3 37	7 19	4 44	2 31	7 28	4 34	2 37	7 10	4 52	2 25	8 13	1 13	♈
27	W	7 23	4 40	3 46	4 39	7 19	4 44	3 43	7 28	4 35	3 52	7 11	4 53	3 35	9 09	1 42	♈
28	T	7 24	4 41	5 03	5 41	7 20	4 45	4 58	7 28	4 36	5 10	7 11	4 53	4 48	10 11	2 12	♈
29	F	7 24	4 42	6 20	6 46	7 20	4 45	6 14	7 29	4 36	6 27	7 12	4 54	6 03	11 17	2 41	♈
30	S	7 24	4 42	rises.	7 45	7 20	4 46	rises.	7 29	4 37	rises.	7 12	4 55	rises.	morn.	3 10	♈
31	S	7 24	4 43	5 35	8 43	7 20	4 47	5 43	7 29	4 38	5 32	7 12	4 55	5 53	0 25	3 38	♈

MENTAL POWERS OF DUMB CREATURES.**If They have Minds, why may They not have Souls?**

MAN AND BEAST," is the title of a volume by the Rev. J. G. Wood, written to show that the lower animals possess those mental and moral characteristics, which, in human beings, are supposed to belong to the immortal spirit, and not to the perishable body. As animals share with man the attributes of reason, language, memory, a sense of moral responsibility, unselfishness and love, all of which pertain to the spirit and not to the body, so the author thinks there is every reason to presume that they may, like man, retain these qualities in another state of existence.

Mr. Wood devotes his first chapter to a labored but not very conclusive argument to prove that the testimony of the Holy Scriptures, as to the future existence of animals, is entirely misconceived by the common mind; that popular belief and popular tradition are wrong in supposing that Holy Writ teaches us that man alone possesses a spirit, and survives in spirit after the death of his material body. In fact, we do not see the necessity for so much Scriptural proof of a theory with which the Scriptural writers were evidently not concerned. Their mission was to man alone in his relations to his Almighty Maker. Mr. Wood quotes Bishop Butler in his preface as saying in his "Analogy of Religion:" "As to the latent powers and capacities of lower animals, I see no reason why they should not be developed in a future life." That was sufficient authority.

In order to prove that animals possess those qualities which pertain to man's immortal spirit, Mr. Wood cites more than three hundred anecdotes, all well authenticated, he asserts, showing the close resemblance that exists between the spirits of man and beast.

Beginning with instinct and reason, the author finds it easy to prove that much that is attributed to instinct in animals, is as clearly the deduction of a conclusion from logical premises, as the actions which in man are admitted to be the result of reason. To quote his words:

"This power is possessed by animals in common with ourselves, although not to the same extent, and it is by the superiority of our reason over that of animals that we maintain our supremacy. Very often their deduction is insufficient, or their premises false; but the process is still one of pure reason, and has no connection with instinct."

With them, as well as with ourselves, reason often conquers instinct, especially in the case of those animals which are domesticated, and so develop their reasoning powers by contact with reason of a higher quality than their own. The following anecdote shows the power of reason over instinct in this manner:

The Considerate Cat.

A cat of ours once showed great self-denial. She was a terrible eater of small birds, chickens, etc., and therefore, when on one occasion, she was found to have passed the night in our aviary of doves, great was the alarm. However, on inspection, not one dove was missing; and though she was asleep in an inner cage, close to a nest of young doves, she had not touched a feather. What made her conduct the more remarkable was that when released she ate ravenously.

It is just the same with ourselves. A child that has been well brought up can be left with perfect safety alone with any kind of dainties, the parents

having taught its reason to conquer its instincts; whereas a spirited or illbred child, which has been suffered to allow its instincts to be paramount, will be sure to fall upon the coveted dainties as soon as it is left alone with them. The conduct of the animal and child is identical.

A Sensible Horse.

The following anecdote of a horse was sent to Mr. Wood by a clergyman:

"A neighbor of mine possessed a young foal which, with its mother, used to pass our house daily early in the morning, during our breakfast time, and had a habit of straying upon a piece of waste ground in front of our house. My daughter, who is very partial to horses, used to run out and offer the little animal a piece of bread.

"This went on regularly, until at last, when he was between two and three years old, he would not wait for the bread, but used to go to the door, plant his forefeet on the steps so as to gain sufficient elevation, and then lift the knocker with his nose, afterward waiting for the expected morsel."

Here the two faculties of memory and reason were displayed most unmistakably. If a dumb man had acted as that colt did, we would have wondered at his ingenuity in communicating his ideas without the aid of speech. In this case the memory of the animal enabled him to expect his daily dole of bread, and his reason, not his instinct, taught him that when the knocker was sounded some one came to the door. It is evident that the horse had seen the knocker used, had noted the result, and had followed the example, using his nose in lieu of a hand.

Fidelity of a Duck and Drake.

A mandarin drake was stolen one night from Mr. Beale's aviary, along with some other birds. The mate of the drake, the duck, was left behind. The morning following the loss of her husband, the female was seen in a most disconsolate condition, brooding in secret sorrow; she remained in a retired part of the aviary, pondering over the severe loss she had just sustained.

While she was thus delivering her soul to grief, a gay, prim drake, who had not long before lost his dear duck, which had been accidentally killed, trimmed his beautiful feathers, and, pitying the forlorn condition of the bereaved, waddled toward her, and, after devoting much of his time and all of his attention to the unfortunate female, he offered her his protection. She however refused all his offers, having made, in audible quacks, a solemn vow to live and die a widow if her mate did not return.

From the day of her loss she forsook her accustomed pleasures, refused most of her food, and no consolation that could be offered her by any of her tribe seemed to have the least effect. Every endeavor was made to recover the lost bird, as it was not expected the beautiful creature would be killed. Some time after the loss, a person accidentally passing a hut overheard some Chinese of the lower class conversing, and understood enough of their language to hear one of them say: "It would be a pity to kill so handsome a bird." "How then," said another, "can we dispose of it?" The hut was noted, as it was immediately suspected that the lost mandarin drake was the subject of conversation. A servant was sent, and, after some trouble, recovered the lost drake by paying \$4 for him. He was then brought back to the aviary in one of the usual cane cages.

As soon as the bird recognized the aviary, he expressed his joy by quacking vehemently and flapping his wings. The interval of three weeks had elapsed since he had been taken away; but when the forlorn duck heard the note of her lost husband, she

quacked, even to screaming with ecstasy, and flew as far as she could in the aviary to greet him on the restoration. Being let out of the cage, the drake immediately entered the aviary, and the unfortunate couple were again united. They quacked, crossed necks, bathed together, and are then supposed to have related all their mutual hopes and fears during their long separation. As for the unfortunate widower, who kindly offered consolation to the duck when overwhelmed with grief, she, in a most ungrateful manner, informed her drake of the impudent and gallant proposals he had made to her during his absence. It is merely supposition that she did so; but at all events the result was that on the day following his return the recovered drake attacked the other, pecked his eyes out, and inflicted on him so many other injuries as to occasion his death in a few days. Thus did this unfortunate drake meet with a premature and violent death for his kindness and attention to an unfortunate lady, becoming a victim to conjugal fidelity.

These birds acted very much as human beings would have done under similar circumstances. Here was conjugal love affected by sudden and violent separation; sorrow for the lost one; joy in reunion; jealousy at an attempt to steal the affections of a wife; and revenge taken on the offender. There was also the power of language, as without a very definite language of her own the duck could not have communicated to her husband which particular drake had attempted to take his place in his absence.

Many anecdotes of insects and birds, absolutely startling in their resemblance to the habits of civilized men, are also related by Mr. Wood. Omitting these and numerous incidents showing the knowledge and use of language of some kind, not only between animals of the same genera and species, but also between those of diverse natures, we come to an incident related to the author by the late Rev. Cesar Otway, who produced vouchers for the exact truth of the story. It affords a remarkable proof of the capability possessed by the lower animals of understanding the language of man:

A Discerning Dog.

"A gentleman of property had a mastiff of great size, very watchful, and altogether a fine, intelligent animal. Though often let out to range about, he was in general chained up during the day.

"On a certain day when he was let out, he was observed to attach himself particularly to his master. When the servant came, as usual, to fasten him up, he clung so determinedly to his master's feet, showed such anger when they attempted to force him away, and altogether was so peculiar in his manner, that the gentleman desired him to be left as he was.

"With him the dog continued the whole day, and when night came on, still he stayed; and on going to his bedroom the dog resolutely, and, for the first time in his life, went up with him, and rushing into the room, took refuge under the bed, whence neither blows nor caresses could draw him.

"In the midst of the night a man burst into the room with a dagger in his hand, with which he attempted to murder the sleeper. But the dog dashed at the robber's neck, fastened his fangs in him, and so kept him down that his master had time to call for assistance and secure the ruffian, who turned out to be the coachman. He afterwards confessed that, seeing his master receive a large sum of money, he and the groom conspired together to rob and murder him, and that they had plotted the whole scheme together, leaning over the dog's kennel."

The dog may not have understood human language as perfectly as the men themselves did, but it would seem that he did gather from their conversation that they intended some injury to his master.

Wisdom of the Wasp.

To illustrate the language of animals, which Mr. Wood very properly divides into that of language of gesture, of the eye, and of sound, he begins with the insect world:

"Looking at the nervous system of insects, in whom there is no definite brain, but merely a succession of ganglia united by a double nervous cord, many physiologists have thought that reason could not be one of the attributes of the insect race. Yet nothing is more certain than that they are able to converse with each other and communicate ideas; this fact showing that they must possess reason. As far as we know, the hymenopterous insects—namely: the bees, wasps, and ants—are the best linguists of the insect race, their language being chiefly conducted by means of their antennae. A good example of this was witnessed by me in the summer of 1872.

"At breakfast time some pieces of the white of an egg were left on a plate. A wasp came in at a window, and, after flying about for a while, alighted on the plate, went to a piece of the egg and tried to carry it off. Wishing to see what the insect would do, I would not allow it to be disturbed. After unavailing attempts to lift the piece of egg, the wasp left it and flew out of the window. Presently two wasps came in, flew directly to the plate, picked up the piece of egg, and in some way or other contrived to get it out of the window. These were evidently the first wasp and a companion whom it had brought to help it.

"I had a suspicion that when the wasps reached their home they would tell their companions of their good fortune, and so I put some more egg on the plate and waited. In a very short time wasp after wasp came in, went to the plate without hesitation, and carried off each a piece of egg. The stream of wasps was so regular that I was able to trace them to their nests, which was in a lane about half a mile from my house.

"The insect had evidently reasoned with itself, that, although the piece of egg was too heavy for one wasp, it might be carried by two; so it went off to find a companion, told it the state of things, and induced it to help in carrying off the coveted morsel. The two had told the other inhabitants of the nest that there was a supply of new and dainty food within reach, and had acted as guides to the locality. Here is a positive proof that these insects possess a very definite language of their own, for it is impossible that human beings could have acted in a more rational manner."

Observing Dogs.

I know several instances where domestic animals have discovered that there was something wrong in the arrangements of the house, and have called attention to it. There is a little dog belonging to one of my friends, who one night became very importunate, pulling the skirt of his mistress' dress, and insisting on her returning down stairs. She was rather alarmed; but the dog drew her to the greenhouse door, which he evidently meant to be opened. On unlocking the door, she found she had forgotten to turn off the gas. The little dog had been accustomed to see the gas turned off before the family went to bed, and was too conservative to allow any change.

In the following anecdotes the action of the dog can only be attributed to reason, and that of no mean character.

The first anecdote was sent to me by one of the principals in a well-known engineering firm.

"I once lost a sovereign in a bet which I made that a wonderful little dog would not take a penny off a red-hot bar of iron. The dog belonged to an ironmonger at Knighton, Radnorshire. The dog was in the habit of searching for pence purposely hidden in the shop, and, when found, taking them to a baker's shop and getting buns in exchange. He quite knew the right-sized bun, and used to keep his paw on the penny until he got it.

"A bar was heated red-hot, and no sooner was the penny laid on it than the dog, without the least hesitation, dashed at it. By some means which I could not see, because it was done so quickly, the dog knocked the penny off the bar, and then sat down quietly by it until the coin was cool. His look of perfect self-satisfaction was most absurd."

Some years ago there was a dog at Margate which also knew the use of money. He used to beg for pence, and take them to a baker to be exchanged for biscuits, at a shop in the narrow, hilly lane which is pleased to assume the title of High Street. One day the baker, wishing to see how the dog would behave if he played the animal a practical joke, took his penny and gave him a burned biscuit. The next time the dog had a penny he took it to the baker as usual, showed it to him, and then went off to another baker who lived nearly opposite. This he afterwards did invariably, showing the penny to the baker who had offended him, and then transferring his custom to the rival on the opposite side of the narrow street.

The whole of these proceedings were dictated by pure reason, and instinct had nothing to do with them. It was, in fact, doing on a small scale precisely what the dog's master would have done on a large scale if a tradesman had taken his money and given him a bad article for it. He would have withdrawn his custom from the offender, and given it to another man who he thought would serve him more honestly.

A Talking Parrot.

"A parrot, belonging to one of our servants, very soon knew us by name, and could distinguish the tread of its favorites, showing its joy by ruffling its feathers and making an odd noise in the throat. 'Polly' was very tame, and was sometimes allowed to walk about the house, always announcing its arrival in a room by 'Polly going a-walking.' In hot weather she enjoyed having water poured over her, and when satisfied would say, 'That's enough.'

"She used to tease our large dog by whistling loudly, and calling him 'Bran! Bran!' on which he ran in and looked around, and on the cook coming in, Polly would say reprovingly, 'Go back, Bran, go back;' out went Bran, and by and by, when the cook's back was turned, the same scene was acted over again, until Bran grew wiser and neglected the call.

"Polly was a very accomplished bird, and, when quite alone, could be heard going through her acquirements. She sang 'Cheer boys, cheer,' very plainly, and could dance. If any stranger went into the kitchen, and no one was there, Polly called out, 'Somebody's wanted;' and she has more than once startled people by saying, 'What's your business?'

"We used to go in and see Polly before we went to bed, and she always said 'Good-night' several times, each time in a different tone of voice. She called mamma 'my dear' until told it was not respectful, after which she always said 'ma'am.' The remarks this bird made were so apposite that it really seemed at times as if she understood what was going on."

Ingenuity of a Dog and Cat.

The next anecdote shows that animals belonging to different species, such as the dog and cat, can communicate ideas to each other, and act in concert.

"A relation of mine in Dumfriesshire had a dog and cat which were attached to each other in an extraordinary manner, and both were great favorites in the household. The dog, however, was not intended to sleep in the house, and was carefully put out every night; but, strange to say, he was always found in the morning lying before the fire, with the cat by his side.

"One evening the master of the dog heard a sort of rap at a back-door leading to the kitchen, and saw the sagacious cat spring up and strike the latch, while the dog pushed open the door and entered in triumph. This system must have been long carried on, and when it was discovered I need not say how interested were the members of the household in these intelligent and really wonderful creatures."

Birds Acting in Concert after Deliberation.

One of my friends, then living near Manchester, in the garden had a very fine mountain-ash tree, which always produced a plentiful supply of berries. Shortly before the fruit ripened a great number of thrushes got together at the end of the garden, and were very noisy, chattering and evidently discussing some subject on which they were not agreed. This went on for some time, and the assemblage and chattering continued daily. All this time the berries were ripening; and one morning an order appeared to be issued; the birds flew to the tree, and in a couple of hours there was not a berry left upon it. This occurred regularly during the three years in which my friend occupied the house.

Last year a somewhat similar event took place in the garden of one of my neighbors, who is a great horticulturist, and very successful with fruit as well as with flowers.

There was a cherry tree bearing in that year a remarkably heavy crop of fruit, which was carefully watched until it ripened. One evening the owner of the garden, seeing that the cherries had just reached the proper stage for picking, ordered the gardener to gather them on the following morning. But the birds seemed to know as much about fruit as he did, for when the gardener came with his basket the crop of cherries had vanished, and nothing was left except the stalks, each with the stone attached to it.

The Morality of a Dog.

A poor woman, who lived in an unprotected part of Scotland, became unexpectedly possessed of a large sum of money, with which she was as much troubled as "Captain Jack" with the money he dared not spend, was afraid to show, and could not carry about him for lack of pockets. She would have taken it to the bank, but could not leave the house.

At last she asked the advice of a butcher of her acquaintance, telling him that she was afraid to live alone in the house with such a sum of money.

"Never fear," said the butcher; "I will leave my dog with you, and I'll warrant you that no one will dare to enter your house." So toward evening the dog was brought, and chained up close to the place where the money was kept.

In the middle of the night a robber made his way into the house, and was proceeding to carry off the money, when he was seized by the dog, who held him a prisoner until assistance came. The thief was the butcher himself, who thought that he had made sure of the money. He had not considered that his dog was a better moralist than himself and, instead of betraying a defenseless woman, would even take her part against his own master.



ARCHERY.

THE origin of archery, or the use of the bow, has been traced to the porcupine. Some remote progenitor of Colt or Whitworth, it is suggested, observed that animal, when more than usually fretful, shoot its quills, and never rested until he had contrived some method of doing something equivalent, so he invented the bow. The principal objection to this theory is, that the porcupine only casts its quills when nobody is looking; at least, no credible witness has ever yet seen the performance. There can be no doubt, however, that bows and arrows have been in use from the very earliest pre-historic times. We have the testimony of the caves to the fact that, unimaginable ages ago, mankind liked marrow-bones, and used arrows to procure them; and some of these pieces of chipped flint, euphoniously termed works of art, found in the drift, are declared by the learned to be arrow-heads.

Ishmael was an archer; so was Esau, and a successful one too. Paris must have been an unerring marksman, to hit Achilles in the heel; or if you suspect that chance guided his shaft to the one vulnerable spot on his enemy's body, you cannot depreciate the skill of Aster, who made the famous king of Macedon his butt, for that Greek archer named his shot beforehand, writing on the arrow, "To Philip's right eye," and he pierced it.

The Persians were famous for their horsemanship and archery. The Cretans were skillful bowmen, making it a rule that their children should commence practice at seven years old. The Parthians were famous for their accurate shooting while riding at speed—an art which modern cavalry have never been able to acquire, carbine practice rarely being effective in action. The Romans never cultivated archery to any great extent as a military exercise, though individuals acquired great skill in it.

The Emperor Commodus was fond of displaying his wonderful shooting

in the amphitheatre. Lions, panthers, stags, and every other species of game, he slaughtered in hecatombs, the first wound (we are told) proving fatal. "A panther would be set upon a criminal in the circus; but no sooner was the animal crouching for his fatal spring, than the imperial bowman discharged an arrow, which saved the culprit, and laid the beast lifeless upon the sand."

Julius Africanus avers that he has often seen one Syrmus, a Scythian, let people shoot at him without wearing armor, depending for his defense on his own bow and broad-headed arrows, with which he met those coming toward him midway.

The Welsh were great archers. Giraldus Cambrensis says that their arrows have pierced oaken panels four fingers in breadth; and on the authority of William de Breusa, a Norman knight engaged with Fitzhammond in the conquest of South Wales, he relates that a mailed horseman had his hip nailed to the saddle by a Welsh arrow, and, wheeling round, had the other similarly fixed. In the

same battle another soldier was shot through armor, hip and saddle, the arrow killing the horse.

It is not certain that bows and arrows were much used in England before the Heptarchy; but the Saxons killed one another with them, and the Danes, their successors, were very decided archers. And yet the English were utterly overwhelmed by the Norman long-bow, which shot arrows with a force and to a distance of which they had no previous idea. Having once discovered its powers, however, how kindly they took to it we all know. The love of archery became the ruling passion of all classes. Every peasant had his bow hanging over the chimney; while to the country gentleman it was what the double-barrel is now.

National prejudice apart, we may fairly assume that our forefathers were the most formidable bowmen the world has seen. It is true that the tribes of Arabia established the empire of the Caliphs with the bow; but what did they beat? It was against the flower of French chivalry that the English archers prevailed. They overran France in the reign of Edward III., they conquered it under Henry V., they made one of the French kings (John) prisoner at the battle of Poitiers, and forced another (Louis XI.) to pay tribute to their own monarch, Edward IV.

We are very sorry for the necessity, but really we can not write about archery without mentioning Robin Hood. He does not appear to have had any property of his own, which, at this distance of time, appears to some admirers a sufficient reason why he should take that of other people. It is very likely that he was badly and unjustly treated; many families about that time were; at any rate he took to the woods, as robber and poacher, and gathered together a band of two hundred picked men—first-rate archers, every one of them—and ranged the forests in the north of England. In the rising headed by Simon de Montfort, in Henry III.'s reign, to enforce the recognition of Magna Charta, Robin Hood certainly fought on the popular side; and if it is true, as has been suggested, that his outlawry was owing to that fact, we ought not, perhaps, to grudge him the popularity which has lasted for so many centuries. But that excuse for his robberies which is so commonly urged—that he took from the rich to give to the poor—savors so much of sentimental cant, that we confess to being rather prejudiced against the object of such injudicious praise.

The battle of Cressy was fought on the 26th of August, 1346, and the detail of troops engaged shows how completely England trusted to the bow at that time. The king, Edward III., drew up his army in three lines. The first line consisted of 800 men-at-arms, 4,000 English archers, and 600 Welsh foot, and was commanded by the Black Prince. The second line was of 800 men-at-arms, 4,000 halberdiers, and 2,400 archers, under the Earls of Arundel and Northampton. The reserve was composed of 700 men-at-arms, 5,300 billmen, and 6,000 archers. The French army has been reckoned at 100,000 men all of arms. They attacked with a large body of Genoese cross-bowmen, who were immediately overwhelmed by the superior power of the long-bow. Alencon then advanced with his division, trampling down or driving before him the routed Genoese; but the shooting was so good that his men could not live under it, and Philip had to bring up the French reserves, which were pierced through and through, and in spite of the most heroic efforts the whole army was utterly overthrown. The King of Bohemia, eleven other princes, eighty bannerets, twelve hundred knights, fifteen hundred of the noblesse, four thousand men-

at-arms, and thirty thousand privates of the French army, were left on the field of battle; whereas, three knights, one esquire, and a very few soldiers, constituted the entire loss on the part of the British army.

Sir John Smith, describing the battle, says: The wonderful effect of our archery was such, that the arrows, flying in the air as thick as snow, with a terrible noise, much like a tempestuous wind preceeding a tempest, they did leave no disarmed place of horse or man unstricken."

In a battle with the Scots at Halidowne Hill, in 1402, the Earl of Douglas, exasperated by the murderous effect of the arrows upon his troops, charged the English archers at the head of a body of knights and nobles, armed *cap-a-pie*. He deemed himself invulnerable, being clad in a suit of armor, which had taken three years in making; but it was not thick enough to keep out the English arrows; he was pierced in five places, and all who rode at his back were killed or taken.

If these narratives of the prowess of English archers all came from English witnesses we might well suspect partiality, but they do not.

At Agincourt, where the supply of arrows fell short towards the close of the fight, the English only lost about a hundred men, while that number of earls and barons alone fell on the French side, besides dukes, archbishops, fifteen hundred knights, and thousands of the rank and file. It sounds incredible, but it is well authenticated.

There is nothing in the annals of rifle-shooting to beat these instances of the power of the long-bow in the hands of old English archers; and though arrows have been superseded by conical bullets as instruments of destruction, and archery is now cultivated only as the most healthy, elegant, and interesting summer sport in England, in which ladies and men can take an equal share, it adds much to that interest to consider that the weapons they wield so peacefully won for our mother country the position that she holds.

THE END OF THE UNIVERSE.

A writer in the *Fortnightly Review* makes an effort to show that, although we can in no way time the beginning of the universe, we have much evidence to show the world began to solidify between one and two hundred of millions of years ago, and that, though we can say nothing as to the end of the universe, the end of this earth, and with it of consciousness upon the earth, is as probable as science can make anything. "All we know is that the sun is going out. If we fall into the sun then we shall be fried; if we go away from the sun, or the sun goes out, then we shall be frozen. So that, so far as the earth is concerned, we have no means of determining what will be the character of the end, but we know that one of these two things must take place in time. But in regard to the whole universe, if we were to travel forward as we have traveled backward in time, consider things as falling together, we should come finally to a great central mass, all in one piece, which would send out waves of heat through a perfectly empty ether, and gradually cool itself down. As this mass got cool it would be deprived of all life or motion; it would be just a mere enormous frozen block in the middle of the ether. But that conclusion, which is like the one that we discussed about the beginning of the world, is one which we have no right whatever to rest upon. It depends upon the same assumption that the laws of geometry and mechanics are exactly and absolutely true, and that they have continued exactly and absolutely true for ever and ever."



THE OUTCAST: A PORTRAIT.

A PAIR of earnest piercing eyes,
 A grandly-outlined face,
 And noble brow, whereon there lies
 Stern thought's deep-furrowed trace.

Yet more—for ever and anon,
 A restless look of care
 Flits o'er to tell that hope has gone,
 And left but grim despair.

With not a single earthly friend
 To offer kindly love,
 Scant faith in life that has its end
 In happiness above.

He shudders as his locks grow grey,
 Scarce knowing what he fears,
 And thus, without one cheering ray
 He stumbles through the years.

SAFETY OF RAILROAD TRAVELING.

THE occasional wholesale and horrible slaughter of passengers on railroads, shocks us with the idea that it is very dangerous to travel by rail. But when we come to take a calm and calculating view of the facts, we find that it is not so.

In a late lecture, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., speaking from reliable statistics, says:

"During the first eleven years of railroad experience almost no disastrous accidents occurred. The first terrible one was on the Versailles road in France, in May, 1842, when an engine broke down while running at full speed, and its cars piled up on top of it. The doors of the cars were locked, they took fire, and fifty-three persons were crushed or burned to death, and many injured. The lecturer gave other instances of like character, and showed how recent improvements in car construction obviated the danger of such accidents.

"In New England there have been three terrible railroad accidents—that at the Norwalk draw-bridge in May, 1853; that at Valley Falls, R. I., on August 12, 1853, and that at Revere station in August, 1871. Each of these was taken up, described and analyzed, and illustrated by the experience of many other accidents of like character elsewhere. All of them were preventable, and there could be no excuse for their recurrence. The various appliances which had been adopted in consequence of these accidents were referred to, and the opinion was expressed that the Revere disaster had reduced the dangers incident to railroad traveling in Massachusetts by one-half. It had brought the train-brake and the 'Miller' platform into general use; it had caused the increased adoption of running-signals and greatly improved discipline.

"Since the Revere accident, 120,000,000 of passengers had been carried by railroads within the limits of Massachusetts. How many of these had been killed by faults of the railroad companies and by accidents over which the passenger himself had no control? Just one. This statement applied only to passengers exercising due care; in all ways connected with the operation of railroads about 300 people a year were killed or injured in the State.

"Another question: What is the length in Massachusetts of average railroad journey, resulting in death? The answer sounds absurd; it is 324,000,000 of miles. That is, on an average, 22,000,000 persons travel fifteen miles each before any one of them is killed by a railroad accident. So the average journey resulting in injury is 20,000,000 miles. If a person traveled as passenger on Massachusetts railroads 800 miles a day, every day of his life, he would, by a doctrine of chances, be seventy years old before he would receive an injury in a railroad accident.

"French statistics showed that stage-coach traveling was at least fifty times as dangerous as traveling by rail. The danger of being murdered in Massachusetts was greater by far than that of being killed in a railroad accident. In 1873, the railroads carried 42,000,000 passengers without killing one; in the same year in Boston alone five persons were killed by tumbling down stairs, and seven by falling out of windows.

"With 70,000 miles of track, full of curves, culverts, and bridges, with safety depending on everything, from the state of the atmosphere to the strength of the rail—with trains moving in every direction, at all times—accidents must happen, since the managers of railroads are human. That they should happen so rarely is the true cause for wonder. There is no more wonderful human

achievement than the combination of speed and safety with which the movement of modern civilization is maintained through the unceasing exercise of human care, human skill, and human foresight.

A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

A language which could be understood all over the globe, says a cotemporary, would be exceedingly useful in science, commerce, and social intercourse. Enthusiastic philosophers have more than once tried to invent a universal language, but have not succeeded; and the students or traders who desire to communicate have still to learn a number of languages, or to betake themselves to translation. To overcome these difficulties, a learned German, Dr. Bachmaier, has invented a method of correspondence in which numerals stand for words and ideas.

Assuming (in round numbers) that four thousand words are sufficient for all purposes, he prepares a dictionary with columns of numbers from one to four thousand, each number having a word against it which he represents in every language. For example, if the word "fire" is number fifty-two, the same number will stand against "feu" in the French, and against "feuer" in the German dictionary, and the same in any other that may be compiled.

From this it will be understood that an Englishman entirely unacquainted with French or German might easily make a communication in either of those languages. He would look at his alphabetical list of words, and set down the corresponding numbers. The Frenchman or German would look at his list of numbers, and would set down the corresponding words, and thus have before him his correspondent's statement, and would have equal facility in answering. To make known masculine and feminine, nouns and adjectives, tenses and inflections, and other grammatical requirements, Dr. Bachmaier affixes certain simple marks to the numerals. He has already published three dictionaries—English, French, and German—and is at work on other languages. At the meeting of the Oriental Congress last autumn, copies of the dictionaries were exhibited, and by the most competent judges were warmly approved.

ANCIENT WONDERS.

Nineveh was fourteen miles long, eight miles wide, and forty-six miles around, with a wall one hundred feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast.

Babylon was fifty miles within the walls, which were seventy-five feet thick and one hundred feet high, with one hundred brazen gates.

The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was four hundred and twenty feet to the support of the roof—it was one hundred years in building.

The largest of the pyramids was four hundred and eighty-one feet in height, and eight hundred and fifth-three feet on the sides. The base covered eleven acres. The stones are about sixty feet in length, and the layers are two hundred and eight. It employed 350,000 men in building.

The labyrinth of Egypt contains three hundred chambers and twelve halls.

Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins twenty-seven miles around, and contained 350,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves.

The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of \$50,000,000, and the Emperor Nero carried away from it two hundred statues. The walls were thirteen miles around.

A MAMMOTH FARM.

THE big farm of Michael Sullivan, in Ford and Livingston Counties, Illinois, has frequently been described in the papers, but his enterprise and success are worth recording in a more enduring shape.

The farm is all in one body, nearly eight miles square, and contains *forty thousand acres!* The working force of this farm, probably the largest corn farm in the world, consists of one general superintendent (Mr. Miner, a live man, intelligent farmer and thorough gentleman), one book-keeper and assistant, one cashier, eight foremen, and from 400 to 500 farm laborers, with from 600 to 700 horses and mules. The farm is divided into eight general divisions or "numbers," as they call them, each under a foreman, who has under him quite a number of gang bosses. His work, so far as he is concerned, is entirely free from all the rest except the general superintendent, to whom he has to make a daily report of all work done—the number of men employed, number sick, number not working from any other cause, and why not, number of mules at work, and on what section the work was done. This report is made on printed blanks furnished for that purpose, and is as systematic as a morning report in military service.

A strict account is kept with every division, of all expenses and all proceeds; also with every section of the land. The book-keeper can tell just what it costs to raise an acre of corn or hay, and after the crop is sent to market just what every bushel costs and what it yields in money.

They cultivated last year 19,000 acres of corn, which averaged twenty-five bushels per acre. The corn sold for about fifty cents per bushel in the crib and cost less than fifteen cents to put it there—all expenses included, excepting rent of land. Mowed last year 7,000 acres of grass, average one ton per acre, sold for \$13.50, cost about \$5.50. This gives some idea of the proprietor's profits.

The farm is valued at \$1,000,000, and he claims to be able to pay all expenses, taxes included, and make ten per cent. on the capital invested.

The improvements on the farm consist of about 300 miles of hedge fence, 150 dwelling houses, 100 barns, 300 corn-cribs with a capacity of over one million bushels, and would make a solid string more than five miles long. There is an elevator capable of shelling and shipping 1,000 bushels of corn per hour, and two large steam shellers. The corn is shipped mainly to Toledo, Ohio. The foremen are now running three presses, baling and shipping hay; the hay goes to Baltimore, St. Louis and Chicago. They have on the farm their own shops—carpenter, blacksmith, wagon, and harness—also, post office, telegraph office, and store, keeping an assortment of general merchandise for the accommodation of employes and their families. All goods, including farm tools and implements, are bought at wholesale, of manufacturers, and in Chicago. The general headquarters, including proprietor's house, post office, telegraph office, and some twenty dwellings, are at Burr Oaks, a small grove, from which the depot and post office take their names, and is the only timber to be found on the farm.

The houses at Burr Oaks are built around a large open square, are good substantial dwellings of uniform style, with no attempt at display, the proprietor's house itself not being equal in point of style to scores of houses in Iowa belonging to farms of 100 or 200 acres. The men employed are mostly Swedes. Their pay is \$20 per month and board for the actual working time.

This place was bought twenty years ago at \$1.25

per acre, making the cost \$50,000. It could be sold now for from \$25 to \$35 per acre, and would bring at the lowest price one million dollars—so that the increase in value alone has made an immense fortune for Mr. Sullivan.

He is getting well along in years, being nearly eighty. He has always been a large farmer, and was at one time the largest in Ohio; went from there to Champaign county, Illinois, and partially improved the noted "Broadlands" farm, which he sold to Mr. Alexander, the great cattle king of the West, and began the improvement at Burr Oaks.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a list of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington down, with the date of their death:

1. George Washington, of Virginia, born February 22, 1735; elected commander-in-chief of the Continental army in 1775; first inaugurated, as President, in the city of New York, April 30; second inauguration, in 1793; died December 14, 1799, aged 68 years.
2. John Adams, Massachusetts, born in 1735; inaugurated March 4, 1797; died July 4, 1826, aged 90 years.
3. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, born in 1743; first inaugurated in Washington, in 1801; second inauguration in 1805; died July 4, 1826, aged 82 years.
4. James Madison, of Virginia, born in 1751; first inaugurated in 1809; second inauguration in 1813; died in 1837, aged 85 years.
5. James Monroe, of Virginia, born in 1759; first inaugurated in 1817; second inauguration in 1821; died in 1831, aged 72 years.
6. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, born in 1767; inaugurated in 1825; died in 1848, aged 80 years.
7. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, born in 1767; first inaugurated in 1829; second inauguration in 1833; died in 1845, aged 78 years.
8. Martin Van Buren, of New York, born in 1782; inaugurated in 1837; died in 1862, aged 80 years.
9. William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, born in 1773; inaugurated in 1841; died in office, April, 1841, aged 68 years.
10. John Tyler, of Virginia, born in 1790; elected Vice-President, and inaugurated as President in April, 1841; died in 1862, aged 72 years.
11. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, born in 1795; inaugurated in 1845; died in 1849, aged 54 years.
12. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, born in 1784; inaugurated in 1849; died in office in 1850, aged 66 years.
13. Millard Fillmore, of New York, born in 1800; elected Vice-President in 1848, and inaugurated as President on the death of General Taylor, in 1850; died March 8, 1874, aged 74.
14. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, born in 1804; inaugurated in 1853; died in 1869, aged 65 years.
15. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, born in 1791; inaugurated in 1857; died in 1864, aged 77 years.
16. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, born in 1809; first inaugurated in 1861; second inauguration in 1865; assassinated April 14, 1865, aged 56 years.
17. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, born in 1808; elected Vice-President, and inaugurated as President in April, 1865; died July 31, 1875, aged 67 years.
18. Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, born in 1822; first inauguration in 1869; second inauguration in 1873; term expires 4th of March, 1877.

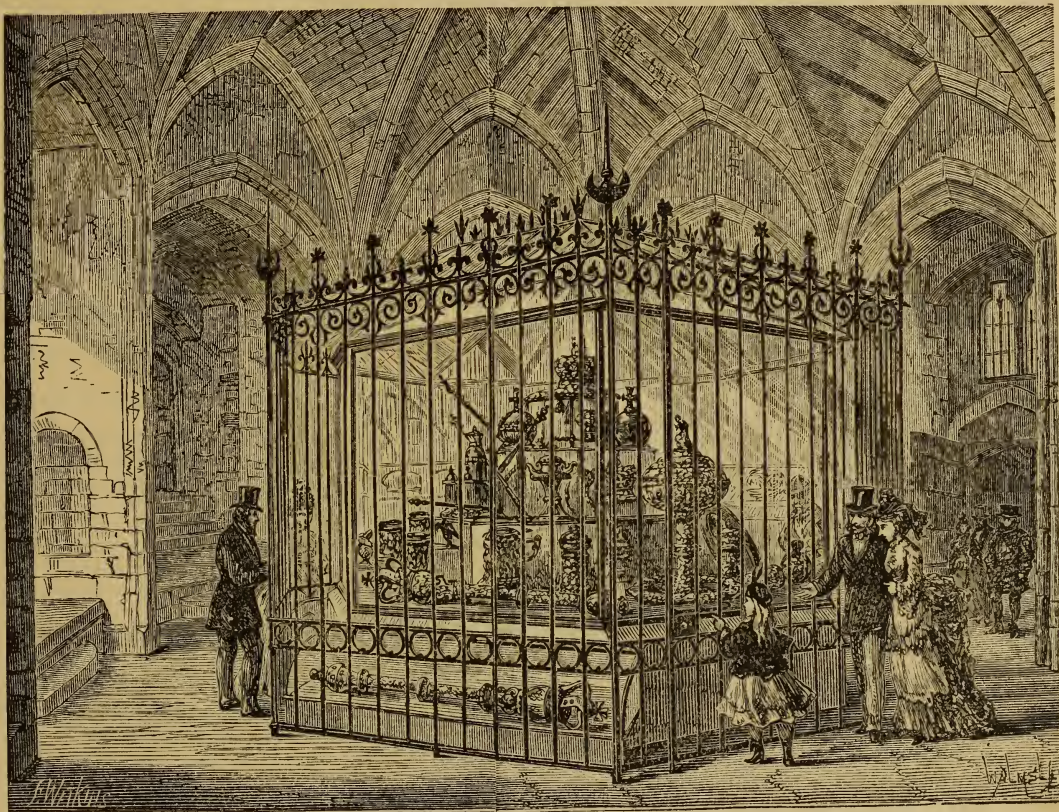
QUEEN VICTORIA'S JEWEL ROOM.

EVERY monarch or sovereign who wears a crown, has some safe receptacle in which to keep his, or her, costly emblem of power. Most of the old monarchies and despotisms of Europe, Asia, and even Africa, have wonderful and very valuable collections of such royal jewels, the relics of many ages, descended from reigning ancestors of former times.

The cut below represents the Jewel Room of the

teen diamonds, and around the eight emeralds 128 diamonds. Above the band are eight sapphires, surmounted by eight diamonds, between which are eight festoons, consisting of 148 diamonds.

In front of the crown, and in the centre of a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby, said to have been given to Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Edward III., called the Black Prince, by Don Pedro, King of Castile, after the battle of Najera, near Vittoria, A. D. 1367. This ruby was worn in the helmet of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt,



THE JEWEL ROOM.

British Sovereign. It was formerly situated in the south side of London Tower, but after the great fire in 1841 the jewels were removed to a more commodious room, erected for the purpose.

Here you see the types of power and sovereignty. The collection is surmounted by the imperial State Crown of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. This crown, says Professor Tennant, "was made by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, in the year 1838, with jewels taken from old crowns, and others furnished by command of Her Majesty. It consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, set in silver and gold; it has a crimson velvet cap with ermine border, and is lined with white silk. Its gross weight is 39 oz. 5 pwt. troy. The lower part of the band, above the ermine border, consists of a row of 129 pearls, between which, in front of the crown, is a large sapphire (partly drilled), purchased for the crown of His Majesty George IV. At the back is a sapphire of smaller size, and six other sapphires (three on each side), between which are eight emeralds.

Above and below the seven sapphires are four-

A. D. 1415. It is pierced through, after the Eastern custom, the upper part of the piercing being filled up by a small ruby. Around this ruby, to form the cross, are seventy-five brilliant diamonds. Three other Maltese crosses, forming two sides and back of the crown, have emerald centres, and contain respectively 132, 124, and 130 brilliant diamonds.

Between the four Maltese crosses are four ornaments in the form of the French fleur-de-lis, with four rubies in the centres, and surrounded by rose diamonds, containing respectively 85, 86 and 87 rose diamonds.

"From the Maltese crosses issue four imperial arches composed of oak leaves and acorns; the leaves containing 728 rose, table, and brilliant diamonds; 32 pearls forming the acorns, set in cups containing 54 rose diamonds and 1 table diamond. The total number of diamonds in the arches and acorns is 108 brilliant, 116 table, and 559 rose diamonds.

From the upper part of the arches are suspended four large pendant pear-shaped pearls, with rose diamond cups, containing 12 rose diamonds, and stems

containing 24 very small rose diamonds. Above the arch stands the mound, containing in the lower hemisphere 304 brilliants, and in the upper 244 brilliants; the zone and arc being composed of 33 rose diamonds. The cross on the summit has a rose-cut sapphire in the centre, surrounded by 4 large brilliants and 108 smaller brilliants.

Beside this Imperial Crown, are the following: *St. Edward's*, supposed to have been worn by King Edward the Confessor, and with which the kings of England have ever since been crowned; *The Prince of Wales Crown*, which on occasions of State is placed before the seat in the House of Lords which is occupied by the heir apparent; *The Ancient Queen's Crown*, worn at coronations by the queen consort; *the Queen's Diadem*, worn by Queen Mary at her coronation, which cost £111,000; *the Orb*, which rests in the sovereign's right hand at his coronation; *St. Edward's Staff*, or scepter, carried before the sovereign at his coronation; *the King's Scepter Royal*, which is placed in the right hand of the sovereign during the coronation; *the Ampulla*, or *Eagle of Gold*, that contains the holy oil used at the coronation; *the Sword of Mercy*, *the King's Bracelets*, *his Royal Spurs*, and various other minor articles.

The summary of jewels comprised in the crown is as follows: 1 large ruby, irregularly polished; 1 large broad-spread sapphire; 16 sapphires; 11 emeralds; 4 rubies; 1,363 brilliant diamonds; 1,273 rose diamonds; 147 table diamonds; 4 drop-shaped pearls; and 273 pearls.

A curious fact in connection with the regalia is related by Haydon the painter. The crown, he says, at George IV.'s coronation, "was not bought, but borrowed. Rundell's price was £70,000; and Lord Liverpool told the king he could not sanction such an expenditure. Rundell charged £7,000 for the loan, and as some time elapsed before it was decided whether the crown should be bought or not Rundell charged £3,000 or £4,000 more for the interval."

The history of the regalia would be incomplete without some short mention of Blood's desperate and impudent attempt to steal the crown, globe, and sceptre, in the reign of Charles II. This villain, Blood, had been a lieutenant in Cromwell's army, and had turned Government spy. In the attempt on the regalia Blood had four accomplices. Blood, disguised as a country parson, in band and gown, began the campaign by going to see the crown with a woman who passed for his wife. This woman, while seeing the jewels, pretended to be taken ill, and was shown into the private rooms of Talbot Edwards, the old Deputy Keeper of the Crown Jewels, a man eighty years of age. Blood then observed the loneliness of the Tower, and the scanty means of defense. He called four days later with a present of gloves for Mrs. Edwards, and repeated his visits, till he at last proposed that his nephew, a young man, as he said, with £200 or £300 a year, should marry the old man's daughter. He finally fixed the day when the young bride-groom should present himself for approval. On the appointed day he arrived at the outside of the Iron Gate with four companions, all being on horseback.

The plan for action was fully matured. Hunt, Blood's son-in-law, was to hold the horses, and keep them ready at St. Catherine's Gate. Parrott, an old Roundhead trooper and now a Government spy, was to steal the globe while Blood carried off the crown, and a third accomplice was to file the scepter into pieces and slip them into a bag. A fourth rogue represented the lover. The five men were each armed with sword-canes, sharp poinards, and a brace of pistols. While pretending to wait for the arrival of his wife, Blood asked Edwards to show his friends the jewels. The moment the door

was locked inside, according to Tower custom, the ruffians muffled and gagged the old man, and then felled him to the ground and beat him till he was nearly dead. Unluckily for the rascals, young Edwards at that moment returned from Flanders, and ran up stairs to see where his mother and sister were. Blood and Parrott made off at once with globe and crown. The scepter they could not break. The old man freeing himself from the gag, screamed and roused the family. Blood wounded a sentinel and fired at another, but was eventually overpowered. The crown fell in the dirt, a pearl was picked up by a sweeper, a diamond by an apprentice, and several stones were lost. Parrott was captured and the globe found in his pocket; one fine ruby had broken loose. Hunt was thrown from his horse and taken. But none of these culprits were punished. Blood betrayed pretended plots or in some way obtained power over the king. He was received at court, and £500 a year was given him.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Fishes swallow food whole. They have no dental machinery furnished them.

Frogs, toads and serpents never take any food but that which they are satisfied is alive.

When a bee, wasp or hornet stings, it is nearly always at the expense of its life.

Serpents are so tenacious of life that they will live for six months and longer without food.

Turtles dig holes in the seashore and bury their eggs, covering them up to be hatched by the sun.

Lobsters are very pugnacious, and fight very severe battles. If they lose a claw another grows out.

Naturalists say that a single swallow will devour 6,000 flies in a day.

The tarantula of Brazil is nothing more than an enormous spider.

A single codfish produces more than a million of eggs in a season.

A whale suckles its young, and is therefore not a fish! The mother's affection is remarkable.

Toads become torpid in winter, and hide themselves, taking no food for five or six months.

Serpents of all species, shed their skins annually like sea-crabs and lobsters.

Turtles and tortoises have their skeletons partly outside, in place of within their bodies.

It is believed that crocodiles live to be hundreds of years old. The Egyptians embalm them.

In South America there is a prolific honey-bee which has not been furnished with a sting.

In the darkest night fishes pursue their usual movements the same as by daylight.

Serpents never feed upon anything but animal food which they themselves put to death.

Seals are as intelligent as dogs, and can be trained to perform many tricks like them.

The head of the rattlesnake has been known to inflict a fatal wound after being severed from the body.

If the eye of a newt is put out, another perfect one is soon supplied by rapid growth.

Fishes have no eyelids, and necessarily sleep with their eyes open.

Alligators fall into a lethargic sleep during the winter season like the toad.

The power of serpents to charm birds and small quadrupeds is a well authenticated fact.

There are agricultural ants in Texas that actually plant grain, and reap and store the harvest.

AMERICAN NICKNAMES.

ARKANSAS is called the Bear State, and its natives or inhabitants are Tooth-picks or Gophers.

Alabama people are called Lizards, from the great prevalence of this reptile.

California is, on account of its mineral wealth, the Golden State, and its citizens nothing more or less than Gold Hunters.

Colorado people, from their migratory habits as miners, are called Rovers.

Connecticut, as every reader of Sam Slick must well know, is the Nutmeg State. It is also Free-stone State and the Land of Steady Habits. The natives are designated Wooden Nutmegs.

Delaware is the Blue Hen or Diamond State; but for some reason, inexplicable to us, the natives are Muskrats.

Florida is the Peninsular State, and the people who live in it are Fly-up-the-Creeks; both terms sufficiently explain themselves.

Georgians are nicknamed Buzzards, for what reason we know not.

Illinois rejoices in three names which are severally poetical, ridiculous, and practical: Garden of the West, Sucker State, and Prairie State. Suckers, whatever they may be, dwell therein.

Indiana is the Hoosier State, inhabited by Hoosiers, whatever they may be.

Iowa, being Hawkeye State, affords a local habitation for Hawkeyes.

Kansas is another Garden of the West, but unlike its namesake, Illinois, is occupied by Jay-hawkers.

Kentucky, in words suggestive of strife in bygone days, is the Dark and Bloody Ground; but the irrepressible fondness for fun having afterward cropped up, it has latterly become known as the Corn Cracker State.

Louisiana, as a cotton growing State, is called the Creole State, and is inhabited by Creoles, who are facetiously called Cree-owls.

Maine is a Lumber or Pine Tree State, and they who live there are termed Foxes.

Massachusetts is the Bay State.

Michigan is the Lake State, or Wolverine State.

Mississippi is the Bayou State, and its residents are recognized as Tadpoles.

Marylanders are called Craw-thumpers.

Minnesota residents are designated Gophers.

Missourians have been stigmatised as Pukes, but they seldom apply the term to themselves.

Nebraska settlers are termed Bug-eaters, for a very suggestive reason.

Nevada, on account of its wild sage bushes, and the wilder hens that cluster in them, won for its occupants the name of Sage Hens.

New Jersey people are called Blues, or Clam Catchers.

New Hampshire is the Granite State; the natives thereof are Granite Boys.

New York is proudly called the Empire State, and the Excelsior State. In honor of its historian, however, the natives prefer to be known as Knickerbockers.

North Carolina is the Old North State, or Turpentine State, to those who prefer it; and, for the same reason, its natives are either Tuckoes or Tar-boilers.

Ohio is the Buckeye State, and its natives are termed Buckeyes.

Oregon, though it now has a respectable and enterprising population, was settled by "hard cases," whose descendants are called Web-feet.

Pennsylvania is honorably designated the Keystone State. After its founder, those who live in it

are Penamites; or, after modern manners, Leather-heads.

Rhode Island is lovingly called Little Rhody; although the compliment is somewhat marred, when the term Gun-flints is applied to the sons of the said Island.

South Carolina is the Palmetto State, and the natives are Weasels.

Tennessee is the Big Bend State, and is the home of Whelps or Cotton-manies.

Texas is poetically termed the Lone Star State. It is tenanted by Beetheads.

Vermont, as its name implies, is the Green Mountain State, and Green Mountain Boys are to be found there.

Virginia is, as a matter of course, the Old Dominion, the Mother of States, and also the Mother of Presidents. Notwithstanding all these proud designations, no one but Beadles or Beagles live in it.

Wisconsin is the Badger State, and is the home of Badgers.

But, in addition to the peoples, States, and cities in America, other important events, places and things are honored by having nicknames conferred upon them.

The entire Continent itself is Old Stars and Stripes, Uncle Sam, the New World, or Columbia.

The Amazon is the King of Rivers, although we think, with all due respect, that Queen would have been a more appropriate designation.

Confederate soldiers were Johnny Rebs; and the revolting States in the civil war were classed together as Secessia.

Faneuil Hall, Boston, is the Cradle of Liberty.

The Southern States, taken collectively, are Dixie.

Negroes generally, are Cuffees, Quashes, or Sam-bos.

And the grand insignia of all that is good and noble in the gospel of the world, according to Uncle Sam—that is, the Stars and Stripes itself—is affectionately and familiarly nicknamed Old Glory.

A native American can not receive a higher compliment than to be styled Brother Jonathan; and as the origin of this name is not generally known, we quote the following from Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms*: "In the course of the struggle for independence, General Washington fell short of ammunition. He took counsel with his staff, but failed to obtain any practical suggestion for relief. 'We must consult Brother Jonathan,' said he—meaning Jonathan Trumbull, the senior Governor of Connecticut. This was done and the difficulty was remedied. To 'consult Brother Jonathan' immediately became a set phrase, and the term has since grown until it has become, in the eyes of Americans, an equivalent to the John Bull of Old England."

Would you keep your rosy complexion, wear thick-soled shoes.

Would you have others respect your opinions, hold and never disown them yourself.

Would you have good health, go out in the sunshine. Sickness is worse than freckles.

Would you respect yourself, keep your heart and body clean.

Would you retain the love of a friend, do not be selfishly exacting.

Would you gain the confidence of business men, do not try to support the style of your employer.

Would you never be told a lie, do not ask personal questions.

Would you sleep well and have a good appetite, attend to your own business.

Would you have the respect of men, never permit yourself to indulge in vulgar conversation.

*BETTER THAN GOLD.*

BETTER than gold is a thinking mind,
 That in the realm of books can find
 A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
 And live with the great and good of yore,
 The sage's lore and the poet's lay,
 The glories of empires passed away;
 The world's great drama will thus unfold,
 And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
 Where all the fireside charities come;
 The shrine of love, and the heaven of life,
 Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife.
 However humble this home may be,
 Or tried by sorrow with heaven's decree,
 The blessings that never were bought or sold,
 And centre there, are better than gold.

THE CHINESE AT HOME.

THE domestic and social life of the Chinese has, perhaps, more features in common with Western nations than that of other Oriental peoples. Although polygamy exists among the wealthier classes, and their women generally live in seclusion, family life is much esteemed and cultivated among them. The first wife has the full control of the household, while the concubines are little more than servants and housemaids. The Chinese illustrate the relation by comparing the wife to the moon and the concubines to the stars, both of which, in their appropriate spheres, revolve around the sun. The utmost respect and obedience to the behests of their parents are enjoined upon the children. The betrothment of the children is entirely in the hands of the parents, and the obligation of the former to fulfil the contract made by the latter is enforced by law, even to the annulling of an agreement made by a son himself in ignorance of the arrangements of his parents. Cleanliness is not among the virtues of the Chinese, either in regard to their habitations or their persons. The poorest people do not change their garments until they are worn out. Their dress is neither so uniform nor so unchanging as is generally supposed. Fashions alter there as well as elsewhere, but not so rapidly as among European nations. If it were not for the shaven crown and braided tail of the men, and the crippled feet of the women, little fault could be found with their costume, combining as it does warmth and ease. The garments of the sexes differ more by their colors than by their shape and cut. The diet of the Chinese is sufficient in variety, wholesome, and well cooked, though many of their dishes would appear insipid to the taste of Europeans and Americans. The proportion of animal food is probably smaller among them than among any other race in the same latitudes. Cooking is almost esteemed as a science in China. The Chinaman considers the Englishman's mode of feeding the nearest approach to that of the savages of Formosa; "for," says he, "the Englishman does the chief work of the slaughter house upon his dinner table, and the principal work of the kitchen in his stomach."

A GOOD PRECEPT WELL TOLD.—The following ingenious arrangement of a sentence is taken from the *Carolina Sentinel*, April 4, 1818. It may be read in over two thousand ways, without altering the original words, by beginning at the letter R, which will be found in the center of the diamond:

```

      e
    e e v
  e v i v e
e v i l i v e
  e v i l & l i v e
    e v i l & t & l i v e
  e v i l & t n t & l i v e
    e v i l & t n e n t & l i v e
  e v i l & t n e p e n t & l i v e
e v i l & t n e p e n t & l i v e
  e v i l & t n e p e n t & l i v e
e v i l & t n e p e n t & l i v e
  e v i l & t n e n t & l i v e
    e v i l & t n t & l i v e
  e v i l & t & l i v e
    e v i l & l i v e
      e v i l i v e
        e v i v e
          e v e
            e

```

THE COST OF ROYALTY.

WHILE we grumble at the increase of our President's salary to \$50,000 a year, it may be some comfort to consider how much lighter a burden it is to us than if we had a royal family saddled upon our backs.

The regular annual allowance of Queen Victoria is \$1,925,000, destined "for the support of Her Majesty's household and of the honor and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." A further perquisite of Her Majesty is the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, amounting to \$210,000.

And this is not all: the Prince of Wales receives an annuity of \$200,000 in his own right, besides \$50,000 in the name of the Princess, his wife, and the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, exceeding \$300,000. Yet the precious scion of modern imperialism, after the manner of that prodigy of genius and villian, George the Fourth, has actually run in debt, and even threatened to appeal to Parliament, to the dismay of the British mind. The annuities awarded to the children of the royal family are:

Prince Alfred, (Duke of Edinburgh, second son).....	\$125,000
Prince Arthur, (Duke of Connaught, third son).....	75,000
Prince Leopold, fourth son.....	75,000
Princess Royal.....	40,000
Princess Alice, of Hesse.....	30,000
Princess Helena.....	30,000
Princess Louise.....	30,000
Princess Mary, (Teck).....	25,000
Princess Augusta, (Queen's cousin).....	15,000
Duchess of Cambridge, (aunt of Her Majesty).....	30,000
Duke George of Cambridge, (cousin of the Queen).....	60,000

The whole forms an aggregate of over half a million dollars. Then comes an endless retinue of chamberlains, stewards, grooms in waiting, gentlemen ushers, daily-waiters, sergeants-at-arms, ladies of the bed chamber, "bed chamber women," an examiner of plays, a poet laureate (*Con rispetto parlando*), more maids and pages of honor, equerries and what not? a long list of royal appendages whose salaries amount in the aggregate to about \$200,000. Last comes the "Person Servant, John Brown," whose salary, like his duties, is undefined.

THREE MILLION IDLERS.

Col. Valliere, the head of the Swiss School of Artillery, has published an exceedingly interesting essay on the armies of Continental Europe. From this essay we learn that the entire armies, with reserves, amount to 6,500,000 men, and of this number he gives Germany 1,700,000; France, 1,500,000; Russia, 1,500,000; Austria, 900,000; and Italy, 750,000. About half of the soldiers here enumerated are at all times under arms. The cost per man, according to Col. Valliere, is about \$200 per year, or say for the maintenance of 3,000,000 men, a total of \$600,000,000. Here are three millions of men taken from the industries, taught little but the use of arms, and supported by the working people of the country. What a fearful waste! Is it any wonder that the people of Europe are poor, when five nations pay yearly \$600,000,000 for the support of men in idleness; men who are not of the slightest use to those who support them? How long will it be before the nations of Europe discover that they are paying altogether too dearly for the luxury of kings and courts, and of national glory? When they do make the discovery there will soon be an end to grand armies, to gaudy generals, and corrupt or ambitious monarchs, and police will take the place of soldiers. Happy is the United States, with no rival nations on her borders compelling her to maintain in idleness an army of 400,000 or 500,000 men.



OLD HUNGERFORD BRIDGE.

LONDON—ITS BRIDGES, FIRES, ETC.

HERE are many bridges across the river Thames, on both sides of which the city of London is built, the above cut representing one of them. The most frequented is London bridge, over 900 feet long, with a daily travel of 25,000 vehicles, and countless multitudes of people. To relieve it of the almost impassable crowds, tunnels have been constructed under the river, which are lighted with gas, and much used. This bridge was first begun in 1176, and finished in 1209. It had twenty massive arches, and was not a graceful structure. The present one was completed in 1831, which is 928 feet in length, and consists of five elliptical arches, the span of the central arch being 152 feet.

The bridge has been rebuilt several times, and the present one cost ten millions of dollars in gold; so you may imagine how substantial it is. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth there were stores on each side, with arbors and gardens, and at the south end there was a queer wooden house, brought from Holland, which was covered with carving and gilding. In the middle ages it was the scene of affrays of all kinds, and it was burned down several times, three thousand persons perishing in one fire alone. The heads of rebels were stuck on the gate-houses, among others those of Jack Cade, and of Garnet, who was concerned in the gunpowder plot to blow up the houses of Parliament. The heads of good Sir Thomas More, brave Wallace of Scotland, and the pious Bishop of Rochester were also placed there, and until a comparatively recent date such ghastly trophies glanced down on the passers-by.

They were fastened on iron spikes, and in a gale of wind they sometimes rolled to the ground or into the water.

Three hundred and fifteen years ago the Lord Mayor of London was Sir William Hewet. Hewet lived in a house on the bridge, and had an infant daughter named Anne. The current of the Thames was then very strong, as there was a fall of several feet underneath the arches. One day a nurse was playing with baby Anne at a window overlooking the river, and in a careless moment she let her little charge fall. A young apprentice named Osborne plunged into the boiling stream after her, and with great difficulty saved her, thus earning the life-long gratitude of his master, the Lord Mayor. Anne grew to be a beautiful woman, and as her father was very wealthy, many noblemen, including earls and baronets, sought her hand. But she loved Osborne the best, and to all other suitors her father said: "No; Osborne won her, and Osborne shall have her." So he did, and he afterward became the first Duke of Leeds.

Hogarth and other celebrated painters once lived on London Bridge. Alexander Pope, the poet, and Jonathan Swift, who wrote "Gulliver's Travels," were often to be found at the store of a witty bookseller in the Northern Gate.

Striking Features of the City.

London covers, within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, nearly 700 square miles, and numbers within these boundaries 4,000,000 inhabitants. It contains more Jews than the whole of Palestine; more Roman Catholics than Rome itself; more Irish than Dublin; more Scotchmen than Edin-

burgh. The port of London has every day on its waters 1,000 ships and 9,000 sailors. Upwards of 120 persons are added to the population daily, or 40,000 yearly, a birth taking place every five minutes, and a death every eight minutes. On an average, twenty-eight miles of streets are opened, and 9,000 new houses built every year. In its postal district there is a yearly delivery of 238,000,000 letters. On the police register there are the names of 120,000 habitual criminals, increasing by many thousands every year. More than one-third of all the crime of the country is committed in London, or at least brought to light there. There are as many beer shops and gin palaces as would, if their fronts were placed side by side, reach from Charing Cross to Portsmouth, a distance of seventy-three miles, and 38,000 drunkards are annually brought before its magistrates. The shops open on Sundays would form streets sixty miles long. It is estimated that there are above a million of the people who are practically heathen, wholly neglecting the ordinances of religion. At least 900 additional churches and chapels would be required for worship of its people.

Increase of Fires.

In 1833 the actual number of fires in London was 458. The population then was 1,710,059. This gives one fire to every 3,734 persons. In 1874 the fires were 1,573, in a population of 3,400,701, or at the rate of one fire to every 2,162 persons. The population of London in 1874 was not quite double that of 1833; but the fires in 1874 were more than three times as numerous as at the earlier date. Had the fires simply increased in the same ratio as the population, the number in 1874 would have been 911 instead of 1,573. The actual excess, therefore, is fully 72 per cent. A further investigation of data shows that this disproportionate growth of the London fires is a persistent phenomenon during a considerable series of years. Apart from the success achieved in extinguishing them, there is a remarkable fact pervading the statistics—namely, that fires have a tendency to outstrip the population.

The frequency of fires in London far exceeds any thing known in ordinary country towns. Moreover, we have the statistics of London itself, showing that, when it had half its present population, it had less than one-third its present number of fires. The conclusion which appears warranted is this—that a population distributed over a number of separate towns is less liable to outbreaks of fire than the same population brought together within the compass of one town. In order to explain this social phenomenon, we may allude to the greater density of population in large towns as compared with small ones; though, on the other hand, this very density would seem to afford means of protection by rendering it less likely for a fire to pass beyond the incipient stage without being detected.

On the whole we are warranted in concluding that there are circumstances connected with the furnishing of houses, the storage of goods in warehouses and elsewhere, and the general hurry and pressure of metropolitan life, which involve contingencies more favorable to the occurrence of fires than are likely to be found in many country towns. The fact that fires increase more rapidly than the population creates a danger in large and growing communities, lest the arrangements for extinguishing fire should not keep pace with the real necessity. There is also the circumstance that large cities have large buildings, so that fires in such localities are likely to be not only numerous but extensive. Examples of this kind are not wanting in London, and the peril is increased by the enormous height to which buildings are carried where ground is costly.

"THE BLUE AND THE GRAY"

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the one the Blue;
Under the other the Gray.

These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat,
All with the battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the laurel the Blue;
Under the willow the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers
Alike for the friend and the foe;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the roses the Blue;
Under the lilies the Gray.

So with an equal splendor
The morning sun-rays fall,
With a touch, impartially tender,
On the blossoms, blooming for all;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Broidered with gold the Blue;
Mellowed with gold the Gray.

So when the summer calleth
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drop of the rain;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Wet with the rain the Blue;
Wet with the rain the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done;
In the storm of the years that are fading,
No braver battle was won;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the blossoms the Blue;
Under the garland the Gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the Blue;
Tears and love for the Gray.

A TRUE GENTLEMAN.—Show us a man who can quit the society of the young, and take pleasure in listening to the kindly voice of the old; show us a man who is always ready to pity and help the deformed; show us a man that covers the faults of others with a mantle of charity; show us a man that bows as politely and gives the street as freely to the poor sewing girl as to the millionaire; show us a man who abhors the libertine, who scorns the slanderer of his mother's sex and the exposure of womanly reputation; show us the man who never forgets the delicacy and respect due a woman in any condition—and you show us a true gentleman.



GRANDPA UNDER THE MISTLETOE.

THE MISTLETOE BOUGH.

THE mistletoe is a parasitical plant, belonging to a genus embracing seventy-six species. It is an evergreen, and obtains its growth from seeds implanted in the bark of various trees, generally the elm in this country. It bears a white berry, that secretes a slimy juice, from which bird-lime is made; and from these berries, when eaten by birds, its seeds are carried and deposited by accident, where they take root and penetrate through the moist inner bark of trees, and thus derive their nourishment.

In England the mistletoe is familiarly known on account of the various social customs, traditions and

superstitions connected with it. Our picture represents the custom, now more generally observed in the old country than any other, of kissing under a branch of this evergreen during the Christmas festivities. It is based on the legend that this was the forbidden tree in the Garden of Eden. In the feudal ages it was gathered with great solemnity on Christmas eve, and hung up in the great halls with shouts and rejoicings.

As a medicine, the plant was once considered valuable in the treatment of epilepsy, and the Romans prized it as an antidote to poisons.

An old English legend has been immortalized in a ballad by Thomas Haynes Bayley, that will appropriately close this brief article:

I.

The mistletoe hung in the castle hall,
The holly-branch shone on the old oak wall;
The baron's retainers were blithe and gay,
And keeping their Christmas holiday.
The baron beheld, with a father's pride,
His beautiful child, young Lovell's bride;
While she, with her bright eyes, seemed to be
The star of the goodly company.

II.

"I'm weary of dancing, now," she cried;
"Here tarry a moment—I'll hide, I'll hide!
And, Lovell, be sure thou'rt first to trace
The clue to my secret lurking place."
Away she ran—and her friends began
Each tower to search, and each nook to scan;
And young Lovell cried, "O where dost thou hide?
I'm lonesome without thee, my own dear bride!"

III.

They sought her that night, and they sought her
next day:
And they sought her in vain when a week passed
away!
In the highest, the lowest, loneliest spot,
Young Lovell sought wildly, but found her not.
And years flew by, and their grief at last
Was told as a sorrowful tale long past;
And when Lovell appeared the children cried:
"See! the old man weeps for his fairy bride!"

IV.

At length an oak chest, that had long lain hid,
Was found in the castle. They raised the lid,
And a skeleton form lay mouldering there
In the bridal wreath of that lady fair!
O, sad was her fate!—in sportive jest
She hid from her lord in the old oak chest.
It closed with a spring; and, dreadful doom!
The bride lay clasped in her living tomb.

HOW RICH MEN BEGIN LIFE.

Cornelius Vanderbilt began his life with an old pirogue, running between Staten Island and New York City, carrying garden stuff to market. With \$2,000 or \$3,000 raised from this source, he entered upon steadily increasing enterprises, until he had amassed the enormous sum of \$50,000,000.

A. T. Stewart first bought a few laces at auction, and opened his way to success in a dingy little shop in Broadway, near the site of his wholesale establishment. Years of rigid honesty, shrewd management, and wisdom in things both great and small, have made him the monumental merchant of the nineteenth century.

Daniel Drew, in his early life, was a cattle driver at the munificent sum of 75 cents a day, and he has now driven himself into an estate valued at from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

George Law, at 45 years of age, was a common day laborer on the docks, and at present counts his fortune at something like \$10,000,000.

Robert L. and Alexander Stuart, the sugar refiners, in their boyhood sold molasses candy, which their widowed mother had made, at a cent a stick, and to-day they are worth probably \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 apiece.

Marshall O. Roberts is the possessor of \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000; and yet until he was twenty-five he did not have \$100 he could call his own.

H. B. Clafin, the eminent dry goods merchant, worth, it is estimated, from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, commenced the world with nothing but energy, determination and hope.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

TO those who have a desire to spread their thoughts before the public in the columns of a newspaper, it might be profitable to make a few suggestions, which, probably, may be of some benefit to them:

Let your communication be short.

Don't commence a sentence by telling that you are about to say something; say it at once and be done with it, without preliminaries.

Never divide by saying firstly, secondly, and so on, like a long-winded sermon. Let the reader divide. Go on with the thought, without formalities.

Don't try to be witty or humorous, lest you say something flat or silly. This requires a natural faculty, and about one writer in a thousand succeeds.

Look well to your spelling, your grammar and punctuation. It saves the printer labor. Know how, before writing.

Writing and talking are different, and you must know in what it consists. To repeat when you write, as you talk, is tiresome.

Use no foreign phrase, unless you fully understand that language.

When you use a quotation, be sure it is applicable.

Quote very little Scripture, and when you do, be sure not to take a whole chapter, lest no one can see the point without too much study.

Don't try to be original on abstract subjects; you'll fail. Some facts are original, and the manner of telling them, but not a saying or expression.

Don't fill up with stale jokes, as if no one had ever heard them.

Don't be personal in a general communication. You'll lose time: the editor may refuse the whole.

Don't be profane or vulgar. It reflects on yourself.

Don't give a neighborhood story that will not amuse strangers. They may not "see it" like you.

Never attempt to be sublime, without a certainty, for there is only one step from that to the ridiculous, if you fail.

Say nothing about the tender feeling between a "certain young man and woman" of your neighborhood, lest it appear "soft" in you.

Never attempt to use sarcasm or ridicule, unless you are certain to win. They are dangerous weapons, and may go back on you.

Never steal from other writers. The style will expose you if nothing else.

Be careful in quoting poetry. Let it come in natural and be to the point, that you may not be considered pedantic.

Some with ideas write and fail—some without write and succeed. Study yourself and go for success.

INTELLIGENCE OF NATIONS.

The total population of the United States in 1870 was about thirty-eight millions, of which 5,650,074, or about one-seventh, are illiterate. Total population of France, 36,000,000, of which over thirty per cent. are unable to read or write, and nearly 11 per cent. can read only, leaving 58 29-100 of the people whom we may call educated. In Spain, in 1860, the total population was 16,301,851, of which number 705,760 could read but not write, and 11,800,000 could neither read nor write, which leaves only about twenty-five per cent. of the population who may be called educated. In Italy, with a population of 26,000,000, there is a general average of 64 29-100 adults in every hundred who had not the simplest rudiments of an education. The Austrian and Hungarian empire has a population of 35,000,000, of which 50 per cent. is the estimate of illiteracy.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

IF IS getting to be quite a common thing for newspapers to declare themselves independent of any and all political ties, and seemingly elevate themselves above everyone else, and wield an imaginary scepter to the exhortation of both friends and foes. "Independent journalism" has a ring to it which smacks of mystery, awe, and vague superiority, theoretically applied, but the practical test of the matter proves it to be a fraud. There has never existed, since the world has become an established fact, a man who has no preference for one of two things; and as men usually edit newspapers, it is safe to presume that, were they following the dictates of their conscience, the papers would proclaim the preference of their editors for some political organization. Under the existing circumstances, it seems to us very strange that a well-balanced newspaper can see nothing in the principles of the two political parties of this country worthy of its undivided efforts to maintain. If a journal has Democratic proclivities, it certainly should not be ashamed to say so; and work for the success of them. If a journal sees more to admire in the principles laid down by the Republican party, it most certainly should declare itself an advocate for the supremacy of those tenets. The two organizations are radically opposed to each other, and are engaged in active measures for the sovereignty of the respective platforms laid down by each. Being so clearly committed against each other, there is, in our estimation, no chance for a half-way doctrine. If a journal hangs around the edges of the battle-ground, giving first one a lift and then the other, interspersing an occasional blow, it is declared and recognized as a guerilla, and as this class of newspapers are generally too cowardly to achieve a victory or defeat, the strongest party which corners them first will receive the help until another chance is offered to "go it alone." There is no room for spectators, or luke-warm soldiers in the battle which is being fought between the two political armies. The main excuse for assuming this independent garb, as given by the ones who thus slough off, is that both parties are too corrupt for honest support. For argument's sake, let us admit this as true. And what follows? Only this, that the journal thus seceding is too cowardly to fight the wrong face to face, and seeks refuge behind the breast-works of "independence." Does it not require far more courage to find and correct the errors of a friend than those of a foe? Most assuredly it does. Hence we say that the journal which conscientiously and faithfully works for what it deems to be right, through the medium of its party, assailing wrong wherever found, and upholding right, is one of far more independence than that one which will first notice the evil, and then declare itself unable to combat it, by reason of the regard it has for its friends, and ignominiously leave its friends to their fate, and go around the dilemma in search of a less responsible position. What if there is corruption in your own party. Have the independence to grapple with it where it stands; don't get off a little ways and whine about it. What do you gain by this dignified withdrawal into the "independent" fold? It don't remedy the evil, and you don't join any other party. This class of journals fill a very unimportant place in the world, as they are political, and sometimes social, outlaws. Recognizing efficiency in an opposite party is better sometimes than loyalty to inefficiency; and such useless mediums of society that have an eye to neither efficiency nor loyalty, are not worthy of the support of any party.

HOW ARE YOU?

NATIONAL forms of salutation are true indices of national character. The whole history of a race may be found in the language of its greetings. Words and phrases are the offspring of previously existing effects, thoughts and circumstances, and their paternity is readily traced.

Thus, among all savage and warlike people, a common salutation conveys a wish or a prayer that the person saluted may enjoy *peace*—the greatest good of individuals and of nations, and the boon most frequently withheld in that phase of life. Throughout the Bible this is the most invariable blessing—*Shalom!* And the wandering Bedouins of the desert have to this day the same form of salutation. Another phrase of theirs—"If God wills, thou art well"—betrays the fatalism of Islam.

"Peace be upon thee," says the fluent and facile Persian; "I make prayers for thy greatness;" "May thy shadow never be less." This last form smacks of the sunlands and summer. Such a salutation would make us Northmen shiver; it shows too great a respect for fat—for a dignified, aldermanic rotundity.

The Greeks, a joyful people, full of a life of action, expressed their salutation in a single word—"rejoice."

The commercial and enterprising Genoese of the Middle Ages used to say, "*Saneta e guetagna*"—"Health and gain"—than which no phrase could be more characteristic.

In a similar spirit the swag-bellied Hollander accosts you with "*Hoe varts-ge*"—"How are you?"

The easy, phlegmatic German says, "*Lieben sie wohl?*"—"Live thou well?"

The Frenchman's "*Comment vous portez vous?*"—"How do you carry yourself?"—reveals the whole soul of the French character. *How* is the formula, and not *what*; and then the *portez vous*—how well it expresses the eager restlessness and vivacious manners of the nation.

John Bull and Uncle Sam, in a hearty but business-like tone, greet you with "How are you?" "How do you do?" What more could be asked of the great, potential, Anglo-Saxon, us? To do, of course; that is the whole of our life—to do—this embraces health, wealth, happiness, all—and here it all is in three words—"How are you?"

VIRTUE IN WHISTLING.

An old farmer once said to us that he would not have a hired man on his farm who did not habitually whistle. He always hired whistlers. Said he never knew a whistling laborer to find fault with his food, his bed, or complain of any little extra work he was asked to perform. Such a man was generally kind to children and to animals in his care. He would whistle a chilled lamb into warmth and life, and would bring in a hatful of eggs from the barn without breaking one of them. He found such a man more careful about closing gates, putting up bars, and seeing that the nuts on his plow were all properly tightened before he took it into the field. He never knew a whistling hired man to kick or beat a cow, nor drive her on a run-in, as to the battle. He had noticed that sheep he fed in the yard and shed gathered around him as he whistled without fear. He never had employed a whistler who was not thoughtful and economical. It affords a means of one so entertaining himself that he need never be without company when he can whistle.

THE FIRST OF APRIL.

THE Romans gave this month the name of *Aprilis*, from *aperire*, to open, because it was the season when the buds began to open; by the Anglo-Saxons it was called Ooster, or Easter month; and by the Dutch, Grass month. The custom of sending one on a bootless errand, on the first day of this month, is perhaps a travestie of the sending hither and thither of the Saviour, from Annas to Caiaphas, and from Pilate to Herod, because, during the Middle Ages, this scene in Christ's life was made the subject of a miracle-play at Easter, which occurs in the month of April. It is possible, however, that it may be a relic of some old heathen festival. The custom, whatever be its origin, of playing off little tricks on this day, by which ridicule may be fixed upon unguarded individuals, appears to be universal throughout Europe, as well as in America. In France, one thus imposed upon is called *un poisson d'avril* (an April-fish). In England, such a person is called an April fool; in Scotland, a gowk. Gowk is the Scotch for cuckoo, and also signifies a foolish person. The favorite jest in Britain is to send one upon an errand for something grossly nonsensical—as for pigeon's milk, or the history of Adam's grandfather; or to make appointments which are not to be kept; or to call a passer-by that his shoe-strings are loose, or that there is a spot of mud upon his face. When he falls into the snare, the term April fool or gowk is applied with a shout of laughter. It is curious that the Hindus practice precisely similar tricks on the 31st of March, when they hold what is called the Huli Festival.

JOSH BILLINGS WANTS TO KNOW.

Why a turkey's egg is speckled and a duck's egg blue.

Whether a log floats faster in the river than the current runs, or not.

Why a goose stands first on one foot and then on t'other.

Why rabbits have a short tale and cats have a long one.

Why most all the birds build their nests out of different material.

Why lightning was never known to strike a beech tree.

Why the males among the feathered race do all the singing.

Why the blak snaik iz the only snaik in this country that kan climb a tree.

Why a muskrat's tale has no fur on it and a mink's has.

Why a quail's egg is round, and a hen's egg is pointed.

Why a bear always climbs down a tree backwards.

Why a mule's bones are all solid, and their ears twice as long as a horse's.

Why a dog alwuss turns round three times before he sets down.

Why a horse always gets oph from the ground on his forward feet last.

Why, when a man gets lost in the woods or on the plains, he alwuss walks in a sirkle.

Why a pig gathers straws in his mouth and runs about with them just before a rainstorm.

Where the flys all go when the cold weather sets in, and where they'll all cum from so suddenly next summer.

Why a hen alwuss knows her little ones from another's, and why she will hatch twelve duck eggs and think they are her own chickens.

YEARS OF COLD IN EUROPE.

In 379 A. D., the Euxine was frozen over.

In 508 the rivers of England were frozen for two months.

In 558 the Black Sea was covered with ice for twenty days, and in 763 the ice was eight or nine feet thick.

In 821 the Elbe, the Danube and the Seine were frozen during four weeks.

In 1323 the Mediterranean was entirely frozen.

In 1305 Tamerlane made an incursion into China, and lost his men, horses and camels by the excessive cold.

In 1420 Paris experienced so great cold that the city was depopulated, and animals fed on corpses in the streets.

In 1843, at Paris, snow fell during forty days and forty nights incessantly.

In 1469, in France and Germany, wine was frozen so hard that it was cut in blocks and sold by weight.

In 1570 the intense cold lasted three months, and all the fruit trees of Provence and Languedoc were destroyed.

In 1607 provisions and fuel became so scarce on account of cold in Paris, that a small bunch of kindling brush cost forty cents. The cattle froze in their stalls, and the Seine could be crossed by heavy carts.

The year of 1709 was one of intense cold all over Europe, and mass could not be said for many weeks in certain provinces, because the wine could not be kept in a fluid state.

In 1735, in Chinese Tartary, the thermometer fell 97° below zero—Fahrenheit.

1740 was a winter of such rigor in Russia that an ice palace was constructed at St. Petersburg fifty-one feet long and seventeen feet wide. Six ice cannons were mounted on the walls, and two mortars for bombs. The cannon held balls of six pounds weight, were charged with powder, and discharged, so that the ball pierced a board two inches thick at a distance of sixty feet. The cannon did not burst, though its walls were less than ten inches in thickness.

1765 was a year of intense cold, also 1788. Since that year the intense cold has never been so great in Paris until the year 1871, when, for the first time in a century, Jack Frost came again to the tune of 21° below zero centigrade.

INDIANA LIQUOR LAW.

The new license law of Indiana requires each saloon keeper to give bonds of \$2,000 to keep an orderly house, and pay all damages arising under the act. No liquor can be sold on Sunday, nor on election day, nor on a holiday. No liquor can be sold to a person who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or after notice served by his friends forbidding the sale to him. Public drunkenness is made a misdemeanor; selling without a license is punishable by fine and imprisonment; selling to a minor is made a penal offense, and the minor who misrepresents his age is also to be punished; the adulteration of liquor or selling such liquor is prohibited; if a saloon is kept in a disorderly manner, it shall be deemed a common nuisance and be closed; saloon keepers are made "personally liable, and also liable on their bond, to any person who may sustain any injury or damage to their person or property or means of support, on account of the use of such intoxicating liquor sold to them by said saloon keeper."



SPORTS OF THE HAWAIIANS.

THE visit of the King of the Hawaiians (Kalakaua) to the United States during the past year excited in Americans considerable interest in the history and present condition of these until recently savage people.

From the representation of their sports in our picture, it is evident they are hardly yet civiliz'd. Their nakedness is accounted for by the warm and even temperature of their climate, which requires little if any clothing. In 1779, when the unfortunate navigator, Capt Cook, spent some time with them, and named their region the Sandwich Islands, they were estimat'd at 400,000; but owing to the diseases and habits introduced by the civilized nations, their numbers have been reduced to 56,899.

While they are rapidly decreasing, foreigners are slowly increasing, tempted there by the genial climate and the opportunity to earn a living easily.

The use of clothing, it is thought, has contributed to their great mortality.

The natives were originally cannibals, cooking and eating their enemies that they slew in battle or took prisoners. For a hundred years past, however, the influence of Christian civilization has

been greatly changing their brutish habits. They now cultivate the soil with considerable skill, manufacture sugar, molasses and salt, and work in iron and other metals. Their commerce with California amounts to about \$20,000,000, and their importations from the United States exceed \$1,000,000, chiefly in manufactured goods.

SECRECY OF INVENTIONS.

A CENTURY ago what a man discovered in the arts he concealed. Workmen were put upon oath never to reveal the process used by their employers. Doors were kept closed, visitors rigorously excluded from admission, and false operations blinded workmen themselves. The mysteries of every craft were hedged in by thick set fences of empirical pretensions and judicial affirmation. The royal manufactures of porcelain, for example, were carried on in Europe with a spirit of zealous exclusiveness. His Majesty of Saxony was especially circumspect. Not content with the oath of secrecy imposed upon his people, he would not abate his kingly suspicion in favor of a brother monarch. Neither king nor king's delegate might enter the tabooed walls of Meissen. What is erroneously called the Dresden porcelain—that exquisite pottery of which the world has never seen the like—was manufactured for 200 years by a process so secret that neither the bribery of princes nor the garrulity of the operatives ever revealed it. Other discoveries have been less successfully guarded, fortunately for the world. The manufacture of tinware in Europe originated in a stolen secret. Few readers need to be informed that tinware is simply thin iron, plated with tin by being dipped into the molten metal. In theory, it is an easy matter to clean the surface of iron; dip it into a bath of the boiling tin, and remove it enveloped with the silvery metal to a place for cooling. In practice, however, the process is one of the most difficult in the arts. It was discovered in Holland, and guarded from publicity with the utmost vigilance for nearly half a century. England tried in vain to discover the secret, until James Sherman, a Cornish miner, crossed the channel, insinuated himself master of the secret, and brought it home. The secret of manufacturing cast steel was also stealthily obtained, and is now within the reach of all manufacturers whose business requires it.

BUSINESS LAW.

The following brief compilation of business law is worth a careful preservation, as it contains the essence of a large amount of legal verbiage, which, probably, might obviate other measures:

It is not necessary to say on a note, "for value received."

Contracts made on Sunday can not be enforced.

A note made by a minor is void.

A contract made with a minor is also void.

A contract made with a lunatic is void.

A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, can not be collected.

If a note is lost or stolen, it does not release the maker; he must pay it, if the consideration for which it was given and the amount can be proven.

An endorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with a notice of dishonor within twenty-four hours of its non-payment.

Notes bear interest only when it is so stated.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

Each individual in partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

It is a fraud to conceal fraud.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

An agreement without a consideration is void.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

A receipt for money is not always conclusive.

The acts of one partner bind all the rest.

POINTS OF PALMISTRY.

IN his volume on the *Mysteries of the Hand*, M. Desbarrolles divides hands into three sorts—the first sort having fingers with pointed tops; the second, fingers with square tops; the third, fingers with spade-shaped tops—by "spade-shape" is meant fingers that are thick at the end, having a little pad of flesh at each side of the nail. The first type of fingers belongs to characters possessed of rapid insight into things; to extra-sensitive people; to pious people, whose piety is of the contemplative kind; to the impulsive; and to all poets and artists in whom ideality is a prominent trait. The second type belongs to scientific people; to sensible, self-contained characters; to most of our professional men, who steer between the wholly practical course that they of the spade-shaped fingers take and the too visionary bent of the people with pointed fingers. The third type pertains to those whose instincts are material; to the people who have a genius for commerce, and a high appreciation of everything that tends to bodily ease and comfort; also to people of great activity. Each finger, no matter what the kind of hand, has one joint representing each of these. Thus, the division of the finger which is nearest the palm stands for the body (and corresponds with the spade-shaped type), the middle division represents mind (the square-topped), the top, soul (the pointed). If the top joint of the finger be long, it denotes a character with much imagination or ideality, and a leaning towards the theoretical rather than the practical. The middle part of the finger, if large, promises a logical, calculating mind—a common-sense person. The remaining joint, if long and thick, denotes a nature that clings more to the luxuries than to the refinements of life.

DON'T DO IT.

Don't shudder at the idea of cremation. It makes but little difference where one is buried.

Don't grumble about your lot. Many a man has not even a leasehold.

Don't boast of your virtues. You might tempt the devil to invoice your vices.

Don't try to comb your hair over your ears. You can't blanket a mule with a corn tassel.

Don't flatter yourself that you are bound for Heaven. "Heaven is not reached by a single bound."

Don't marry in haste and "repent at leisure." It may require more leisure than you have at your disposal.

Don't grieve over what "might have been." You might have been a Councilman.

Don't strive for the unattainable. Better get a job in the brickyard.

Don't "rest on your laurels." Try something more substantial; a corn-husk mattress, for instance.

Don't talk flippantly about the Bridge of Sighs. Some one might ask you about the size of the bridge.

Don't throw stones at your neighbor. The world might very naturally inquire if you are without sin.

THE ability to procure luxuries often whets the appetite for them, until persons who are brought up in the most extreme simplicity and frugality become perfect Sybarites in their devotion to pleasures. Amongst all classes of society we see extravagance keeping pace with prosperity, and indeed outstripping it; realizing Archbishop Whately's paradox that "the larger the income the harder it is to live within it."



MEMORIAL HALL.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

THE ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK for 1876 would be incomplete without a pretty full account of the national demonstration that is to take place on the hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. We, therefore, give the following sketch and accompanying illustrations:

As early as March 3, 1871, a bill was passed by the United States Congress, providing for the appointment of a Centennial Commission of one member from each State and Territory, whose duty it should be to prepare, and superintend the execution of, a plan for holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine, in the city of Philadelphia, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of our existence as a nation. The Commissioners were to be, and have been, nominated by the Governors of the several States and Territories, and their appointments confirmed by the President of the United States. The Commissioners serve without compensation, and the Government of the United States is not liable for any expenses incurred. The various States of the Union have voted large amounts—in the aggregate over \$5,000,000—to assist in preparing the grounds and buildings for the Exhibition.

Having at their disposal the magnificent Fairmount Park, with its 3,000 acres—450 of which were set apart by the City of Philadelphia for the purposes of the Exhibition—the Commissioners are enabled to provide for a more comprehensive and varied exhibition than has ever yet been collected. They have classified the articles to be exhibited in seven departments, which will be located in appropriate buildings, whose several areas are as follows:

Main Building, comprising the depart-

ments of Mining and Metallurgy, Manufactures, Education and Science, covers 21.47 acres; Art Gallery, 1.5 acres; Machinery Building, 14 acres; Agricultural Building, 10 acres; Horticultural Building, 1.5 acres; making a total of 48.47 acres.

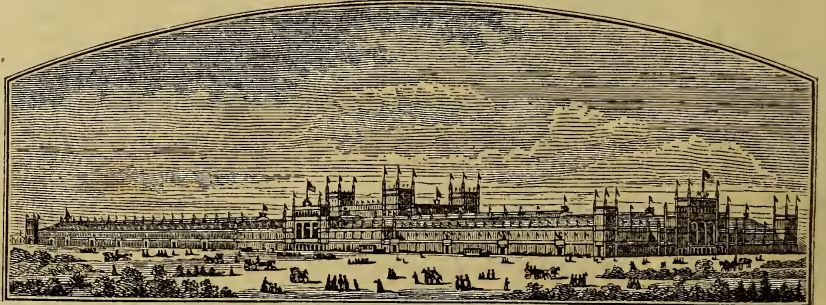
These buildings are grouped within convenient distances, in the southernmost portion of the "West Park"—the section of Fairmount Park, that is, which borders the

western bank of the Schuylkill river.

Most imposing and ornate of the structures is the Memorial Hall, built, at a cost of \$1,500,000, by the State of Pennsylvania and city of Philadelphia. This is placed at the disposal of the Centennial Commission, to be used during the Exhibition as the Art Gallery, after which it is designed to make it the receptacle of an industrial and art collection similar to the famous South Kensington Museum at London. The building—which would seem large elsewhere, but is dwarfed here by the mammoth structures on every side—is 365 feet in length by 210 in width, and is massively constructed, with granite, iron, brick and glass, as its only materials.

The Main Building, or Industrial Hall, necessarily covers more ground than any other. It is 1,876 feet long and 464 wide, and is supported by 672 iron columns, resting upon stone piers. A better idea of the size of this building than is given by a statement of length and breadth or acreage of floor-space can, perhaps, be derived from the statements that it contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of water pipe and as many of drains, with 10 miles of principal passage ways; that, against its completion, 3,928 tons of iron will have been rolled and fitted; 237,646 square feet of glass made and set; and 1,075,000 square feet of tin roof-sheeting welded and spread.

The Machinery Hall, which, from some points of view, seems a continuation of the Main Building, is second only to it in size, being 1,402 by 360 feet, with an annex on the south side for a tank and



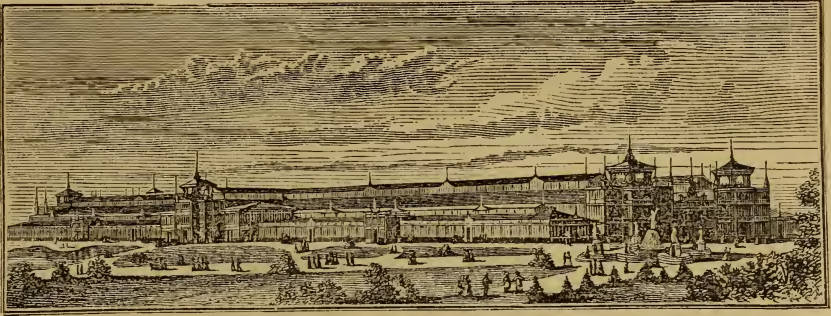
MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

hydraulic machinery of 208 by 210 feet—aggregating, in all, 14 acres of floor-space. This, like the Main Building, is traversed lengthwise by railroad tracks along the main aisles, so that all cumbrous articles may be lifted at once, without handling, from the car that brings them to the spot which they are to occupy. Eight lines of shafting will transmit the power from an enormous engine of 1,400 horse-power.

The Horticultural Building—383 feet by 193—is built by appropriations by the city of Philadelphia, and, like the Memorial Hall, will remain as a permanent ornament of the Park. It is designed in the Moorish architecture of the twelfth century, and is very richly decorated and colored.

The Agricultural Building is another monster structure, covering 10 acres. Its construction is peculiar, showing a lofty nave, formed of Howe trusses, meeting in a Gothic arch, and this crossed by three transepts of similar proportions. Its interior appearance will resemble that of a great cathedral, and the vistas seen in looking from transept to transept will be extremely imposing. A portion of this building will be supplied with steam power for the use of agricultural machinery.

Having thus noted the five principal buildings of the Exhibition proper, it will be convenient to return to the main entrance to the grounds, and take up in order such of the minor buildings as can now be definitely described. This main entrance is in the interval between the Main and Machinery Buildings, and is approached by a covered bridge, crossing Elm avenue from the terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where visitors from every part of the Union will be landed, only a street's breadth from the Exhibition. On either side of the entrance are buildings containing some twenty-five

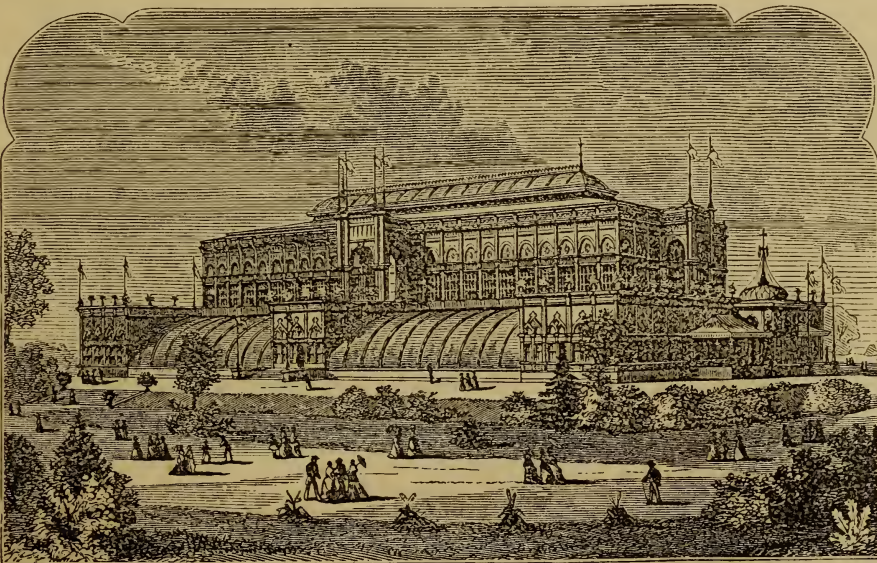


MACHINERY HALL.

rooms each, which are devoted to the use of the executive officers, those of the custom house, post office, police, telegraph operators, etc.; and these buildings are to be connected by a spacious verandah, so that, in passing between the neighboring buildings and the depot, one need not at any time go from under cover.

Next in the rear of this will be the building, an acre in size, which is to accommodate the Women's Exhibition, the funds for the erection of which are being rapidly contributed by the women of the country—more than half of the requisite \$30,000 having been subscribed within a fortnight of the announcement that the building was determined upon. West of this, and on the lower slope of George's Hill, will be another structure, rivaling some of the Exhibition buildings in size and interest. This is to contain the collection, provided for by an executive order of the President, of "such articles and materials as will, when presented in a collective Exhibition, illustrate the functions and administrative faculties of the Government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, and thereby serve to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people." The last Congress provided for the expenses of this Exhibition by an appropriation of \$505,000, and its preparation has been entrusted to officers representing the War, Treasury, Navy, Interior, Post Office, and Agricultural Departments, and Smithsonian Institute.

Among the many decorative objects which will beautify the Park are parterres of flowers, ornamental bridges, the lakes, cascades, fountains and statuary. Toward the latter, several national and other associations make superb contributions. The Catholic Total Abstinence Association give a fountain, rep-



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

representing Moses smiting the rock; the Jews, a statue of Religious Freedom; the Presbyterians, one of Dr. Witherspoon, the only clergyman who signed the Declaration of Independence; the Italians, one of Christopher Columbus; the Germans, Alexander Von Humboldt; and the architect of the new Philadelphia Public Building, the colossal figure of William Penn, which is ultimately to crown its dome.

Extensive as the buildings are, it yet seems as if they would be crowded to their utmost capacity. The Exhibition will result in great benefit to the whole country. It will conquer prejudices; it will diffuse useful information; it will stimulate invention and enterprise; it will enlarge the ideas and improve the manners of the people; and the "fine, sweet spirit of our American nationality," it will make finer and sweeter and more lovely, both in our own eyes and in the eyes of the world.

WONDERS OF OUR GLOBE.

THAT such a huge body as our globe should completely turn around on its axis every twenty-four hours, causing our heads to point in the direction of our feet, turning all the wells and rivers and seas and oceans bottom side up, and placing the foundations of all the buildings where their roofs ought to be—that all this should take place every few hours was once deemed so absurd that those teaching it were regarded as beside themselves, and as guilty of subverting the divine oracles of God. Galileo, the astronomer, was most cruelly persecuted by the Pope of Rome for doing this, and was compelled, upon the pain of death, to deny his own teachings. But all this is now clearly proven. And yet many are wholly unacquainted with the proofs. We notice but briefly the more common proofs of the apparent revolutions of the sun, moon and stars, around the earth, simply remarking that it is preposterous to suppose that these millions of immense bodies, at such immense and various distances, should all have their periods of revolution so exactly timed as to simultaneously revolve around our comparatively insignificant globe.

If we ascend to the top of a lofty place, as that of Bunker Hill, and drop from its summit a pebble, it will not fall to a point exactly beneath our hand, but a little to the east of it. How is this explained? Only by the revolution of the earth on its axis. The top of the monument being farther from the center of the earth than the base, it describes a larger circle than the base, but it describes it in the

same time; therefore, the top of the monument moves faster than the base, and consequently has a greater tendency to throw a body forward than has the base. Now, as we find the pebble always falling east of the point from which it fell, we can account for it only by supposing that the earth turns on its axis from the

west to the east, which it certainly does. Again, if we take a clock from a high latitude to the equator, we shall find that it is too slow; but if returned to the high latitude, it will again keep good time. This can be explained only by attributing it to the same cause of increased rapidity of motion. The clock at the equator is farther from the earth's axis than when nearer the pole, and there describes a much larger circle than it did in its northern home. But it describes it in the *same time*, and hence must travel *faster* than before. Now, this more rapid motion will tend to throw it from the surface with more force; and hence the attractive power of the earth is somewhat overcome, and the weight of the pendulum is *decreased*, and thus moves slower—a clock from London losing one hundred and thirty-five vibrations in twenty-four hours. So we find all bodies weigh less at the equator than in the higher latitudes, always losing one pound for every two hundred and ninety pounds—and this because, at the equator, they describe a circle of twenty-five thousand miles circumference in twenty-four hours, while in higher latitudes the circles vary according to their distance from the equator, and at the poles describe none at all, being perfectly stationary. Did our globe revolve on its axis in eighty-four minutes, bodies at the equator would have no weight, and if it revolved in less time, then they would be hurled out into space, just as water is thrown from the tire of a carriage wheel when revolving rapidly.

How happens it that we have such an exact adjustment of these opposing forces that bodies are retained upon the earth's surface, and safety guaranteed to us all. Is this the result of chance? And so that most remarkable fact that the attractive power of the earth is so exactly adapted to animal's strength. Thus the earth's attraction of the elephant is far greater than its attraction of a rabbit, and its strength is proportionately increased. We commonly say the strength of the animal is greater because his weight is greater. But weight is wholly the result of the earth's attraction. Now, it happens that this attractive power of the earth is invariably in proportion to an animal's strength? Suppose a rabbit, or even a man, be attracted with the same force as an elephant. Then the rabbit and man would be chained down in utter helplessness to the surface of the earth, wholly unable to move even a finger or limb. But we find a universal law operating, namely, that all bodies are attracted in proportion to their quantities of matter, and so are able to carry their bodies without inconvenience.



MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

THE Romish Church celebrate the anniversary of St. Bartholomew, one of the twelve apostles, on the 24th of August. It was on this day, in the year 1572, that the Huguenot Protestants of France, by order of the Catholic king, Charles IX., were massacred indiscriminately and without opportunity of defense.

It is estimated that from 20,000 to 100,000 persons were put to death, in their own houses and in the streets of the principal cities of that unhappy country. The instigating cause of the slaughter, the fairest historians say, was a combination of religious hostility and political jealousy on the part of the Catholic king and his mother, Catharine de Medici, against the next heir to the throne, Henry of Navarre, a Protestant.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Folly and pride walk side by side.

We all do more harm than we intend, and less good.

Nothing is really troublesome that we do willingly.

Friendship, like iron, is fragile if hammered too thin.

Where hard work kills ten, idleness kills a hundred men.

By preparing for the worst, you may often compass the best.

Death is the only master who takes his servant without a character.

The truth is said to be always beautiful, but some people are afraid of it.

No man has a right to do as he please, except when he pleases to do right.

It is easy to look down on others; to look down on ourselves is difficult.

When pride and poverty marry together, their children are want and crime.

The pursuit of knowledge ought to nullify egotism instead of increasing it.

It is a glorious thing to resist temptations, but it is a safe thing to avoid them.

It is conferring a kindness to deny at once a favor which you intend to refuse.

A man who can be flattered is not necessarily a fool, but you can always make one of him.

Only God could create day and night; but the commonest idler can turn day into night and night into day.

He that goes too near sin to-day may fall into it to-morrow. Prudence will not always venture to the brink of innocence.

It is one of the most beautiful compensations of this life that no man can sincerely try to help another without helping himself.

There are situations that are unwholesome to the most robust constitutions, and there are professions and pursuits that are dangerous even to honest men.

The training of children must begin with the very cradle to be perfect. The saying that man is a bundle of habits is as true of babies as it is of grown children.

A profusion of civility is almost as objectionable as a scant measure of it. The one belongs to the manners of a dancing-master, the other to those of a clown.

If we scrutinize the lives of men of genius, we shall find that activity and persistence are their leading peculiarities; obstacles can not intimidate, nor labor weary, nor drudgery disgust them.

THINK.—Thought engenders thought. Place one idea upon paper, another will follow it, and still another, until you have written a page. You can not fathom your mind. There is a well of thought there which has no bottom. The more you draw from it, the more clear and fruitful it will be. If you neglect to think for yourself, and use other people's thoughts, giving them utterance only, you will never know what you are capable of. At first your ideas may come out in lumps, homely and shapeless; but no matter, time and perseverance will arrange and polish them. Learn to think, and you will learn to write. The more you think, the better you will express your ideas.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Anything Midas touched turned to gold. In these days, touch a man with gold and he'll turn into anything.

Alluding to chignons, Mrs. Clever said: "A girl seems all head." "Yes, till you talk to her," replied Mr. Clever.

"Idiot!" exclaimed a lady coming out of the theater one evening, as a gentleman accidentally stepped on her trailing skirt. "Which of us?" blandly asked the man.

"Which is the worst, my son, to hurt your own finger or another's feelings?" "Why, the feelin's of course." "And why, my son?" "'Cause you can't wrap a rag 'round 'em."

"My dear," said a rural wife to her husband on his return to London, "what was the sweetest thing you saw in bonnets in the town?" "The ladies' faces, my love."

A Nevada man, who had seven homely daughters, got a newspaper to insert a hint that he had seven kegs filled with gold in his cellar, and every girl was married in five months.

A lunatic in Bedlam was asked how he came there. He answered, "By a dispute." "What dispute?" The Bedlamite replied: "The world said I was mad; I said the world was mad, and they outwitted me."

Smythe was telling some friends about a wonderful parrot. "Why," said he, "that parrot cries 'stop thief!' so naturally that every time I hear it I always stop. Now, hang it, what are you all laughing about?"

An old lady, on hearing of the execution of a man who had once lived in the neighborhood, exclaimed: "Well, I know'd he'd come to the gallows at last, for the knot in his handkerchief was always slipping round under his left ear."

Paddy's description of a fiddle can not be beaten: "It was the shape of a turkey, and the size of a goose, only it had but one leg. He turned it over on its belly and rubbed its back with a stick, and och, by St. Patrick, how it did squeal!"

A couple of Yankee neighbors became so inimical that they would not speak to each other; but one of them, having been converted at a camp-meeting, on seeing his former enemy held out his hand, saying: "How d'ye do, Kemp? I am humble enough to shake hands with a dog."

"Mamma, where do the cows get the milk?" asked Willie, looking up from the foaming pan of milk, which he had been intently regarding. "Where do you get your tears?" was the answer. After a thoughtful silence he again broke out: "Do the cows have to be spanked?"

It is seldom easy to see the hidden benefaction in that which is an apparent affliction. A boy who was "confounding" the mosquito was told by his pastor that "doubtless the insects are made with a good end in view," when the young scamp replied: "I can't see it, whether it is in view or not. At any rate, I don't like the end I feel."

A young lady in Chicago put a piece of wedding cake under her pillow, and went to bed with the belief that she would dream of seeing her future husband. That evening, however, she had eaten two plates of lobster salad, about a pint of strawberries, several sweet cakes, and two large pickles, and she now says she would rather remain single all her life than marry the man she saw in her dream.

Social and Domestic.

WHEN TO MARRY.

THE British Government, some time ago, issued a series of rather novel instructions to its representatives on the Continent of Europe. Although unusual in character, it was exceedingly simple, being nothing more than an order to collect information as to the earliest age at which marriages can be celebrated according to law in the various States. The work was done, and the several reports have just been published in the form of a parliamentary paper. It would seem that the laws upon this subject are not all laws which have grown up from a common origin in remote times, but rather that they have been made independently in the several nations, and have been modeled, or at any rate often influenced, by ecclesiastical rulers. In making this remark we do not lose sight of what may be said about the customs in Roman, Byzantine and Greek days, but judge merely from facts as they are now.

In Hungary, males may marry at fourteen, and females at twelve, provided they belong to either the Greek or Roman Church; but if they have been brought up in the heresies of Protestantism, they must wait till they are respectively eighteen and fifteen.

In Austria, persons are minors until they attain the age of twenty-four, and they must not marry before that time without the formal consent of both their parents. There is no restriction on the ground of religion, however, although children of both sexes under fourteen are forbidden to contract marriage.

In Denmark, a man may not marry under twenty, nor a girl under sixteen; but in the other parts of Scandinavia a man must be twenty-one.

In Belgium and France, eighteen and fifteen are the respective limits.

In Bavaria there are no less than four laws in operation, each having reference to a particular district. The ages fixed by these range from twelve to fifteen for girls, and fourteen to eighteen for boys—for so in truth we must call them.

About two or three and twenty years ago a law was passed in Hesse-Darmstadt prohibiting males from marrying before they had attained the age of twenty-five, but this has since been amended, and twenty-one is now the limit, to the satisfaction of all, of course, who at that time were connubially inclined.

In Switzerland there is no uniformity at all, each canton apparently having gone its own way in this business. The ages appointed there range from twelve to seventeen for girls, and fourteen to twenty for the other sex—the lower ages being always found to obtain in those districts where the old canon laws are still respected. In two cantons, people may marry at any age “after their first communion.”

In Greece, the ages are eighteen and fifteen; so they are in Roumania, but in Russia they are eighteen and sixteen.

In Turkey there are no laws upon the subject at all; but it is worthy of note, remembering the social affinities of the Lapps, that in Lapland boys may marry at seventeen and girls at fourteen, provided they have “attained the requisite knowledge of the Christian religion.”

It does not appear that climate has had anything

to do with the framing of marriage laws. But the Church has. It was the object of the early Church to promote early marriages, partly, no doubt, on the ground of morality, but partly, also, for other reasons, which we need not attempt to enumerate. This influence still prevails in certain localities. Since the growth of the civil authority, there has been an evident tendency to extend the restricted period when marriage can not be legally solemnized, and this is due partly and in some places to sanitary considerations, and in others to the supposed requirements of the military service. We do not find that any attention has been paid to this in the parliamentary paper we have referred to, but it is a matter of history in some countries, and it has probably exercised more influence than has been attributed to it.

We imagine that these returns are only preliminary to others of a much more complex nature which are to follow. They bear, of course, directly upon the long-vexed question of the advantages or otherwise of early marriages. These, again, are mainly of a two-fold character—the healthiness of the offspring and the frequency of divorces. But they are highly important. Statistics regarding the consequences of intermarriage between blood relations are copious enough, but we know nothing certainly of the effects of age. It is a question worthy of consideration whether there is not in this country a large fund of information upon the subject, which, with very little trouble, could be made available. We believe there is, and if the conjecture be correct, there seems to be no reason why that information should not be collected.

HAPPY HUSBANDS.

Some one has well and truthfully said that it is a man's own fault if he is unhappy with his wife, in nine cases out of ten. It is a very exceptional woman who will not be all she can to an attentive husband, and a more exceptional one who will not be very disagreeable if she finds herself willfully neglected. It would be very easy to hate a man who, having bound a woman to him, made no effort to make her happy; hard not to love one who was constant and tender; and when a woman loves, she always strives to please.

The great men of this world have often been wretched in their domestic relations, while mean and common men have been exceedingly happy. The reason is very plain. Absorbed in themselves, those desiring the world's applause were careless of the little world at home; while those who had none of this egotism strove to keep the hearts that were their own, and were happy in their tenderness and love.

No woman will love a man the better for being renowned or prominent. Though he be first among men she will only be prouder, not fonder; and if she loses him through this renown, as is often the case, she will not even be proud. But give her love, appreciation, kindness, and there is no sacrifice she would not make for his comfort. The man who loves her well is her hero and her king. No less a hero to her, though he is not one to any other; no less a king, though his only kingdom is her heart and home. Domestication is one of the constituents of true love.

MOTHERS NEED CULTURE.

PERHAPS some day the community may come to perceive that woman requires for her vocation what the teacher, the preacher, the lawyer, the physician require for theirs—namely, special preparation and general culture. The first, because every vocation demands special preparation; and the second, because, to satisfy the requirements of young minds, she will need to draw from almost every kind of knowledge. And we must remember here, that the advantages derived from culture are not wholly an intellectual gain. We get from books and other sources of culture, not merely what informs the mind, but that which warms the heart, quickens the sympathies, strengthens the understanding; get clearness and breadth of vision, get refining and ennobling influences, get wisdom in its truest and most comprehensive sense; and all of these, the last more than all, a mother needs for her high calling. That it is a high calling, we have high authority to show. Dr. Channing says, "No office can compare in importance with that of training the child." Yet the office is assumed without preparation.

Well may Herbert Spencer ask, "What is to be expected when one of the most intricate of problems is undertaken by those who have given scarcely a thought as to the principles on which its solution depends? Is the unfolding of a human being so simple a process that any one may superintend and regulate it with no preparation whatever? Is it not madness to make no provision for such a task?"

Horace Mann speaks out plainly, and straight to the point: "If she is to prepare a refection of cake, she fails not to examine some cookery book, or some manuscript recipe, lest she should convert her rich ingredients into unpalatable compounds; but without ever having read one book upon the subject of education, without ever having sought one conversation with an intelligent person upon it, she undertakes so to mingle the earthly and celestial elements of instruction for that child's soul that he shall be fitted to discharge all duties below, and to enjoy all blessings above." And again: "Influences, imperceptible in childhood, work out more and more broadly into beauty or deformity in after life. No unskillful hand should play upon a harp where the tones are left forever in the strings."

Home education is, after all, the great fact; and it is domestic influence by which the character of children are formed. Where men are exhausted by business, and women are exhausted by society (or other means), we may be pretty sure that but little can be done to shape and conduct the home with a reference to the higher mental needs of the children who live in it.

Now, who, more than any one, "shapes and conducts the home?" Who creates these "domestic influences," this "medium in which the child is habitually immersed?" Woman. In the name of common sense, then, throw open to woman every avenue of knowledge. Surround her with all that will elevate and refine. Give her the highest, broadest, truest culture. Give her chances to draw inspiration from the beautiful in nature and in art; and, above all, insure her some respite from labor, some tranquility. Unless these conditions be observed, "but little can be done to shape and conduct the home with reference to the higher mental needs of the children who live in it."

"Grace Greenwood" said that a friend of hers, a teacher "out West," had in her school four or five children from one family. The parents were poor,

ignorant, and of the kind commonly called low, coarse set of people. The children, with one exception, were stupid, rough-mannered and depraved. The one exception, a little girl, showed such refinement, appreciation, and quickness of apprehension, that the teacher at last asked the mother if she could account for the difference between this child and its brothers and sisters. The mother could not. The children had been brought up together there in that lonely place, had been treated alike, and never been separated. She knew the little girl was very different from her brothers and sisters, but knew not the reason why. The teacher then asked: "Was there any thing in your mode of life for the months preceding her birth that there was not in the corresponding time before the births of the others?" The mother at first answered decidedly that there was nothing, but after thinking a few moments said, "Well, there was one, a very small thing, but that couldn't have had any thing to do with the matter: One day a peddler came along, and among his books was a pretty, red-covered poetry book, and I wanted it bad. But my husband said he couldn't afford it, and the peddler went off. I couldn't get that book out of my mind, and in the night I took some of my own money, and traveled on foot to the next town, found the peddler, bought the book, and got back before morning, and was never missed from the house. That book was the greatest comfort to me that ever was. I read it over and over, up to the day my child was born."

Friends, to say nothing of higher motives, would it not be good policy to educate wisely every girl in the country? Are not mothers, as child-raisers, in absolute need of true culture? In cases where families depend on the labor of their girls, it would seem that such a thing was impossible; but it would be cheaper, even in a pecuniary sense, to give your children the means of asserting their own independence, in the form of an education.

THE GIRL WHO WINS.

The time has passed when woman must be pale and delicate to be called interesting—when she must be totally ignorant of all practical knowledge to be called refined and high bred—when she must know nothing of the current political news of the day, or be called masculine or strong-minded. It is not a sign of high birth or refinement to be sickly and ignorant. Those who affect anything of the kind are behind the times, and must shake up and air themselves mentally and physically, or drop under the firm strides of common ideas, and be crushed into utter insignificance.

In these days, an active, rosy-faced girl, with brain quick and clear, warm, light heart, a temper quickly heated at intended insults or injury, and just as quick to forgive; whose feet can run as fast as her tongue and not put her out of breath; who is not afraid of freckles, or to breathe the pure air of heaven, unrestrained by the drawn curtains of a close carriage; and above all, who can speak her mind and give her opinion on important topics which interest intelligent people, is the true girl who will make a good woman. This is the girl who wins in these days. Even fops and dandies, who strongly oppose woman's rights, like a woman who can talk well, even if she is not handsome. They weary of the most beautiful creature if she is a fool. They say, "Aw, ya-as, she is a beauty, and no mistake; but she won't do for me—lacks brains," for which commodity it would seem she could have little use in her association with him. However, to please even an empty-headed fop, a woman must know something.

HAVING COMPANY



ALMOST the first thought that occurs to one in connection with having company is, "What shall we have to eat?" as though the chief part of the entertainment were the gratification of the palate. When the momentous question of the bill of fare is settled, next in order is that of getting the house in readiness; after this the dress to be worn on the festive occasion is the subject of consideration; last, perhaps not thought of at all, is the intellectual treat to be enjoyed. Now, there is not a word to be said against good eating or charming apartments or tasteful dress, for they are every one of them to be desired, and, if possible, to be enjoyed; yet is "the life more than meat, and the body than raiment." These are simply the framework on which the rest are built up, and, however desirable they may be, they are of minor importance. If one has a grand house, and plenty of money to buy all the luxuries of the table, it is very well for him to feast his friends; but there are hundreds and thousands of people that do not live in palaces, nor wear purple and fine linen, nor fare sumptuously every day, who yet enjoy to the full having their friends about them, and delight in administering hospitality. For this class is this little essay designed, and hope they may act on its meritorious points.

There are some things that are not essential to the exercise of a generous and genuine hospitality. Among these non-essentials are spacious rooms, elegant carpets, fine china, solid silver, costly viands. Neither is a crowd necessary for social happiness. Congeniality between the two, three, four or more that compose a little party, counts vastly more than numbers. One "outsider," like a single bad egg in a cake, will be enough to spoil the flavor of the whole.

Having selected the persons of which the company is to be composed, the next thing to look after is the physical aliment and comfort of the guests. A clean, well ventilated, pleasantly warmed and lighted apartment, with plainest furniture, is enough for happiness, other things being equal. As for the food, let it be in quality unsurpassed, in quantity ample, in variety limited. People in ordinary circumstances could afford to entertain a great deal more than they do if they would only bring common sense to the rescue in this matter of having company. A simple omelette, or some oysters, with perfect bread, excellent butter, and good cheese, a cup of coffee or tea, and fruit, will satisfy any reasonable appetite, and leave the wits of the company at their brightest. Providing such a repast will not exhaust the energies of the housekeeper, or fret and worry her in presiding over it, neither will it draw heavily upon her pin money, or make her scrimp on the children's clothes. It will leave her free to enjoy the society she has gathered about her, and devote herself chiefly to making each member appear at his best.

The custom at receptions at the National Capital is in many respects admirable. Visitors are treated to a sandwich, a bit of cake, a cup of coffee or chocolate, all in a very informal way. There is no grand display of culinary skill demanded, and everybody is the happier for it.

THACKERAY tells of a woman begging alms from him, who, when she saw him put his hand in his pocket, cried: "May the blessings of God follow you all your life!" But when he only pulled out his snuff box, she immediately added: "And never overtake ye!"

CONDUCT BECOMING GENTLEMEN.

1. Say "Yes" and "No, madame," instead of "Ma'am."

2. Form the habit of saying "Good morning" and "Good night" to the members of your own family. Among the best bred people it is customary to shake hands upon parting with their friends for the night.

3. Upon entering a room in which there are people—strangers or otherwise—in the parlor of a private house or hotel, recognize their presence by a bow and a "Good morning."

4. Upon taking and leaving your seat at table, bow to the person or persons seated opposite or near you.

5. Do not ask strangers to pass you dishes at table if there be waiters to do it.

6. Never monopolize the best seat in a room if there be others better entitled to it by reason of years or infirmities.

7. In conducting a person in or out of a room follow, and do not precede unless the way be a dark one.

8. Never omit to do a kindness, no matter who the person in need of it may be. You have only to imagine yourself in his place to know whether it will be acceptable.

9. Be very punctilious about acknowledging favors. If the doing of them have involved trouble or sacrifice, express your thanks with suitable emphasis.

10. If desiring to make a change in the temperature or light of a room where there are others, first learn if it will be agreeable to them.

11. Do not hesitate to proffer assistance to any one seeming in need of it.

12. When making an inquiry of a stranger, preface your request with, "I beg your pardon, sir, but can you be so kind as to tell me," etc., etc., and thanking him heartily for his kindness.

13. If obliged to have a remark repeated, say, "I beg pardon, madame, but I did not understand," etc.

14. Do not speak "across" a person to one sitting on the other side, without ample apology, for it is a breach of etiquette.

15. Be careful not to give pain to another by look, word or manner.

16. Respect all honest opinions, no matter how they may differ from yours.

17. When an aged or distinguished person enters your presence, rise out of respect to him or her.

With respect to the courtesies due from men to women, there are some special rules well-bred men never depart from.

1. Rise when a lady enters a room, and remain so until you see that she is seated or has no desire to be.

2. Lift your hat from your head and bow when meeting and parting with a lady; also upon passing a lady in halls or stairs, in streets and promenades not much frequented.

3. Give to a lady precedence upon entering and leaving a room.

4. Do not stand talking with ladies with your hat on. Remove your hat when making purchases of a lady, or in visiting picture galleries or other places where ladies are.

5. Never countenance in any way a gross or impure remark concerning a lady, made in a public place.

6. Treat all women with marked deference, as if they were your superiors, for in that way you illustrate your own superiority, and add to your self respect.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

AMONG the serious problems that interest parents is that of the best means of training children between the ages of four and seven years. It is one of the most important periods of life when the child is brought in contact with the circumstances, extraneous from home influences, which give inclination to the growing character. Parents have long experienced the want of a system of training or education, by means of which these years of the child's life might be made profitable as well as pleasant, and turned to advantage in forwarding proper mental and physical development. In this country very little has been accomplished toward supplying this want, and consequently children of this age become a most perplexing care to their parents, or are temporarily abandoned by them to their own devices.

In Germany this subject has received a great deal of attention, and the Kindergarten system, invented by Frank Froebel, has been generally introduced. The published reports, and the testimony of persons who have witnessed the practical operations of the system, show that the most gratifying results have been attained. Some experiments upon a modified plan have been tried in London and elsewhere with good results.

Briefly stated, the Kindergarten system consists in making the child's play the instrument of its largest culture. While it has always been a matter of common observation that the earliest years of human life are devoted to play, educators have entirely ignored this circumstance while seeking a proper system for the development of the child's powers. Fondness of play has been regarded as an obstructing element in the way of all efficient instruction, an inclination to be held in rigid check. Froebel taught that the true system of education was in following nature: that "what nature is striving to do in the plays of childhood it is the business of the teacher's art to take up and foster." The idea is to have the play organized and reduced to some sort of an intelligent system, arranged with reference to certain inherent capabilities of human nature, which are manifesting themselves constantly in the varied amusements of children. Thus it is observed that the instinct for cultivating the soil is common to nearly all children—every body is a natural-born gardener. This instinct is turned to account in the Kindergarten, where each child learns to take care of its own little garden patch, to dig, to rake, and to water, and then to watch and study the processes of nature in the opening of the buds and blooming of flowers. The same plan is pursued for developing the plastic and artistic instincts of the children. Great stress is laid upon the education of the hands in early years, when the flexibility and softness of the limbs fit them to be easily trained to facile movements—a matter of equal importance whether the hand in training is in the future to glide over the keys of a piano or wield a pen or plane.

The Kindergarten is on all sides designed to meet the formative instincts of the child. Building and shaping are going on in all sorts of material. Miniature houses and utensils are formed of wooden blocks and sticks, while working in paper—folding, cutting, &c.—furnishes an opportunity to practice endless artifices of the hand. In this way the hand and the senses are trained to dexterity and technical skill, which are useful in all departments of life. Children receive only the material, not ready-made objects, which they are allowed to fashion according to their own personal choice under the guidance of the teacher.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE face of the American woman is more beautiful than that in any other country. It has delicacy in coloring and feature, and finesse and intellectuality in expression; but the body supporting the head, regarded from an artistic and hygienic point of view, is inferior. For breathing and digesting, the upper part is lacking in depth. In a word, the American is more fragile; she is hardly a Diana, and the French is something more, although not the Hebe of Rubens.

The French woman's face is as handsome as that of any other in Europe, and fades more slowly. At forty, she glides into an *embonpoint* with an unwrinkled face and a good complexion—at the age when English women get heavy and frowsy, and the American pale and wrinkled. The climate has something to do with this, but doubtless her nourishing food, generous wine, and out-of-door air, much more. Her mode of living contributes thereto—the exercise and development of each function in a more natural and sensuous manner than with us. There are ascetic ideas in America which have a tendency to retard the physical development of the woman; for mind molds matter. The extremes of American life are unfavorable to a healthy growth, in its fastness as well as its asceticism, where the flesh is corrupted by dissipation, or mortified by certain religious teachings. Aside from these causes is a prevalent notion that it is beneath the dignity of man and woman to occupy themselves with what they shall eat and drink.

The American woman has more intellect than her French sister, but the latter has softness where she has pertness. There is nervous excitability and cleverness in one, and mellowness and equality of character in the other. The forced brilliant vitality of women in America is subject to fits of reaction, for nature has its limit. In the French woman the mind is more even and cheerful, and, in the absence of exhaustive and irregular demands made upon it, the uniform health is better.

In qualities of a purely mental character, the equal of the American woman can not, perhaps, be found in the world; but, with all her knowledge and intellectual activity, she lacks that which made the Greeks what they have been, and the French what they are—organic cultivation. Entwined in these words are taste and art. A riper civilization, though not a purer, shall invest her with a knowledge of these things, and a harmony of character not now possessed; and with it will come that decadence in morals which is always noticed.

THE BOY WHO LOVES HIS MOTHER.

Of all the love affairs in the world, none can surpass the true love of a big boy for his mother. It is a love pure and noble, honorable in the highest degree to both. I do not mean merely a dutiful affection. I mean a love which makes a boy gallant to his mother, saying plainly to everybody that he is fairly in love with her. Next to the love of her husband, nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as this second love, this devotion of the son to her. And I never yet knew a boy to "turn out" badly who began by falling in love with his mother. Any man may fall in love with a fresh-faced girl, and the man who is gallant to the girl may cruelly neglect the worn and weary wife. But the big boy who is a lover of his mother at middle age is a true knight, who will love his wife as much in the serene autumn as he did in the daisied spring. There is nothing so beautifully chivalrous as the love of a big boy for his mother.



FRIENDS.

FRIENDSHIP.—With a clear sky, a bright sun, and a gentle breeze, you will have friends in plenty; but let Fortune frown, and the firmament be overcast, and then your friends will prove like the strings of the lute, of which you will tighten ten before you find one that will bear the stretch and keep the pitch.—*Gotthold.*

If we would build on a sure foundation in friendship, we must love our friends for their sakes rather than for our own.—*Charlotte Brontë.*

That friendship will not continue to the end that is begun for an end.—*Quarles.*

Women bestow on friendship only what they borrow from love.—*Chamfort.*

Friendship hath the skill and observation of the best physician, the diligence and vigilance of the best nurse, and the tenderness and patience of the best mother.—*Clarendon.*

He who can not feel friendship is alike incapable of love. Let a woman beware of the man who owns that he loves no one but herself.—*Talleyrand.*

Friendship improves happiness and abates misery, by the doubling of our joy and the dividing of our grief.—*Cicero.*

Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul! sweetener of life! and solder of society! —*Blair.*

The ideal of friendship is to feel as one while remaining two.—*Madame Swetchine.*

SURE SIGNS OF MARRIAGE.

THERE is too much truth in the following, and we give it place here not to be approved and copied, but that young married people may see the wrong course and seek in time to avoid it.

A cynical bachelor is responsible for these directions how to tell the married:

If you see a lady and gentleman disagree upon trifling occasions, or correcting each other in company, you may be assured that they have tied the matrimonial noose.

If you see a silent pair in a car or stage lolling carelessly, one at each window, without seeming to know they have a companion, the sign is infallible.

If you see a lady drop a glove, and a gentleman by the side of her kindly telling her to pick it up, you need not hesitate in forming your opinion; or—

If you meet a couple in the fields, the gentleman twenty yards in advance of the lady, who, perhaps, is getting over a stile with difficulty, or picking her way through a muddy patch; or—

If you see a lady whose beauty and accomplishments attract the attention of every gentleman in the room but one, you can have no difficulty in determining their relationship to each other—the one is her husband.

If you see a gentleman particularly courteous, obliging and good natured, relaxing into smiles, saying sharp things, and toying with every pretty woman in the room excepting one, to whom he appears particularly cold and formal, and is unreasonably cross—who that “one” is nobody can be at a loss to discover.

If you see an old couple jarring, checking, and thwarting each other, differing in opinion before the opinion is expressed, eternally anticipating and breaking the thread of each other's discourse, yet using kind words, like honey bubbles floating on vinegar, which are soon overwhelmed by a preponderance of the fluid, they are, to all intents, man and wife; it is impossible to be mistaken.

THE ROAD TO DIVORCE—KEEP OUT OF IT.

Are you about to marry a man whom you do not love, for his money, or his position, or for the sake of a home?

Beware: you are entering the road which leads to divorce.

Are you going to marry a man whom you do not love, because you are urged to it by your parents and your friends?

Beware: you are entering the road which leads to divorce.

Are you going to marry one man while you fondly love another?

Beware: you are on the road to divorce.

Are you going to marry for spite, just because you have quarreled with your former beau, and to “come up with him” are willing to unite yourself to another?

Beware: you are entering the road which leads to divorce.

Are you going to marry a man with whom you have no sentiments in common, and whose tastes and wishes you intend to disregard after marriage?

Beware: you are entering the road which leads to divorce.

In short, when marriage is anything but the mingling of two hearts in one, it had better not take place. If this principle were universally recognized, we should hear no more of divorce, because people would keep out of the road that leads to it.

CHANCES OF MARRIAGE.

THE following curious statement, by Dr. Granville, is drawn up from the registered cases of 876 married women in France. It is the first ever constructed to exhibit to ladies their chances of marriage at various ages. Of the 876 tabulated, there were married—

<i>Yrs. of age.</i>	<i>Yrs. of age.</i>	<i>Yrs. of age.</i>
3 at 13.	59 at 23.	7 at 33.
11 at 14.	53 at 24.	5 at 34.
16 at 15.	36 at 25.	3 at 35.
43 at 16.	24 at 26.	0 at 36.
45 at 17.	28 at 27.	2 at 37.
77 at 18.	22 at 28.	0 at 38.
115 at 19.	17 at 29.	1 at 39.
118 at 20.	9 at 30.	0 at 40.
86 at 21.	7 at 31.	
85 at 22.	5 at 32.	

In considering this record, it should be remembered that women, and men, too, mature somewhat earlier in France than in England, or in the Northern and Middle States of America. Our girls are no older at twenty than French girls are at eighteen. In the south, toward the tropics, girls mature as in France and Italy, and the rate of development is correspondingly the same with men.

We think it would be better for the health and vigor of our people, now and in time to come, did our girls not marry till after twenty, and our men, say till after twenty-two or even twenty-four. The marriages of green girls and green boys are productive of unhappy results, and should not be permitted.

PEACE IN THE FAMILY.

The following excellent rules for preserving peace in the family have been given:

1. Remember that our will is likely to be crossed every day, so prepare for it.

2. Everybody in the house has an evil nature as well as ourselves, and therefore we are not to expect too much.

3. Learn the different temper and disposition of each individual.

4. Look on each member of the family as one for whom we should have a care for.

5. When any good happens to any one to rejoice at it.

6. When inclined to give an angry answer, to “overcome evil with good.”

7. If from sickness, pain or infirmity we feel irritable, to keep a very strict watch over ourselves.

8. To observe when others are so suffering, to drop a word of kindness and sympathy with them.

9. To watch for little opportunities of pleasing, and to put little annoyances out of the way.

10. To take a cheerful view of the weather and of everything, and to encourage hope.

11. To speak kindly to the servants; to praise them for little things when you can.

12. In all little pleasures which may occur, to put self last.

13. To try for “the soft answer which turneth away wrath.”

14. When we have been pained by an unkind word or deed, to ask ourselves: “Have I not often done the same and been forgiven?”

15. In conversation not to exalt ourselves, but to bring others forward.

16. To be very gentle with the young ones, and treat them with respect.

17. Never to judge one another harshly, but to attribute a good motive when we can.

PARLOR FERN CASES.

OF all parlor ornaments, of a lively and living character, the fern case is the neatest and the least trouble. Flowers and plants in pots are attended with more or less dirt; the aquarium, with its gold fish, and the bird cage, require frequent attention; but the fern case, when well constructed, may be left alone for days at a time and not suffer.

Any young lady, with or without the aid of a brother, but having a little ingenuity and perseverance, can construct a case for herself, if she can not obtain one any other way.

Get a board, say 12 inches square; or, for a "Gipsy Fern Case," of triangular shape, 12 inches each way; get a sheet of zinc 2 inches wider each way; notch the corners, and turn up the extra inch all around; get three strips of zinc 2 feet long each, and one inch wide; bend them in the middle lengthwise, so as to make corner strips to hold the glass sides; get 3 panes of glass 2 feet long, and with a diamond cut into long triangles, as in the accompanying picture; close the corners of the zinc bottom with solder or putty. Of course, one side of the glass will have to be adjusted so that it may be removed to put in the ferns, the hanging basket, and to water them. With a little time and trouble, a very pretty parlor ornament can be made, and at a very little cost. Flowers are things that all can appreciate; and those that incur the least expense, pecuniarily, are generally the ones that attract the most attention; and it is such little collections as these that add very materially to the pleasant appearance of a home, and the means of presenting them in the most attractive manner should be carefully studied.

Those who have access to, and can afford to buy of, regular flower gardeners, will find a great variety of ferns and other water plants from which to select; others can draw on nature's great storehouse, along the creeks and in the marshes, where all originally came from. Here many little shrubs and flowers are found that appear very insignificant in their uncultivated state, which when carefully and tastefully arranged in a flower pot, present quite a neat appearance, especially those that have an occasional flower.

WINTER POT PLANTS.

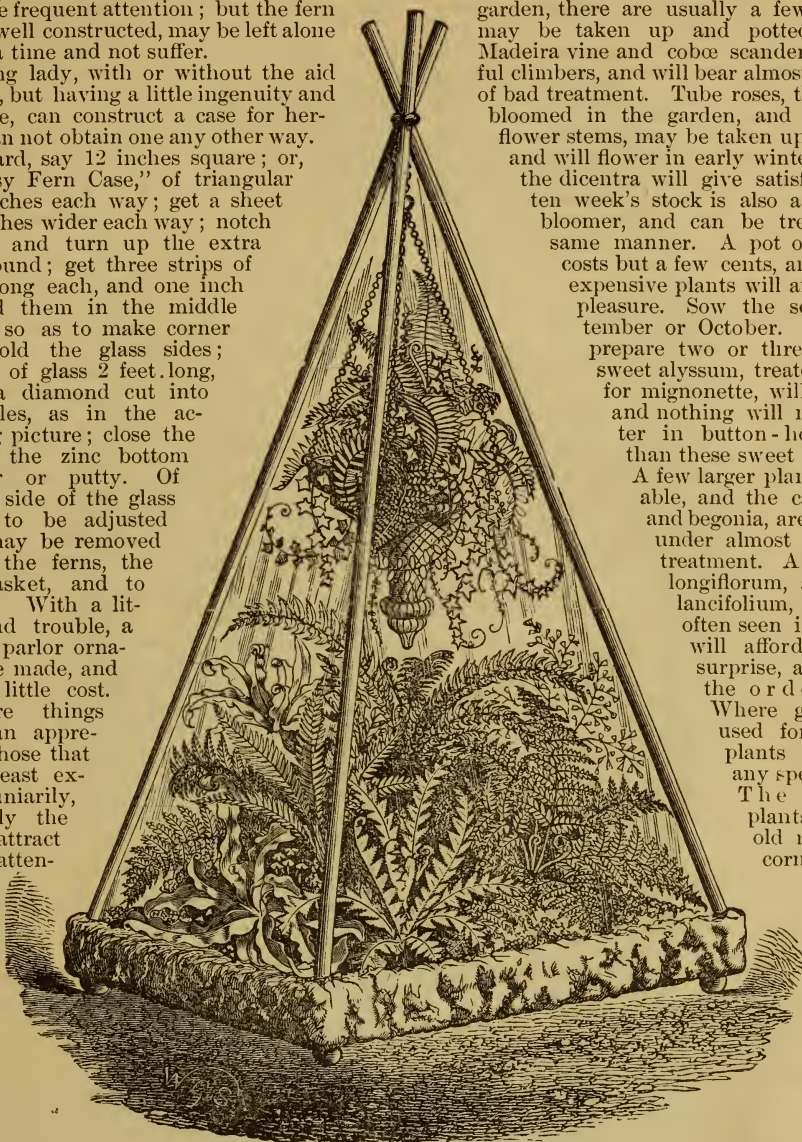
THE plants suitable for winter flowering in the house are numerous, but none afford so much pleasure, we think, as a good collection of bulbs, such as hyacinths, narcissus, the early tulips, and other bulbs. In the garden, there are usually a few plants that may be taken up and potted. The ivy, Madeira vine and cobæ scandens, are graceful climbers, and will bear almost any amount of bad treatment. Tube roses, that have not bloomed in the garden, and are showing flower stems, may be taken up and potted, and will flower in early winter. A root of the dicentra will give satisfaction. The ten week's stock is also a fine winter bloomer, and can be treated in the same manner. A pot of mignonette costs but a few cents, and not many expensive plants will afford as much pleasure. Sow the seeds in September or October. It is well to prepare two or three pots. The sweet alyssum, treated as advised for mignonette, will also please, and nothing will make up better in button-hole bouquets than these sweet little flowers.

A few larger plants are desirable, and the calla, dracena and begonia, are very patient under almost any kind of treatment. A few lilies like longiflorum, auratum and lancifolium, though not often seen in the house, will afford a pleasant surprise, and flower in the order named.

Where good earth is used for potting, plants seldom need any special manure.

The best soil for plants is found in old meadows, the corners of fences, etc., where sod has grown a long time. A pile of sod laid up to rot will make excellent potting earth, and if taken from a soil composed of sand,

nothing can be better. Many persons think if they can get a little black muck from a swamp, they have the perfection of potting soil, while it is the poorest soil that can be procured. About a tablespoonful of guano in a pail of water makes a good fertilizing material, but must be used cautiously, and is not often needed. Keep the earth moderately moist, about as it is in the garden in a growing time. Most plants are injured by too much heat. For a general collection of house plants, it is not best to allow the thermometer to be above seventy, and if they could be kept in a room where the thermometer would not range much above sixty-five, it would



GIPSY FERN CASE.

be the better. In the night-time, fifty is high enough. Give a little fresh air every fine day, and all the sunlight attainable. An effort should be made to give moisture to the atmosphere, for our own good as well as the health of the plants. This can be done in various ways by evaporating water. Cleanliness is as necessary to the health of plants as to animals; and it is, therefore, necessary to secure them from dust as much as possible, and also to cleanse the plants frequently by syringing or washing. Even here a little caution is necessary; for while the smooth leaved plants are benefited—not only by showering, but even by washing the leaves with a cloth or sponge—the rough leaved plants, like the begonia rex, do not like to have the surface of their leaves frequently moistened. It would, therefore, be well to remove such plants before syringing. Take every precaution, however, to prevent the accumulation of dust upon the plants—it being more or less injurious.

WHAT WOMEN SHALL BE.

THE matter of female education has of late been discussed with heated vigor, especially since female schools produce so many able specimens of their own. We are told that girls must be so educated that they may be able to work their way through life independently, not only as teachers, but as physicians, lawyers, civil engineers, members of Congress, Presidents, and so on. That is one extreme. The other is, that a woman, in order to remain a good woman, must not know too much. As to the second of these opinions, it seems absurd. Neither a woman nor a man can know too much. But as to the first of these extremes, something more is to be said.

It is certainly true that the education of girls should enable them to work their way honorably through life. Many more occupations should be opened to them, and a full measure of reward should be given them; and, in this respect, our public institutions should grow more and more liberal. But, on the other hand, no system of education should stimulate the desire to work their way independently and alone. We do not hesitate to declare that it is not well for woman to remain alone. It is the calling for a woman to get married, as it is in the order of things that man should feel himself destined to become a husband and a father. We should, therefore, condemn as equally absurd any system of education, any social order, calculated to induce young women to remain spinsters. Education should be directed to make men good husbands and fathers, and to make women good wives and mothers. This end seems vastly more important in the case of females than in the education of men, because they are to exercise so great a range of influence upon society and upon the rising generation.

It may be asked, would we have women educated alone for the drudgery of the household? We answer, by no means. We regard woman as the soul of the family home. We regard the mother as the being who holds the leading strings in her hands, and who has the highest and most exalted duties to fulfill. And, for the proper fulfillment of these duties, the intellect and the mind should be prepared by culture. Our strong-minded female friends must not take exceptions to this theory of ours. We would not lessen woman's power one iota, nor circumscribe the limits of her labor. Her "sphere" shall be as wide as she sees fit to make it, but as nature has decided that the human race shall not be extinguished, we insist upon it that she shall be fitted first of all to do her true work.

MAKING HOME BEAUTIFUL.

FEW are strong in their own strength alone. We all need assistance and encouragement to keep in the right path. And where, if not in our homes, must we look for this? There we expect sympathy in our sorrow, help in our time of need, kind, gentle words when we do wrong, and glad ones when our hearts are filled with joy. There the moral as well as the physical atmosphere must be pure and invigorating—the influences so attractive that all are contented and happy.

If, in our homes, less thought were given to vain display, and more to making them truly beautiful, many who are now plunged in the deepest depths of sin would be safe within their circle. Our ears would not be so frequently shocked by tales of crime; for how often, on learning the history of some guilty one, have we found that their homes were unhappy. Thus, from them they were easily tempted into scenes which, in comparison with those of home, seemed full of beauty, but which, alas! generally end in ruin.

Wealth is not essential in making our homes lovely. It is true, riches can procure many things which are beyond the reach of the poor—their homes can be made stately and grand; but money can not purchase loving hearts and happy faces, and those are necessary elements in a pleasant home. If you have but one room, make that a bower of neatness and order. A few books on the table, a picture on the wall, a flower in the window. These, with a glimpse of sunshine, a bright face and cheerful smile, make a picture which causes the most discontented to exclaim, "There is no place like home!"

Wives and mothers, make your homes a place of beauty, a haven of peace and rest to the husband returning weary, and perhaps disheartened, from his day's labor. Let no complaint of your own cares greet his ears; offer him bright smiles, gentle words, and loving acts. Let him associate every thing that is pure and good with your name; forge around him such a chain of love as will draw from him every other influence, to home and you. And your children, give them all the innocent amusement you can. Let them think their happiest moments are spent under the roof-tree. Teach them to love and confide in you. Thus you will be able to guide them over the shoals of temptation, into the clear stream of an upright life, down which, after your care is withdrawn, they may glide safely to the Golden Gate.

Husbands and fathers, do not let your presence cast a gloom over the household; do not come with frowns or words of reproof; make your little ones love you; teach them to dread your absence and long for your return. When their glad voices ring out in tones of welcome, do not hush them nor their joyous laughter—the overflowing of happy hearts—but give them also kind and merry greeting. Enter into their sports—live over your childhood's days with them. It is not beneath your dignity to give them happiness; and, remembering how coldness chilled your own heart in your youth, give them plenty of warm, generous sympathy. And, through all, guard and keep them from evil, for it is while young the seed is sown, which in time brings forth good or bad fruit.

Let all members of the family do their part toward making home happy. Then when years have rolled by, in the remembrance of it, they may each out of the fullness of their heart say: "My home was to me the most beautiful of all places on earth."

CHARLES IV. OF FRANCE.

CHARLES DE BEL (the Handsome) reigned as King of France from 1321 to 1328. He was the third son of Phillipe de Bel, who left his country in an unhappy condition as a legacy to his incapable heirs. First, Louis X. received the crown, and won the surname of Hutin (disorder, tumult), from his attempt to gain favor and strength by offering to the serfs and Jews liberty and equal rights. But as the honor carried with it the burden of being taxed to support the king, they rejected the privileges with contempt. After an unhappy reign of two years, he died a miserable death. The second brother ascended the throne, and was known as Phillipe the Long. The population of France was then being decimated by leprosy and kindred diseases, the penalties engendered by the crusades. Phillipe sought to win a character for benevolence, by establishing homes for lepers and lazaret-houses, where all the afflicted should be cared for; but as the diseases were regarded as incurable, the victims were, in more than one sense, buried alive; for their property was confiscated to the king. Even the healthy wife or husband was immured with the sick partner, ostensibly on the ground that marriage was indissoluble, but really in order to get the property. In five years he passed away, after suffering the assassination of his wife by his own instigation.

When Charles the Fair (or handsome) donned the crown, he tried to play the agreeable monarch; but the times were not propitious, and he was incapable. His sister Isabella had married Edward II., the King of England. He was unpopular, and his wife despised him. She left him, and, with her son, went to France, where her brother Charles, though he did not give her an army to fight her husband, and thus bring himself into conflict with England, he did give her money, and she herself raised a small force, under the command of her son. At their head she returned to her "lord and

master," but only to subjugate him. She won the sympathy of the Catholic church, and the co-operation of the leading executive officers of the government. The king was seized; and, from the windows of her palace, she saw him inhumanly and obscenely mutilated. He was then compelled to abdicate the throne, and her son was made King of England.

Charles, on the throne of France, connived at this usurpation, and himself tried to become Emperor of Germany, but failed in his desires, and died in 1328. Although he had reached only his thirty-second year, he had his third wife, to whom was born a daughter after the father's death. She was the only heir, and the crown passed to Phillip of Valois, the cousin of the deceased king, thus ending the dynasty of that royal family. Charles no doubt honestly tried to improve on the administration of his brothers. He severely punished the Lombard money-changers for their extortions, the judges for prevarications, and the barons for their unwarranted encroachments upon private property; but he was too weak-minded to sustain his good intentions for any length of time, and his secret but active co-operation with his sister in



CHARLES IV. OF FRANCE.

her nefarious designs upon her husband, led to his own demoralization and ruin.

A SMILE.—Nothing on earth can smile but human beings. Gems may flash reflected light, but what is a diamond flash compared with an eye flash? A face that can not smile is like a bud that can not blossom, and dries up at the stalk. Laughter is day, and sobriety is night, and a smile is the twilight that hovers gently between both, and more bewitching than either.

"How do you keep out of quarrels?" asked one friend of another. "Oh, easily enough," was replied. "If a man gets angry with me, I let him have all the quarrel to himself." How much crime would be averted if all were of his disposition.



MAYPORT, FLORIDA.

A GOOD WORD FOR FLORIDA.

THE above picture represents a scene in East Florida, about one-half mile from Mayport, a town on the southern shore of the mouth of St. John's river. The view selected for our pages embraces a section which is not only noted for its natural scenery and historical associations, but also as being undoubtedly the site of the future great watering-place of the South.

The Hammocks, which extend for miles along the Atlantic coast, are graced by the cabbage palmettos, with their fingered leaves, some nine feet in diameter, shooting out from the top of networked trunks, that grow larger in circumference towards the summit; while the shining foliaged magnolia, the glassy bay, the sweet-scented myrtle, the water oak and live oak, the scarlet-berried holly and cassino, besides innumerable varieties of bushes, flowers and vines, wreathing in tropical profusion, conspire to render these forests perfect bowers of bewildering beauty. Frequent groves of wild orange trees laden with their reddish golden fruit, as well as the successful growth of the sweet varieties, prove that the sea coast is quite as favorable as other localities for profitable orange culture.

The soil's fertility has been tested, and, under northern skill, industry and discipline, the yield of staple crops is abundant.

The climate is all that could be desired: tempered by cool sea breezes in summer, warmed by wafts from the Gulf stream in winter. To invalids, it offers restoration; to pleasure seekers, continued and augmented health. Sea-bathing is practicable the year round. There is no dangerous undertow, nor treacherous quicksands. For forty miles, or as far south as St. Augustine, there stretches a wide, level, smooth, solid beach of shining sand, upon which, at low tide, fifty carriages could drive abreast,

leaving behind scarcely the thought of a wheel track. Shells broider the sand with their curious colors, and wrecks are only too common on this rockless shore. During the winter season, fishing for shad and mullet, and catching oysters, furnish employment and subsistence for many people, and would afford an unlimited supply to as many more.

About five hundred vessels yearly are towed in by powerful steam tugs, over the bar formed just outside the mouth of St. John's river. These ships come from all quarters of the globe, and take away, the most of them, cargoes of lumber, the greatest market for which is the city of Jacksonville, twenty-five miles from this point.

The lighthouse, shown in the picture, proved insecure, and has been abandoned. A new one, costing \$12,000, is erected north of this. Some of the inhabitants of Jacksonville have lately built about twenty cottages near the old lighthouse and farther down the beach, principally for summer residences, as the heat in the interior of the State is unendurable during that season. Northerners are beginning to secure neat winter homes in this locality, and, when the contemplated hotels are erected, the seaside will be thronged during the entire year.

Florida is only recently being improved. She is young in progress, though old in years. No State in the Union has gone through more desperate struggles than this unhappy peninsula. Termed so poetically the Land of Flowers, she has ever been more familiar with the fierce thorns of war, cruel massacres, and Indian outbreaks.

We predict for Florida a rapid advancement in cultivation and wealth, and the mighty North, now so prosperous and peaceful, will, without hesitancy, stretch forth a bountiful hand to this neglected sister—so beautiful even in adversity—and recognize her as an important member to the Union.



SIR WILLIAM WALWORTH.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

THE distinguished character bearing the above title, in former times, was little less noted and honored than the sovereign of Great Britain himself. As a specimen of the prowess of his rank, Sir William Walworth, whose portrait we give above, is perhaps the most noted. His king, Richard II., in 1381, was not the mildest and most beneficent ruler that ever lived, and a large body of his subjects rose up in arms against him. Wat Tyler (or Wat the tiler) was their leader; they numbered a hundred thousand of the yeomanry of the land, and demanded an abrogation of the laws by which they were held as serfs, or slaves to the soil; asked to be allowed to pay a fixed rent for the soil they cultivated, and the right to hunt and fish in the forests and streams. They attacked London, and drove Richard into his strong tower, burnt the palace of the Duke of Lancaster, killed the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c.

The king asked a conference, and granted nearly all they demanded; but, on returning to his castle, he was met by Wat Tyler, who had not been in the conference. In the interview he excited the suspicion of Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, one of the king's body guards, who plunged a dagger into Tyler's throat, and, with the aid of others, killed him on the spot. The rebellion was suppressed, fifteen hundred of the insurgents executed, and all the fair promises made to the people while under arms were broken. Such was ancient monarchy; but, since the United States broke the power of George the Fourth, the English government has become much more a government of the people. The monarchy, under the reign of Queen Victoria at least, has become practically a republic, ruled by the House of Commons, which is elected by the people, or a large portion of them. Neither the Queen, nor her ministry, nor even the House of Lords, dare attempt to enforce any measure hostile to public sentiment.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

GOOD CORN-BREAD WITHOUT EGGS.—One quart of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one small teacupful of suet finely chopped, two tablespoonsful of flour, and sifted meal enough to mix not very thick or stiff.

BAKED MAKEREL.—Take off the heads, clean the fish and replace the roes, rub with salt, pepper and allspice. Pack the fish close in a deep baking-pan, cover with equal parts cold vinegar and water, and bake one hour in a slow oven.

CRANBERRY PUDDING.—One cupful and a half of milk, three-fourths of a cupful of nice molasses, a teaspoonful of salt, one of cinnamon, three cupsful of flour, and a teaspoonful of soda. Stir well together, and add two cupsful of raw cranberries. Pour into a tin dish, and steam an hour and a quarter. Eat with sweetened cream and nutmeg, or other sweet sauce.

COCOANUT CUSTARD.—To 1 lb. grated cocoanut allow one pint of new milk and six oz. sugar. Beat well the yolks of six eggs, and stir them alternately in the milk with the cocoanut and sugar. Put the mixture into a pail or pitcher, set it into boiling water, and stir all the time till very smooth and thick; as soon as it comes to a hard boil, take it off, and serve in cups or glass tumblers.

STEAMED RICE.—Wash the rice well, let it soak about an hour in luke-warm water, stir in a teaspoonful of salt, set the dish in the steamer over a kettle of boiling water, and steam one hour. Stir two or three times; add no water after it begins to cook, but when put in the steamer let there be as much water in the dish as will cover all the rice to the depth of a quarter of an inch. If properly cooked, this rice will be light, dry, and no two kernels will stick together.

CRACKED WHEAT.—Rinse thoroughly with cold water two teacups of wheat, add four cups of cold water, place the basin in a steamer and cover closely. In half an hour or so stir and salt to the taste. Let it steam four or five hours, stirring once or twice. To be eaten hot or cold, with rich milk or cream, if you are fortunate to have it. Many use a little sugar with it, and also with Graham pudding. As this popular article of diet is universally used, this recipe may not come amiss.

SANDWICHES FOR PIC-NICS.—Boil a few pounds of ham, and chop it very fine while it is warm—fat and lean together; rub dry mustard in proportions to suit your taste through the mass; add as much sweet butter as would go to the spreading of your sandwiches, and when it is thoroughly mixed, split light biscuits in halves and spread the ham between. These can be eaten without trouble, and will be found excellent. Add to them some oranges, or any other fruit in season, a loaf of cake—if you are a notable cake baker—a bottle of cold tea well sweetened, a small lump of ice wrapped in flannel, and you are well provisioned for the day.

GRAHAM GEMS.—Two teacupsful of buttermilk, a little salt, three even cupsful of Graham flour, and one teaspoonful of soda. Stir well and bake in iron gem pans, which should be hot on the stove before filling; put them into a very hot oven, and bake from fifteen to twenty minutes. If you want them of extra quality, take one teacupful of buttermilk, one egg, two teacupsful of the flour, with soda and salt, as before. Very good gems are made by taking one teacupful of sweet milk or water, one and a half teacupsful of the flour, half a teaspoonful of soda, one of cream tartar, with a little salt, and a spoonful of sugar; beat well, until it looks smooth.

WHOLESOME PIE CRUST.—The most healthy pie crust is made of thin, sweet cream and flour, with a little salt. Don't knead. Bake in a quick oven. Another way is, sift a quart or two of flour in the pan. Stir in the center a little salt and a half a teaspoonful of soda, well pulverized. Put in a cup of soft (not liquid) lard, or butter and lard mixed; stir it thoroughly with the flour; next add two scant cups of good sour milk or buttermilk. Stir all quickly with the flour in such a way that you need hardly touch it with your hands till you can roll it out. Bake quick. This will make three or four pies.

GRAHAM BREAD.—This is an article of diet which should be found on every table, and would be if our cooks would take more pains to make it. Here is a recipe, which, if followed, will insure success: One pint of warm (not hot) water, and add one teacupful of sponge, or half a cupful of yeast, two tablespoonsful of molasses (or three of sugar), quarter teaspoonful of soda, stir in the Graham flour till quite thick, let it rise, but not too light, then add flour until it is as thick as you can well stir it, put it into a well greased sheet-iron (not tin) bread pan, and let it rise, but not too much. This flour ferments sooner than the bolted flour, and one cause of our poor Graham bread is, that it is left too long, or rises too many times. Do not let it rise twice before baking. Stir it up, and put it immediately into the baking-pan, letting it rise only in the loaf. Do not make it stiff enough to knead, or it will be too dry.

HINTS ABOUT MEAT.—Meat should be wiped with a dry, clean cloth as soon as it comes from the butcher's; fly-blows, if found in it, cut out, and, in loins, the long pipe that runs by the bone should be taken out, as it soon taints; the kernels, also, should be removed from beef. Meat will keep good for a long time in cold weather, and, if frozen through, may be kept for months. Frozen meat must be thawed before it is cooked by plunging it into cold water, or placing it before the fire before setting it down to roast. It will never be dressed through if this precaution is not taken, not even when twice cooked. Pepper is a preventive of decay, in a degree; it is well, therefore, to pepper hung joints. Powdered charcoal is still more remarkable in its effect. It will not only keep the meat over which it is sprinkled good, but will remove the taint from already decayed flesh. A piece of charcoal boiled in the water with "high" meat or fowls, will render it or them quite sweet. Charcoal should be kept in every larder.

THE SCIENCE OF BOILING.—In boiling meat for soup, cold water should be used at first, so as to extract as much of the nutrient juices as possible, and the heat be raised gradually. But if the meat be wanted in a boiled state for itself, and not for its soup, then it should be plunged at once into boiling water and kept boiling for a few minutes, so that all the outer albumen may be coagulated, in order to imprison the sapid and nutritive juices; then cold water should be added till the temperature is reduced to 160°, at which it should be kept till the cooking is completed, because that heat is necessary for the coagulation of the coloring matter of the blood. In all cases, no more heat than is sufficient should be employed in cooking. Thus, in making soup, all the fire in the world will not make the water hotter than its boiling temperature, at which point it can be retained at a very moderate expenditure of fuel. Violent ebullition, such as we see cooks often practice, while it does no good, does much harm, not only by wasting coal, but also by carrying off in the steam much of the aromatic and volatile ingredients of the food.

MISCELLANEOUS RECIPES.

TO REMOVE PAINT STAINS.—Chloroform removes stains from paint, varnishes and oils. Another very effective fluid for the same purpose is a mixture of six parts of very strong alcohol, three parts of liquor ammonia, and a quarter part of benzole. Spirits of turpentine also, applied immediately, will remove paint stains instantly from clothes.

TO WHITEN LINEN.—Linen which has been laid by unused for a long time is liable to acquire a yellowish tint. Washing in a weak solution of chloride of lime will speedily restore the original white color. After the soaking in this chlorine preparation, the articles ought to be rinsed, first in a solution of antichlor (hyposulphite of sodium), and then again in pure water.

TO PUT A GLOSS ON LINEN.—Add to the starch a little sugar or white wax or butter, and iron in the usual way. Then pass a damp cloth over the linen, lay it on a smooth board, and polish with a polishing iron made for the purpose, and sold in house-furnishing stores, for about a dollar. To insure complete success, *there must be plenty of "elbow grease"* applied in the operation.

TO REMOVE GREASE FROM CLOTH.—Moisten the stains with a few drops of concentrated solution of sub-carbonate of potash. Rub the parts between the fingers, and then wash the cloth with a little warm water. The best thing to remove grease from silk is to scrape upon the stain a good layer of French chalk, and allow it to remain on for two or three days, then gently blow it off. If the first application does not remove it, apply a second.

TO REMOVE PAINT FROM SILK OR CLOTH.—After the paint has once been dried on, it is extremely difficult to remove. Directly it comes in contact with the clothes, wipe off as much as you can; then apply to it repeatedly spirits of turpentine or spirits of wine, rubbed with a soft rag or flannel. Either will also remove it if applied immediately; on a colored silk, almost any application of the kind will leave a mark or take the color slightly out.

USEFUL CEMENT.—A useful cement for mending broken crockery and for repairing various domestic articles is made of the curds of milk mixed with lime. A similar compound is formed of cheese and lime mixed with water or skim-milk, and is used as a putty for joiners' work, and as a material for moulding. This is known as cheese lime. According to a Wurtemberg technical periodical, M. Brunschweiler has invented a preparation of skim-milk and lime in the form of a fine powder, which, when mixed with water, acts like plaster of Paris, setting quickly and hardening with age. The powder is very fine and dry, and keeps well.

WASHING DISH WARE.—It seems that housekeepers are all wrong in using soap to wash dishes. The right way to do is to have your water quite hot, and add a very little milk to it. This softens the water, gives the dishes a fine gloss, and preserves the hands; it removes the grease, even that from beef, and yet no grease is ever found floating on the water, as when soap is used. The stone vessels should be set on the stove with a little water in them, when the victuals are taken from them; thus they are hot when one is ready to wash them, and the grease can easily be removed. Tinware keeps bright longer, cleansed in this way, than by using soap or by scouring. The habit so many of us have acquired of scouring tins is a wasteful policy; the present style of tinware will not bear it. The tin is soon scrubbed away, and a vessel that is fit for nothing is left on our hands.

GLASS-WARE CEMENT.—A recipe for cement to stop cracks in glass vessels, and resist moisture and heat, is thus given in the Scientific American: Dissolve caseine in cold saturated solution of borax, and with this solution paste strips of hog's or bullock's bladder (softened in water) on the cracks of the glass, and dry at a gentle heat; if the vessel is to be heated, coat the bladder on the outside before it has become quite dry, with a paste of a rather concentrated solution of silicate of soda and quicklime, or plaster of Paris. After three days, it can not be broken in the same place.

IMITATION OF WALNUT.—The following is said to be a very superior method for staining any kind of wood in imitation of walnut, which is also cheap and simple in its manipulation. The wood, previously thoroughly dried and warmed, is coated once or twice with a stain composed of one part, by weight, of extract of walnut-peel dissolved in six parts of soft water by heating it to boiling, and stirring. The wood thus treated, when half dry, is brushed with a solution of one part, by weight, of bichromate of potash in five parts of boiling water, and is then allowed to dry thoroughly and is to be rubbed and polished as usual. Red beech and elder, under this treatment, assume a most deceptive resemblance to American Walnut. The color is fixed in the wood to the depth of one or two lines.

FRECKLES AND THEIR CAUSE.—Freckles are not easily washed out of those who have a florid complexion, and are much in the sunshine; but the following washes are not only harmless, but very much the best of anything we know. Grate horseradish fine, let it stand a few hours in buttermilk, then strain and use the wash night and morning. Or squeeze the juice of a lemon into half a goblet of water and use the same way. Most of the remedies for freckles are poisonous, and cannot be used with safety. Freckles indicate a defective digestion, and consist in deposits of some carbonaceous or fatty matter beneath the scarf skin. The diet should be attended to, and should be of a nature that the bowels and kidneys will do their duty. Daily bathing, with much friction, should not be neglected, and the Turkish bath taken occasionally.

FOR TANNING FUR AND OTHER SKINS.—Remove the legs and other useless parts, soak the skin soft, and then remove the fleshy substances, and soak it in warm water one hour. Now take for each skin borax, saltpetre and Glaubersalt, of each one-half ounce, and dissolve or wet with soft water sufficient to allow it to be spread on the flesh side of the skin. Put it on with a brush thickest in the centre of the thickest part of the skin, and double the skin together, flesh side in; keeping it in a cool place for twenty-four hours, not allowing it to freeze. Then wash the skin clean, and take sal-soda, one ounce; borax, one-half ounce; refined soap, two ounces; melt them slowly together, being careful not to allow them to boil, and apply the mixture to the flesh side as at first. Roll up again and keep it in a warm place for twenty-four hours; then wash the skin clean again, as above, and have saleratus, two ounces, dissolved in hot rain water sufficient to well saturate the skin; take alum, four ounces; salt, eight ounces, and dissolve also in hot rain water; when sufficiently cool to allow the handling of it without scalding, put in the skin for twenty-four hours; then hang up for twelve hours more to dry. Repeat this last soaking and drying two or three times, according to the desired softness of the skin when finished. Lastly, finish by pulling and working, and finally rubbing with a piece of pumice stone and fine sand paper. This works like a charm on sheep-skins, fur-skins, dog, wolf, bear-skins, etc.

Youths' Department.

"LIKE A LITTLE MAN."

A H! you don't know what I am going to be when I grow to be a man!" said Freddy Foster as he was playing in the garden with Harry Ware one fine day in spring.

"I know what I shall be," answered Harry.

"But let me tell first," cried Freddy, as he wound up his top with a determined air. "Uncle John has been telling me of Robinson Crusoe, lion hunters, and all sorts of brave fellows. So I shall be a lion hunter, a great man, you know, and go over the sea to Africa, like Dr. Livingstone."

"You'll get eaten up," said Harry, laughing.

"Not I," said Freddy, bravely. "I shall be a great, brave man;" and he strutted about as if he thought himself a great man already, though he was only seven years old.

"Why, you would be dreadfully afraid if you were to see a lion in the dark," said Harry, in a very taunting tone.

"Not I," said Freddy, again, but not quite so bravely this time; for, looking up, he saw his mother standing at the open window of the sitting-room, and he knew she heard what was said.

In many ways Freddy was not as brave as he ought to have been. His brother Frank, who was a big boy of twelve years of age, used to tease him in a playful manner sometimes, saying that Freddy was "worse than a girl." If he hurt himself at play, he would run in crying as if he were half killed; he would cry, too, when he was told it was time to go to bed, and actually when Betty the servant washed him in the morning.

Freddy often made up his mind that he would endure Betty's scrubbing without flinching—and sometimes he did—she really was a scrubber; and when he cut his finger one day, he kept his lips close together, and went to his mamma to have it bound up as quietly as if it were only a little scratch, though it was quite a deep cut. So you see Freddy was trying to mend.

But there was one habit which Freddy found it very hard to break himself of, and that was having a candle kept burning in his bed room at night while he went to sleep. Now, Freddy had not always had a candle to go to sleep by; when he slept in the same room with his brother Frank, he was not a bit timid, and perhaps would not have been when he was put to sleep in a little room by himself adjoining his mamma's; but one night when he was seven years old he was very much frightened, and I will tell you how.

It was on the Fourth of July. Frank had a lot of fireworks to let off in the back garden, and some of his friends came to see the display. One of Frank's friends who was there was full of mischief, and he coaxed Betty to lend him a large table cloth, saying it was for something particular—he would soon bring it back, and not dirty it. So he went into a dark corner of the garden and put it over his head, so that it trailed all around him. Then when Frank told Freddy and the other boys to go down in the garden where they might get a better view of his rockets and wheels, out sprang this boy, James Field, from behind a bush, and making a hideous noise, set the boys scampering in all directions. Poor little Freddy was so terrified that he was in a tremble all the evening.

Well, ever since then Freddy had begged his

mamma so hard to let him have a candle, and seemed so very frightened of the dark, that she could not refuse him. And now, although spring was come, and it was only just getting dark when he went to bed, he still begged for the candle.

When Harry Ware had gone home that afternoon, Freddy said to his mother, "Did you hear us talking this afternoon, mamma?"

"Yes, dear," said Mrs. Foster, smiling.

Freddy laughed, and blushed too, as he said: "I know you think I never could be a lion hunter or a brave man at all, don't you?"

"Well, Freddy, I really think that before you can be a brave great man, you must be a brave little one," she replied, laughing.

Freddy thought that was very true, and he wished so much that he could make up his mind to be brave about the dark. He sat thinking a minute or two; and when Betty came in to set the tea, he slipped away up stairs to his own little room, peeped under the bed and looked all around him. The sun was shining brightly, lighting up every nook and corner.

"I'm not afraid to be here by myself now," thought Freddy, "though I am out of bed, and nobody else is up stairs. If it were dark, I should feel afraid, even tucked up in bed, though every thing would be just the same in the dark as it is now in the light."

Then he thought of Uncle John, who had come to stay a month with them, and had been in the house only two days. Freddy went on talking to himself: "If Uncle John should get to know that I have a candle to go to sleep by, what would he say?" Freddy looked around his little room once more, and then walked down stairs with a brave, happy feeling in his heart.

"Good-night, mamma," said Freddy, in a brave voice, when his mother went up stairs as usual to kiss him and say good-night. "Take the candle away, please."

"Now that is like a little man!" said Mrs. Foster, smiling. "Ah! I see you are going to turn over a new leaf, and begin to be brave in right good earnest, Fred."

Freddy smiled too; but when his mamma came and peeped at him with the candle in her hand just before leaving the room, he looked rather grave again, for thoughts of all sorts of things came into his mind, and made him feel timid for a minute or two. However, he said "good-night" bravely again, and by and by he went to sleep quite happy. The next morning he felt so proud and pleased that he had overcome his silly fears; and, indeed, he very soon grew brave enough to go any where in the dark.

For instance, one evening, just as he was going to bed, Uncle John said, "I wonder where I left that book I was reading?"

"I know," said Freddy. "Shall I fetch it, mamma?"

"Yes," she replied, and off went Freddy into the dark garden to the arbor, where he knew Uncle John had left his book.

"Where was it?" asked Uncle John.

"Down in the arbor," said Freddy.

"And did you go alone in the dark for it, my boy?"

"Yes," replied Freddy, feeling very pleased.

"There's a little man!" said Uncle John, patting him on the head. "I do like to see boys not afraid of the dark."



THE HOUSEHOLD PETS.

OUR HOUSEHOLD PETS.

THE scene above represented is one of a thousand similar interesting sights that may be seen in any family where there is a child or children. The friendly and social relations that grow up between the so-called domestic animals and the young of the human

family, are a prolific source of development for many of the better traits of our nature. The child that has been raised without a pussy to fondle and caress, or a dog to play with, will be a cold-hearted, sedate and selfish man or woman. Even the inanimate doll, to the little girl, is a source of pleasure and sympathetic development, useful in its way, and not to be denied the child.

In a previous article in this book, "Mental Powers of Dumb Creatures," we have given many incidents showing the intelligence, reason, language, conscience, generosity, and pure affection of domestic animals, insects, etc., and how nearly their manifestations are identical with the exercise of the same powers by human beings. The more one knows of animal life, and of all created things, both animate and inanimate, the more closely do they seem related and necessary to each other in this state of existence. And many of the wisest thinkers and most rational philosophers have expressed their convictions that all organic life is eternal, that "the living principle is never extinguished," in the language of Mrs. Somerville, who scientifically substantiates her position thus: "Since the atoms of matter are indestructible, as far as we know, it is difficult to believe that the spark which gives to their union life, memory, affection, intelligence and fidelity, is evanescent. The abode is changed, not the inhabitant."

The poet Southey entertained a vivid appreciation of this idea, as he wrote upon the death of a favorite spaniel that had been his companion from boyhood:

"Ah, poor companion! when thou follow'dst last
Thy master's parting footsteps to the gate
Which closed forever on him, thou didst lose
Thy best friend, and none was left to plead
For the old age of brute fidelity.
But fare thee well. Mine is no narrow creed;
And He who gave thee being did not frame
The mystery of Life to be the sport
Of merciless man. There is another world
For all that live and move—a better one!
Where the proud bipeds, who would fain confine
Infinite goodness to the little bounds
Of their own charity, may envy thee."

And Lamartine, the French humanitarian, wrote in a similar strain:

"My dog! the difference between thee and me
Knows only our Creator;—only He
Can number the degree in being's scale
Between thy instinctive lamp, ne'er known to fall,
And that less steady light of brighter ray;
The soul which animates thy master's clay;
And He alone can tell by what fond tie,
My look thy life—my death, thy sign to die."

If these reflections have no other effect than to lead the young and the unthinking to treat their pets and domestic animals generally with kindness and forbearance, our chief object will be gained in presenting them.

LITTLE FOLK'S DICTIONARY.—A writer in the School-day Magazine has gathered together the following dictionary words as defined by certain small people here and there:

Back-biter—A flea.
Bed-time—Shut-eye time.
Dust—Mud, with the juice all squeezed out.
Fan—A thing to brush warm off with.
Fins—A fish's wings.
Ice—Water that stayed out in the cold and went to sleep.
Monkey—A very little boy with a tail.
Nest-egg—The egg that the old hen measures by to make new ones.
Pig—A hog's little boy.
Salt—What makes your potato taste bad when you don't put any on.
Snoring—Letting off sleep.
Stars—The moon's eggs.
Wakefulness—Eyes all the time coming unbuttoned.

A SPELLING PUZZLE.

Something for Young Folks to Study.

A VIGILANT gazetteer, with the sobriquet of "Colonel," who had combatted the raillery of the plebeians, and the euphuisms and schisms of the vacillating, idiosyncratic, erudite patricians, received, with unparalleled cackination, a challenge to an orthographical competition.

To his transcendent surprise, the proffered prize was dagnerreotypes of Mendelssohn, Kosciusko, and Rensselaer, or, if the conqueror preferred, copies of the Septuagint, Apocrypha and Westminster catechism. He thought, with debatable admissible egotism, of the gratuitous applause of the populace, and the appearance of his name in *bourgeois* the next day, and his choice was discernible in hilarity, and the hieroglyphical acknowledgment which he transmitted to the embarrassed, stupefied gypsy, who left with a rough courtesy.

He changed his apparel, donned his Nassau Ulster, and his worsted gannetts, and traveled toward the trysting-place. He stopped at the druggist's to obtain a dose of chloral and a dozen troches. Here he found a physician who was purchasing a dram phial of ipecacuanha and an ounce of licorice for a colicky patient, who not only had the colic, but rheumatism, neuralgia, bilious erysipelas, and was threatened with hemorrhage, cerebro-spinal meningitis, pneumonia and hupilegia.

He met a surveyor and an architect, who were gauging the width of Eighth street for a crisscross trestlework bridge. A ferreous derrick almost mauled his cranium, and he bawled aloud. His clamor brought an ally from a neighboring alley, who administered a draught of rectified whisky, and a teaspoonful of paregoric mixed with chloroform. At the same time, this thief with consummate villainy purloined his chronometer and the balance of specie in his pockets. He committed this piece of rascality with impunity, and it was unpunished, for our punctilious friend was harassed and perplexed at the lateness of the hour.

He next met a sibyl, who wore a *de bege* polonaise with a cuirass basque, and a shirred tablier, all elaborately trimmed with bias pleatings and *passementerie*—and carried a satchel, portemonnaie and reticule. She smilingly offered him a tempting bouquet of *fnchias*, lilies, *mignonette*, and *phlox* in a conch-like basin. But he saw a caterpillar cosily ensconced among the posies, and refused the nosegay.

A groceryman tried to inveigle him into buying a supply of peas, potatoes, celery, canliflower, or kerosene, but he thought of his embezzled funds and passed on. A Teutonic tenant of a tenement house, forgetting the tenet of the law, was bastinadoing the soles of an incorrigible stripling with a surcingle. The murmur of the parental harangue, preceded by a volley of virulent imprecations, filled the auditory meatus of our friend, and he proceeded toward the goal. A flaming advertisement of recent discoveries of auriferous and argentiferous deposits in the argillaceous country of the Black Hills now caught his eye. He did not stop to criticise the italicized statements, but he saw several salable specimens of cinnabar, more precious than *bdellium*, onyx or beryl.

When he reached his destination he was exceedingly roiled to find that the gnomon of the dial indicated that he was delinquent. An ostentatious pedagogue, with a ferule or gavel in his hand, was endeavoring to mystify his audience with the appellatives that emanated from his larynx.



THE GIPSY GIRL.

THIS is the famous girl who long ago sang, and of whom so many other girls have since sung:

"Buy a broom?
Oh! buy of the wandering Bavarian a broom?"

The Gipsies themselves are ignorant of their origin, but the best historians have traced them back to 300 B. C., when they were Buddhists, and driven from Tartary by persecution. Since then, they have been wanderers on the face of the earth—never settling down to industry or the possession of property. They profess the gift of fortune-telling by palmistry, and are given to deception and petty thieving. Severe laws have been enacted against them, in various European States, for the purpose

of compelling them to work or leave the country, but they have proved of little force for any length of time. They exist in the greatest number in Spain, where they are estimated at 40,000; in England, 10,000; and in the aggregate, 500,000. They are dark in complexion, probably from living out doors and in tents; have black eyes and hair, narrow mouth, fine white teeth, which, with their lithe and agile figure, cause most of their young women to be considered beauties. Their habits are, however, so squalid and depraved as to cause them before they are past middle age to fall into decrepitude. They have little or no religious belief, and no words in their language to signify God, the soul, or immortality. Marriage is a temporary form with them, and the limits of consanguinity are not respected.

FOR BOYS TO REMEMBER.



A GENTLEMAN advertised for a boy to assist him in his office, and nearly fifty applicants presented themselves to him. Out of the whole number he, in a short time, selected one and dismissed the rest.

"I should like to know," said a friend, "on what ground you selected that boy, who had not a single recommendation?"

"You are mistaken, my friend," was the reply; "he had a great many, and if you care to listen I will enumerate a few of them. He wiped his feet when he came in, and closed the door after him, thereby showing that he is careful. He instantly gave up his seat to an old man who is lame, showing that he is kind and thoughtful. He took off his cap when he came in, and answered my questions promptly and respectfully, showing that he is polite and gentlemanly. He picked up the book that I had purposely laid on the floor and replaced it upon the table, while all the rest either stepped over it or shoved it aside; and he waited quietly for his turn, instead of pushing and crowding, which evinces an honest and orderly disposition. When I talked with him I noticed that his clothes were cleanly brushed, his hair in nice order, and his teeth as white as milk; and when he wrote his name, I also noticed that his finger-nails were clean, instead of being tipped with jet like that handsome little fellow's in the blue jacket. Don't you term those things letters of recommendation? I do, and I would give more for what I can tell about a boy by using my eyes for ten minutes than all the fine letters you can bring me."

ENCOURAGE THE BOYS.—Half-grown boys are too often treated as nuisances, and are thus encouraged to become such. No provision is made for their entertainment; they are not trained to employ their overflowing activity in useful ways; they are treated as if they possessed a peculiar kind of depravity, and as incapable of adding to the happiness of others. It is too much to expect that a boy will prefer reading a dry book to a frolic with his fellows, will enjoy being lectured nightly on his particular sinfulness, while his sister, or some sick, over-studious youth, is held up as a model of perfection. If one-half the praise which is bestowed on three and five year olds, and on "young ladies just coming out," were distributed among young men, we should see a marked decline in loafing and rowdy conduct. To notice a boy's good intention is to make performance easy. To treat him as a social outcast is to make him, sooner or later, a professional disturber of the peace. If home be made pleasant, and pains taken to guide youthful spirits into legitimate channels, there will be less fondness for that independent, roving, selfish existence which marks every boy as an Ishmaelite.

How to Know a Goose.—"Mother, mother!" cried a young crow, returning hurriedly from its first flight, "I'm so frightened; I've seen such a sight!"

"What sight, my son?" asked the old rook.

"Oh, white creatures, screaming, and running, and straining their necks, and holding their heads ever so high. See, mother, there they go!"

"Geese, my son, merely geese," calmly replied the parent bird, looking over the common. "Through life, child, observe that when you meet any one who makes a great fuss about himself, and tries to lift his head higher than the rest of the world, you may set him down at once as a goose."

IMPOLITE THINGS.

Loud and boisterous laughing.
Reading where there is talking.
Reading aloud in company without being asked.
Talking when others are reading.
Spitting about the house.
Cutting finger nails in company.
Leaving church before worship is closed.
Whispering or laughing in the house of God.
Gazing rudely at strangers.
Leaving a stranger without a seat.
A want of respect and reverence for seniors.
Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents.
Receiving a present without an expression of gratitude.
Making yourself the hero of your own story.
Laughing at the mistakes of others.
Joking others in company.
Commencing talking before others have finished speaking.
Answering questions that have been put to others.
Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table; and
Not listening to what one is saying in company.

BETTER WHISTLE THAN WHINE.—One morning I noticed two little boys on their way to school. The smaller one tumbled and fell; and though he was not very much hurt, he began to whine in a babyish way—not a regular roaring boy-cry, as though he were half killed, but a little cross whine.

The older boy took his hand in a kind and fatherly way, and said:

"Oh, never mind, Jimmy, don't whine; it is a great deal better to whistle."

And he began in the merriest way a cheerful boy-whistle.

Jimmy tried to join in the whistle.

"I can't whistle as nice as you, Charley," said he; "my lips won't pucker up good."

"Oh, that is because you have not got all the whine out yet," said Charlie; "but you try a minute, and the whistle will drive the whine away."

So he did; and the last I saw or heard of the little fellows, they were whistling away as earnestly as though that was the chief end of life.

COMPANIONS FOR LIFE.—When does a daughter appear so attractive as when showing her love to father or mother—as when employed in lightening their cares or relieving their burdens? It would not be far from wrong to say to a young man who is looking with some degree of interest for a life companion:—Would you know what kind of a wife she will make upon whom now you have your eye? Ask what kind of a daughter she is now. If she is indolently selfish, leaving care and work to her mother—especially if she is unloving or undutiful—beware of her—she is not likely to make you happy. If she is an affectionate and self-denying daughter, if she is intimate and confidential with her parents, you have in that the best promise of happiness in the future. The eye of mother or father beaming with delight as it rests upon a daughter's form, moving lightly in their presence, is an unspoken recommendation of untold value.

In a school "ale and beer measure" was given out to be memorized. Next morning the first boy was called upon, but said, "I don't know it." "How's that?" "Please, sir, neither father nor I thinks it's any use, for we neither mean to buy, sell nor drink it."



THE SAILOR BOY.

BOYS take to water almost like ducks, and nearly all of them have a natural propensity to ride in boats, and to make and launch upon the water toy boats of their own. There is no reason why this feeling should not be gratified, within the bounds of safety. The water is a very treacherous element, and, even when all seems safe, in a skiff, or on a rude raft, there is no telling how or when something may happen to throw the occupants into the drowning deep. No boy should ever venture into or upon water of dangerous depth, unless in the care of grown persons who can protect, and rescue them if necessary.

"A life on the ocean wave" has lost much of its fascination, to the sailor at least, since the steam engine has, in a large measure, taken the place of the sail, and rendered steady and sure what was before risky and very uncertain. Still, the time will never come, perhaps, when sail-boats will go entirely out of use, on account of wind being so much cheaper than fuel and steam, and that there are those who prefer the old way to the new.

The first floating vessel, according to Bible history, was undoubtedly Noah's ark, and had no sails. But, in very ancient times, the sail was invented to aid the rowers with their oars. Ezekiel, 27th chapter, 7th verse, says: "Fine linen, with brodered work from Egypt, was that which thou spreadest forth to be thy sail."

THE BABY MYSTERIES.

Where did you come from, baby, dear? "
Out of the everywhere into here.

Where did you get your eyes of blue?
Out of the sky as I came through.

What makes the light in them sparkle and spin?
Some of the starry spikes left in.

Where did you get that little tear?
I found it waiting when I got here.

What makes your forehead so smooth and high?
A soft hand stroked it as I went by.

What makes your cheeks like a warm, white rose?
I saw something better than any one knows.

Whence that three-cornered smile of bliss?
Three angels gave me at once a kiss.

Where did you get this pearly ear?
God spoke, and it came out to hear.

Where did you get these arms and hands?
Love made itself into hooks and bands.

Feet, whence did you come, you darling things?
From the same box as the cherubs' wings.

How did they all just come to be you?
God thought about me, and so I grew.

But how did you come to us, you dear!
God thought about you, and so I am here.

SECRET OF SUCCESS.—Purposes, however wise, without plans, can not be relied on for good results. Random or spasmodic efforts, like aimless shots, are usually no better than wasted time and strength. The purposes of shrewd men in the business of this life are always followed with carefully formed plans. Whether the object is learning, honor, or wealth, the ways and means are laid out according to the best rules and methods. The mariner has his chart, the architect his plan, and the sculptor his model, and all as a means and condition of success. Invention, genius, or even what is sometimes called inspiration, can do little in any department of theoretic or practical science, except in working by a well-formed plan. Then every step is an advance toward the accomplishment of the object. Every tack of the ship made according to nautical law keeps her steadily nearing the port. Each stroke of the chisel brings the marble into a closer likeness of the model. No effort or time is lost, for nothing is done rashly or at random.

FEMALE SOCIETY.—All men who avoid female society (says Thackeray) have dull perceptions, and are stupid, and have gross tastes, and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggers, who are sucking the butts of billiard cues all night, call female society insipid. Poetry is uninspiring to a yokel; beauty has no charms for a blind man; music does not please a poor beast, who does not know one tune from another; but, as a true epicure is hardly ever tired of water, sauce, and brown bread and butter, I can sit for a whole night talking to a well-regulated kindly woman about her daughter Fanny, or her boy Frank, and like the evening's entertainment. One of the greatest benefits a man can derive from woman's society is that he is bound to be respectful to her. The habit is of great good to your morals, men, depend upon it. Our education makes us the most eminently selfish men in the world, and the greatest benefit that comes to a man from a woman's society is that he has to think of somebody to whom he is bound to be respectful.

SOWING.

Are we sowing seeds of kindness?
They shall blossom bright ere long;
Are we sowing seeds of discord?
They shall ripen into wrong.
Are we sowing seeds of honor?
They shall bring forth golden grain;
Are we sowing seeds of falsehood?
We shall yet reap bitter pain.
Whatsoever our sowing be,
Reaping, we its fruits must see.

We can never be too careful
What the seed our hands shall sow
Love from love is sure to ripen,
Hate from hate is sure to grow.
Seeds of good or ill we scatter
Heedlessly along our way;
But a glad or grievous fruitage
Waits us at the harvest day
Whatsoever our sowing be,
Reaping, we its fruits must see.

HARMONIOUS COLOR CONTRASTS.—The following list of harmonizing colors, which will be found very useful in selecting wall decorations or colors for any purpose, has been prepared for the convenience of those who are not in possession of a similar list, either memorized or otherwise. It is worthy of preservation:

Red with green.
Blue with orange.
Yellow with violet.
Black with brown.
Violet with pale green.
Violet with light rose.
Deep blue with golden brown.
Chocolate with light blue.
Deep red with gray.
Maroon with warm green.
Deep blue with pink.
Chocolate with pea green.
Maroon with deep blue.
Claret with buff.
Black with warm green.

WHAT DO YOU CALL YOUR FATHER?—The old man won't let me go."—"Pshaw! my gov'nor'll let me go."—"Well I haven't said anything to my pop about it." Such talk among boys is very common. When boys get to be of a certain age—from twelve to sixteen—they seem to think it manly, in speaking of their fathers to other boys, to use some slang word. We hear "Old Man," "Dad," "Old Squares-toes," "Pop," "Governor," or "Gov.," instead of father, one of the best, and which should be, next to mother, the dearest of names. This nicknaming is not by any means confined to rude and rough boys, but unfortunately prevails among those who have been well brought up, properly educated, and have pleasant homes. It would be sad indeed if these names were used to express disrespect or contempt, but they are heard, and more's the pity, from the lips of those boys who really love their fathers. Boys, don't use slang at all, but especially not when you mean father.

THE SNOB is the child of aristocratic societies. Perched on a step of the long ladder, he respects the man on the round above him, and despises the man on the step below, without inquiring what they are worth, solely on account of their position; in his innermost heart he finds it natural to kiss the boots of the first, and kick the second.



CHERRY BOB.

NOT many American children, we trow, as the Englishman says, have played "cherry bob." The scene in the picture suggests how it is done. The boy is no doubt anxious to eat the cherries, and would soon put them all out of sight, if allowed to have his own greedy way. But the little girl likes to enjoy the sight of their ruddy cheeks, as well as their luscious taste; so she tells her brother, or playmate, to catch them with his lips, if he can, while she swings them to and fro temptingly before his mouth. In this way the cherries are made to last much longer, and afford amusement at the same time, than if eaten down piggishly. It is an

English child's play, and was no doubt devised by some considerate mother, to make her small supply of cherries go farther than if eaten as children are apt to devour good things.

Another way of playing "cherry bob," or "bite the apple," is, when a company of children are playing together, during the fruit season, to suspend a bunch of cherries, or a nice soft apple, from the ceiling, or a bough of a tree, by a string, and then divide into two companies. The fruit is made to swing back and forth, and, at a given signal, both parties rush for the tempting prize. Great laughter and fun are sure to follow, for in bringing so many lips together, there are more kisses than cherries obtained, and sometimes noses are bumped, with a little care, however.

Health Department.

HEALTH WITHOUT MEDICINE.

THE progress that has been made in the past fifty years in the spread of the truths of hygiene, and in the popular knowledge of anatomy, gives great hope for the future of the race. Blood-letting, purging, salivation, tartar emetics, and Thompsonian emetics, with their train of horrors, have quite gone out of fashion. Now we have cooling acid beverages and baths instead of phlebotomy, tomatoes for calomel, innocent powders, sugar pills, and prescribed dietetic regimen, in place of these awful emetics. Who can say, in view of all these facts, that the world does not move?

Cholera we disarm with cleanliness; simple dry earth and proper drainage give the typhoids no chance for a footing; vaccination robs small pox of its terrors, and as to the minor scourges, diet, sleep, and proper clothing extract their sting. Ten years ago oatmeal and cracked wheat, as food for human beings, were almost unknown in this country; now they are as regularly found in the breakfast bills of fare of our first-class hotels as steak or coffee, and are rapidly making their way in private families. Fifty years ago earnest students tried to accustom themselves to four, five or six hours of sleep and a low diet; crushing down the body in order that the soul might attain a more heroic stature. Only the foolish and ignorant do that now. It is, or ought to be, well understood that the person who works with his brain, whether at mathematics, finance, literary composition, politics, or even mere worry, requires eight or nine hours sleep to knit up the raveled sleeve of care and keep his brain in high working condition.

The analyses made by our chemists of blood, bone, nerve tissue, muscle, and all the various foods, render it easy for the intelligent mother to feed the members of her household with food "convenient for them," and suited to reinforce the particular wastes of body they may individually suffer. She may know, if she will, how, by the observance of hygienic laws, to prevent disease, and how to cure it in its earliest stages without medicine; how to pass from winter to spring without getting spring fever; how to get through the heated term and escape fevers and bowel complaints; how to pass from autumn to spring and not suffer serious inconvenience from coughs and colds. It is within the power of every woman to know all these things just as she knows how to adjust her clothing to the various seasons. And when the conscientious mother reflects how almost the entire well-being of her husband and children depends on her possessing this knowledge, she will not be contented until she is thoroughly furnished for the discharge of her duties. Surely no object is worthy of greater devotion. Full are the books, ample are the means by which a thoroughly practical knowledge of all the laws which govern body and soul may be attained; observing which, health, happiness, longevity shall be the rule, and not the exception.

When you have a mind to advise with any one concerning your private affairs, examine well first how he has managed his own; for he that has been faulty in the administration of his own concerns will never be able to advise well with reference to those of others.

THE DAILY BATH.

IN A paper on the "Means of Preserving Health," written for the *London Sanitary Record*, Dr. H. I. Bowditch, after urging the importance of keeping the skin scrupulously clean and in a healthy condition, especially in cases where there is a predisposition to consumption, adds the following practical suggestions with regard to bathing:

Daily bathing, then, of some kind, from child-birth to old age, should be the rule. Some direct that the cold bath should be always used. I can not think that this is a true doctrine. With a few children, and still fewer old persons, and very many adults, a morning cold bath is the most refreshing and exhilarating of operations; but with many, either feeble adult, old, or too young persons, a chill remains for some time after taking the bath, and the powers of life are exhausted instead of being invigorated by the stimulus. But those who suffer from cold bathing will usually be able to take, with great advantage, a daily tepid bath, and without the least chill or discomfort following it. Each individual arrived at the years of discretion should judge for himself which of the two to choose. At certain periods of life he may use one or the other, and be himself the judge as to the continuance of the one or the other by the effect upon the child, and decide accordingly. But there are various kinds of baths. The shower-bath is rarely used now. If used at all, it should be so cautiously. Sponge bathing is admirable, with either warm or cold water, according to circumstances of each case. But even this can not be borne by many. A simple hand bath—that is, where the water is borne by the hand of the bather to various parts of the body, and the same hand or a warm towel used for friction afterward—is often infinitely refreshing when other methods fail of being so. Surf bathing should be very cautiously indulged by all predisposed to pulmonary difficulties. Cough of a permanent nature has been at times started by incautious surf bathing, or any cold water, sea or river bathing, especially if the body be immersed for a long time. One of the most striking cases of consumption I ever had was distinctly traceable to a very long and cold river bathing. Hence we see that bathing, like every other good thing, if used immoderately, tends to cause evil rather than good.

It may be asked: If cold bathing be ever evil in its tendencies, how happens it that the "water-cure," so called, proves at times so good a thing? The answer is briefly this: A man once fairly packed in a cold, wet sheet, becomes in a very few moments bathed in a profuse warm perspiration; but the water-cure, used incautiously by persons who are not aware of its power or proper mode of application, becomes destructive and not restorative. One of the severest forms of inflamed lung, and which lasted for months, threatening consumption—and which would probably have proved such in an older person—I saw in the case of a little girl whose mother undertook to cure a violent fever by bathing her two or three times in one night in cold water drawn from a well in a country house at which they were stopping. The general rule is, therefore, bathe daily, but choose that method which proves immediately grateful to the patient, and let all consumptively inclined patients beware of any manner of injurious bathing.

WOMEN, WORK, AND HEALTH.

WOMEN work too much; at least they spend too much time at their work. From five or six o'clock in the morning, until nine or ten at night, whether the work is light or hard, is enough to exhaust any system in a few years, and bring the best physical organization to a premature grave.

Women might obtain much relief from their wearisome toil by systematising their work. Instead of washing, and scrubbing, and sprinkling clothes, and perhaps ironing, on Monday, besides getting three full meals for the family, and then churning, sweeping, and doing other hard jobs about the house on Tuesday, in order to sit down to sewing the rest of the week, let her adopt the following programme and see if she will not, to some extent at least, escape headache, and backache, and nervous prostration:

On Monday morning the prudent woman looks over her work for the week, and, as far as possible, she arranges a certain amount of heavy work for each day, and a certain amount of sedentary work. If baking, or churning, or both, must be done on Monday, she puts off her washing until Tuesday, which gives her the opportunity of putting her clothes to soak over night. Then she has the ironing for Wednesday, baking again for Thursday; sweeping for Friday, and cleaning and some baking, and perhaps churning, on Saturday. If possible, she has the same jobs for each day every week; but if not, she finds some way of changing, so that she does not get much more exercise than a fair proportion each day. If she gets too much, however, so much the more need of careful management. Her sewing is arranged, and the wants of her family so well foreseen that she does first that which will be most needed, though many a time she may let an old garment be worn rather than break in upon her hours of nightly repose. She has some light work for the evening, has her hour for retiring and keeps it, allowing herself the time for rest which she knows from experience to be necessary. She gets some time out of doors every day, even if she has to take her work with her. She takes things calmly, does not waste her nerve power, stops and rests if she feels exhausted, and lets the extra jobs go to the wall rather than make herself sick with trying to do them. If she really has too much to do, she studies devices for "slighting" her work, especially that part of it designed for show. If still there is too much to do, she hires help for the heaviest jobs or for the sewing, and saves money to pay for it out of the doctor's bill.

Looking to the lives of the families that make up the population of American towns and cities, we find everywhere an effort to make the best possible appearance for the outlay of money. Good domestic service is scarce, and mothers can rarely free themselves from the intimate supervision of every department of the housekeeping, any more than they can from the constant oversight of the children. They can neither leave their homes in pursuit of health, nor send away the children; and the governess, so indispensable a help in an English family, is rarely seen with us. In the place of home instruction, the children are sent to school, and this often interferes with health by preventing the application of proper and timely restoratives. The child is unwilling to fall behind its class, and this leads the parents to neglect the remedies that could readily be applied under the system of tutors and governesses. This is due largely to the inferior quality of help, but not a little to the national sentiment that imposes this upon the mother as an unconditional duty.

The more sympathetic and affectionate American woman overwearies herself in devoting her constant personal attention to their care. Children are too little in the open air; nurses are untrustworthy; but, more than this, there is not with us, as there is with the English, a systematic plan of keeping them in the open air, just as there is of giving them food. The absence of a regular system is largely due to the changing conditions of our families. Our farmers have no occasion to trouble themselves about fresh air and exercise. Enough of these are incident to their regular duties, and the children are put out of doors to save the trouble of taking care of them in the house. When the sons and daughters of these farmers set up life in the city, they do not consider the changes that ought to be made in the domestic regimen. They are intent upon the idea of economizing and getting forward. American thought limits itself to the present generation. No one thinks about "founding a family;" and, as a matter of fact, very few families remain long upon the foundation energetic parents have made for them. There is little thought about health, except as a means of present success. The continuance of the family scarcely enters into the consideration.

Among our town populations we are quite certain that the health of the women is inferior to that of the men. Without having accurate statistics to exhibit, we have the impression that girls are more frequently detained from school on account of illness than boys are, and that a larger proportion of the women are disabled from full regular work than of the men. But, if we examine carefully the school life of our girls, we shall find that the origin of this ill-health can not be attributed to the severe study. The records of any school will show that the majority of those withdrawn on account of ill-health are those against whom no suspicion could rest that they had injured their health by overwork. The best scholars sometimes injure their health by too close confinement to their studies; but, as a matter of fact, we are certain that they oftener protect it by the more regular habits which their school work induces, and by having before them an aim for the accomplishment of which health is necessary. And if we look to the women who are studying in the colleges, we shall find this to hold true in a still greater degree. These young women are considerably above the average of women in health, and the records show they are not more frequently incapacitated for their regular work than the young men are. Their greater intelligence and self-control lead to more sanitary habits, which offset the severer work.

In the changing condition of our families, it is impossible for us to have fixed sanitary habits adapted for the different grades of wealth, and we must substitute an active intelligence in its place. The increased study of physiology, during the last twenty years, has done something to awaken the public to a consciousness of the importance of exercise, fresh air, and a wholesome diet.

AN OLD constitution is like an old bone—broken with ease, mended with difficulty. A young tree bends to the gale, an old one snaps and falls before the blast. A single hard lift; an hour of heating work; a run to catch a departing train; an evening of exposure to rain or damp; a severe chill; an excess of food; the unusual indulgence of any appetite or passion; a sudden fit of anger; an improper dose of medicine—any of these or other similar things may cut off a valuable life in an hour, and leave the fair hopes of usefulness and enjoyment, for the rest of the natural life, but a shapeless wreck.

THE MILK CURE.

Considerable has been said in medical journals concerning the value of milk as a remedial agent in certain diseases. An interesting article on this subject lately appeared in the *London Milk Journal*, in which it is stated, on authority of Dr. Benjamin Clark, that, in the East Indies, warm milk is used to a great extent as a specific for diarrhoea. A pint, every four hours, will check the most violent diarrhoea, stomach-ache, incipient cholera and dysentery. The milk should never be boiled, but only heated sufficiently to be agreeably warm—not too hot to drink. Milk which has been boiled is not fit for use. The writer gives several instances to show the value of this simple substance in arresting this disease. Another writer in the same journal says: "We have also lately tested the value of milk in scarlet fever, and learn that it is now recommended by the medical faculty in all cases of this often distressing children's disease. Give all the milk the patient will take, even during the period of the greatest fever. It keeps up the strength of the patient, acts well upon the stomach, and is in every way a blessed thing in this sickness. Remember it, parents, and do not fear to give it if your dear ones are afflicted with the disease."

HARD AND SOFT WATER.—There is a notion quite prevalent in the minds of the people that the drinking of hard water is injurious to health, and most physicians have warned mankind to as far as possible avoid the practice. But the truth is that hard water is not only clearer, colder, more free from air and more agreeable to the taste than soft, but that it is less liable to the absorption of organic matter and to the sustenance of the life of zymotic organisms, or to exert solvent properties upon salts of iron or upon leaden conducting pipes. It is said that the lime infused in hard water, exerts a beneficial influence upon the body. A practical test of the truth of this new theory is to be had in the case of the residents of mountainous districts, where the water is almost invariably hard, and where the inhabitants exhibit the best physical development. Water containing about six grains of carbonate of lime to the gallon is suitable for use in all household purposes, for such water offers the necessary amount of carbonate of lime for the support of life in the simplest and most digestible form.

CURE FOR THE AGUE.—Dr. Noyes, of the Wallingford Community, in Connecticut, thinks that he has discovered in the Turkish bath a rational and sure cure for the fever and ague. He has tested it on over sixty cases, both in and out of the Community, and in all with satisfactory results. A simple form of the bath is thus described: A small inner room is fitted with a very large stove, in which a good fire is constantly maintained. In this room the patient sits naked for some twenty-five minutes. At the end of this period he is perspiring very profusely. He is then laid on a board in the shampooing room, and is very thoroughly kneaded, pinched, pounded, and scrubbed with soap. Next he is thoroughly washed all over with tepid water forced through the sprinkling nozzle of a hose, or from a large tin sprinkler. Then, being dried, he lies down on a couch until he is thoroughly cooled off and fit to go into the outer air; but a little discretion must be used at this part of the operation, as a too hasty withdrawal may injure. The whole operation occupies about an hour. The bath must be repeated two or three times a week, and then weekly until the health and strength are fully recovered.

NOVEL CURES.

Cæsar held that to die quickly was to die happily; so too, thought the one whose case was cited by Montaigne as an instance of fortune playing the physician:

"Jason Phereus, troubled with an incurable imposthumation, resolved to end his pain by dying in battle, and throwing himself in the thickest of the fight, was run through the body, which caused the imposthumation to break, and his wound healing, he found life enjoyable after all. This lucky hero, who could brave death better than he could endure pain, owed his cure to a foe. A quinsy-afflicted Cardinal had to thank a monkey for a like good good turn. The physicians had left him to die, and as he lay hopelessly waiting for the end, the dying Cardinal saw his servants carrying off everything that was movable, without being able to expostulate with the thieves. At length his pet ape came into the room, and, taking the hint from the provident lackeys, looked round for something he could appropriate. Nothing was left but the cardinal's hat; this the ape donned, and, proud of his novel head-gear, indulged in such odd antics that his all-but-dead master burst into a hearty fit of laughter; the quinsy broke, and the Cardinal recovered, as much to his own astonishment as to the dismay of his plundering servitors.

A HINT TO DYSPEPTICS.—At various times we have seen dyspeptics who suffered almost untold torments with almost every kind of food. No liquid could be taken without suffering; bread became a burning acid; meat and milk were solid and liquid fires. We have seen these same sufferers trying to avoid food and drink, and even going to the syringe for sustenance. And we have seen their torments pass away and their hunger relieved by living upon the white of eggs which had been boiled in bubbling water for thirty minutes. At the end of the week we have given the hard yolk of the egg, with the white, and upon this diet alone, without fluid of any kind, we have seen them begin to gain flesh and strength, and refreshing sleep. After weeks of this treatment they have been able, with care, to begin upon food.

HOW TO ALLEVIATE A COUGH.—The *London Lancet*, which ought to be a good authority, says: "Anodynes, narcotics, cough mixtures and lozenges are practically of no good, and but too often increase the debility and hasten the fatal end. The best method of easing cough is to resist it with all the force of will possible, until the accumulation of phlegm becomes greater; then there is something to cough against, and it comes up very much easier, and with half the coughing. A great deal of hacking and hemming and coughing in invalids is nervous, purely nervous, or from the force of habit, as is shown by the frequency when thinking about it, and the comparative rarity when the person is so much engaged that there is no time to think about it, and attention is compelled in another direction."

ENOUGH SLEEP.—A medical man discoursing upon sleep makes this remark:—"One man may do with a little less sleep than another; but as a general rule, if you want a clerk, a lieutenant, a lawyer, a physician, a legislator, a judge, a president, or a pastor, do not trust your interests to any man who does not take on the average eight good solid hours of sleep out of every twenty-four. Whatever may be his reason for it, if he does not give himself that, he will snap some time just when you want him to be strong."

THE ONLY DRINK.

Water is the only drink, except "milk for babes." A diseased appetite or pernicious habit may add to it tea, coffee, acid, sugar, or drugs more or less injurious; still, the fact remains, as stated, that the water part of the mixture is the only part that is drink. The question, then, resolves itself into this: Can any foreign element be added to water to better adapt it to the purpose for which God intended it? To this, we unhesitatingly answer, No. Pure water is perfect; no improvement is possible—none is needed. A drink is needed to quench thirst—pure water will do it. To cool a fever, pure water is all that is needed. If we have taken into the system an undue quantity of salt, soda, or any of the neutral salts formed from soda by the processes of modern cookery, drink is called for. Pure water is readily mingled with the blood, and, passing off by natural channels, it washes the impurity from the blood. No additional impurity can make it better for this purpose.

"But," says one, "without coffee, I have no appetite for my breakfast."

Then don't eat. If the system really demands food, there will be a natural appetite for it. Food that is "forced down," or taken at the call of a stimulated appetite, does no good. Far better fast.

"But, without food, I feel faint and weak."

Then rest; wait until the system demands food—until you can eat without forcing, without stimulants. Then you can eat without drinking; and, if you use plain food, with very little or no salt, you will probably need no drink until the food is digested, then a drink of pure water is quickly absorbed.

RELIEF FOR OBESITY.—A French physician proposes to reduce obesity by a regime resting on the prevention of the introduction of carbon into the body, or on favoring its transformation and augmenting the amount of oxygen—the food, therefore, to be non-nitrogenous, varied with a few vegetables containing no starch, and some raw fruit. The temperament of the patient is also to be kept in view; the lymphatic to have a red diet, such as beef, mutton, venison, hare, pheasant, partridge, etc., and the sanguine a white diet, like veal, fowl, pigeons, oysters, etc. Vegetables, not sweet or farinaceous, are allowable; also grapes, gooseberries, apples, etc., but sugar, butter, cheese, potatoes, pastry, rice, beans and peas, are proscribed. The hygiene consists, in this system of treatment, in favoring the action of the skin, in wearing a tight roller to support the walls of the abdomen, in taking plenty of exercise on foot or on horseback; also, at playing billiards, fencing, swimming, gymnastics, and kindred diversions. In some slight respects only does this method differ from others brought forward of late years, but great merit is claimed for it.

TO REDUCE THE HEAT OF A ROOM.—If the heat of a room which is occupied by an invalid is oppressive, it may be greatly lessened by hanging in the open windows some towels or canvas well wetted. Water, in passing from a liquid to a gaseous state, absorbs caloric. The chemical process will lower, in a few minutes, the temperature of a room by five or six degrees, and the humidity distributed to the air makes the heat more supportable.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Elecampane and fresh milk are a sure remedy for hydrophobia. Put the elecampane root into the milk, boil it and give it to the patient, fasting, a pint at a time. Three doses, at intervals of forty-eight hours, are sufficient to effect a cure.

AN INJURIOUS PRACTICE.

"Picking the ears" is a most injurious practice. In attempting to do this with hard substances, an unlucky motion has many a time pierced the drum and made it as useless as a pierced India rubber life-preserver. Nothing sharper or harder than the end of the little finger, with the nail pared, ought ever to be introduced into the ear, unless by a physician. Persons are often seen endeavoring to remove the "wax" of the ear with the head of a pin. This ought never be done; because it not only endangers the rupture of the ear by being pushed too far in, but if not so far, it may grate against the drum, excite inflammation and an ulcer which will finally eat all the parts away, especially if of a scrofulous constitution. Hard substances have often slipped in, and caused the necessity of painful, dangerous and expensive operations, to fish or cut it out. The wax is manufactured by nature to guard the entrance from dust, insects and unmodified cold air, and when it has subserved its purpose, it becomes dry, scaly, light, and in this condition is easily pushed outside by new formations of wax within.

TYPHOID FEVER DIET.—Dr. Luton, of Rheims, states that, for the last four years, he has treated typhoid fever by an absolute water diet. Nothing but good fresh filtered water, occasionally iced, is permitted to be taken. At first, it is taken with avidity, then in moderation, and at last with signs of satiety. It is sometimes vomited at first, but is soon tolerated. At the beginning of the treatment, the bowels may be a little relaxed; but they soon become moderate and less offensive, and, after a time, constipation may ensue. The duration of the treatment depends upon the progress of the disease; that is, between four and five days of water exclusively may be required, if the fever be treated as a whole, but three or four days suffice if only the intestinal element of the disease be considered. A light alimentation may then be allowed—milk, unboiled, may be mixed with the water and given by spoonfuls, and, if well supported for a time, to be followed by broth and soup. Under this treatment the mortality is very low, no evil results ensue, and serious complications, including visceral congestions and bed-sores, at once disappear.

THE CARE OF THE FEET.—As to feet, some think if they wash them about once a week they are doing well. They do not consider that the largest pores are located in the bottom of the foot, and that the most offensive matter is discharged through the pores. They wear stockings from the beginning to the end of the week without change, which become perfectly saturated with offensive matter. Ill health is generated by such treatment of the feet. The pores are not only repellants but absorbents, and fetid matter, to a great or less extent, is taken back into the system. The feet should be washed every day with pure water only, as well as the armpits, from which an offensive odor is also emitted, unless daily ablution is practiced. Stockings should not be worn more than a day or two at a time. They may be worn one day, and then aired and sunned and worn another day, if necessary.

GERMANY, with a population of 42,000,000, last year graduated six hundred and sixty physicians, rejecting one hundred and eight applicants. In the same time, the United States, with a population of 40,000,000, graduated three thousand physicians, the rejected probably being too few to mention. Isn't our supply beyond the public necessity?

Agricultural Department.

FARMING IN THE PAST.

A GREAT many farmers and farm laborers are in the habit of complaining of hard times and the low prices of farm products and labor, for the past few years; they are continually harping about the good old times of our forefathers, and sighing for a return of those happy days. In our opinion, both farmers and laborers are a great deal better off now than they were fifty or even twenty-five years ago. At the present time our farmers own better houses, have better furniture, live better, and have better carriages and more time to ride in them than they had in the last generation. At that time it was only the very rich that could afford a riding carriage at all; common farmers rode to church on horseback, with their wives or children seated behind them, or in a cart. Now almost every farmer has his carriage, and his son, as soon as old enough, must have his buggy and fast horse, while in the house the daughter must have her piano, costing from \$500 to \$1,000—nearly the price of a good farm in former times.

Perhaps a brief account of the farmers, farming products, prices and wages of eighty years ago, when Washington was President of the United States, would be interesting to our readers. Pennsylvania was at that time one of the most populous States in the Union, and contained a population of 434,373. It was also one of the best agricultural States; a proportion of its land was rich virgin soil, the greater part heavily timbered, and when cleared produced heavy crops of the different varieties of grain. It had also the greatest variety of manufactories and other industries of any of the States; made the greatest quantity of manufactured goods, both for home consumption and export to other States. Farming in that day was indeed hard and constant work; farmers cleared the land by first girdling the trees, and then as they rotted or fell down rolled them into heaps and burned them. For the hardest kind of farm work, such as cleaning and grubbing land, a good hand was paid 40 cents per day and his "vittils," with a dram of whisky or rum two or three times a day. The cost of clearing timbered land was from five to ten dollars per acre, and the crops raised the first few years did not average over 12 to 18 bushels per acre, rye about the same, oats 15 to 20. The wages of good farm hands were from five to seven dollars per month, thirty to thirty-five cents per day, except in harvest time, and then forty cents per day and extra good victuals with a pint of whisky to each man. In wheat harvest, on which occasion the female portion of the community turned out strong, the women received the same pay as the men, *minus* the whisky. Men who boarded themselves and found their own whisky, or did without it, were allowed sixty cents per day. It will thus be seen that board and whisky were valued at twenty cents per day, just the price of two "nips" in these degenerate days, but then whisky was cheaper as well as better. These were the regular rates of wages paid in the agricultural districts of Pennsylvania in those days, and there was not much variation from them in other States.

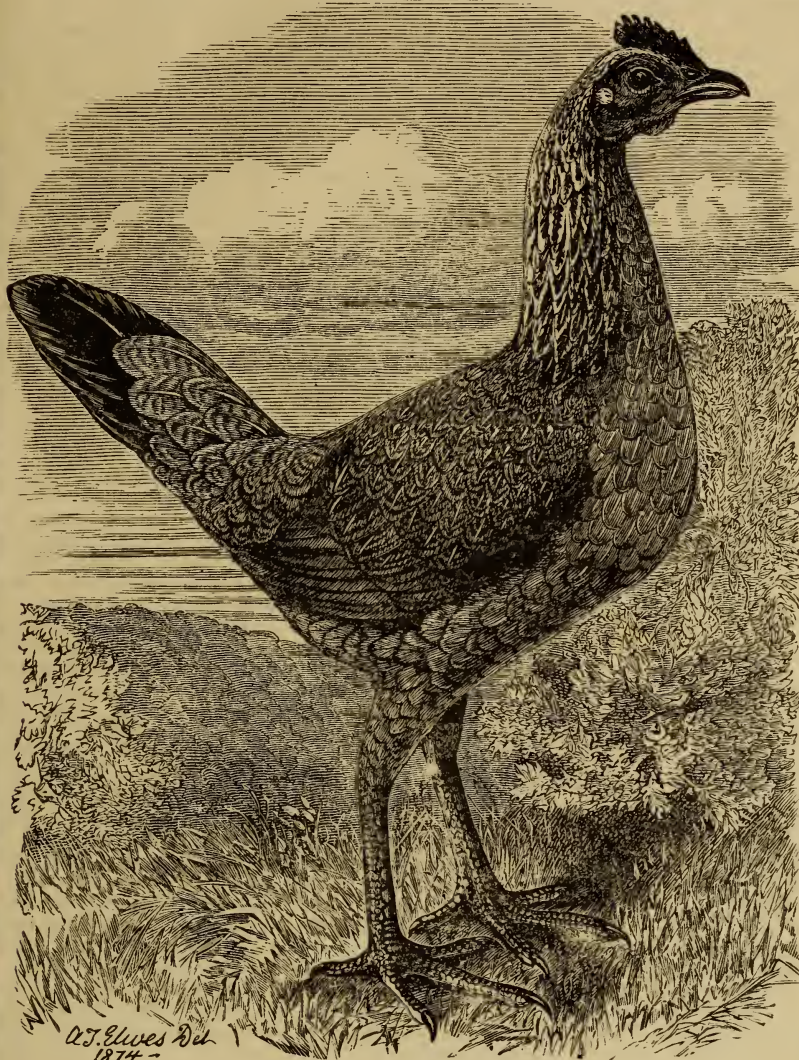
Farming at this day is very different from then. There was no winter idleness in those days; after working all spring, summer and fall to plant, harvest and house his crops, the farmer had to spend the greater part of the winter in threshing them out

with the flail. The accomplished farmer of eighty years ago, was a man who understood the rudiments at least of various arts and trades. Almost everything he wore, from the top of his head to the soles of his feet, were made from the raw materials in his own household, obtained from his own fields, flocks and herds. The female portion of the family worked as hard as the men in those days, spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing and making all the various kinds of fabrics needed to properly clothe the different members of the family; also providing an abundant supply of quilts, blankets, table linen and all the numberless articles that go to make up a properly appointed domestic household. The music of the spinning wheel and loom took the place of the modern piano and organ. The farmer was, when necessary, carpenter, wheelwright, harness maker and often blacksmith. Sometimes he excelled in the shoemaking line, and then visited around in winter time, from house to house, making for each family a year's stock of shoes, that would wear three times as long as modern shoes. There was no winter idleness then for the farmer; the sound of the flail could be heard from fall until spring. They had no threshing machines to do up the work in a few days, as we have at the present day. Their only holidays were during Christmas times, and right jolly times they were, according to all accounts—shooting-matches, great dinners, etc.

Eighty years ago, as now, the productive enterprises and industries of the United States were devoted to agriculture, manufactures and commerce, the essential supports of national wealth and prosperity; at least two-thirds of the people were occupied in agricultural pursuits. In those days the rural youth were almost universally farm-bred, and comparatively few of them became impatient of their fathers, or sought in towns and cities those attractions which have been so alluring during the last score of years, often fatally so, to the manhood of farmers' sons, for these were the brave, hearty, hardy pioneers of our free, broad, varied and enterprising Western civilization.

CURE FOR PEAR BLIGHT.—The United States Commissioner of Agriculture recommends the use of carbonate of lime with sulphur added, say one pound of sulphur to six or eight pounds of carbonate of lime, reduced to the consistency of thick whitewash and applied to the diseased parts, and where the bark is diseased remove the outer portion before making the application. It has been used with magical effect on blighted or diseased trees, but the formula recommended by Hon. Wm. Saunders, of Washington, who has charge of the public grounds, is preferable as being more economical than the above, on account of the volatile nature of carbolic acid, to-wit:—To half a bushel of lime add four pounds of sulphur; slack to the consistency of whitewash; and when applied add half an ounce of carbolic acid to each gallon of wash, and apply as soon as needed.

THE amount and value of the corn crop for the past seven years are as follows: In 1868, 906,000,000 bushels, valued at 62 cents per bushel; 1869, 874,000,000, at 75 cents; 1870, 1,094,000,000, at 54 cents; 1871, 991,000,000, at 48 cents; 1872, 1,092,000,000, at 30 cents; 1873, 932,000,000, at 48 cents; 1874, 854,000,000, at 65 cents.



DUCKWING GAME PULLET.

POULTRY FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

THE silver duckwing, now so seldom seen, is a pure variety which breeds truly its beautiful cocks, with hackle, saddle, and shoulders of pure white; but its hens are not popular, for the reason that they become so dark and sooty in appearance.

A duckwing cock and duckwing hens bred together will often produce very fair colored pullets, though if the process be continued they are apt to get too mossy in feather to please good judges. On the other hand, to cross too often is to get a great deal of rusty color in place of the silvery tone of the duckwing. It is in guarding against each of these evils the skill of the breeder is shown; and he works usually by breeding duckwings together a year or two, and then crossing with a very bright black-red cock. A duckwing cock may also be crossed with a good clear-colored black-red hen, choosing the black-red as free as possible from red on the wing, and a nice, clear, golden head. If you hit well, you get a nice duckwing pullet; if you fail, you see what is often seen at shows—a bird

which in parts looks duckwing, but in patches looks as colored as a black-red.

Many think the duckwing the most beautiful of all game fowls. In the pullet especially, the delicacy of color gives a most aristocratic appearance, and shows up the "gamey" shape well.

Within a few years the breeding of poultry has received a wonderful impetus; poultry papers and poultry societies have sprung up all over the land; premiums have been offered for the largest and smallest birds; farmers, merchants, mechanics, and tradesmen of all classes have striven with each other for the possession of the best, either by the slow process of breeding or the quicker one of purchasing, and questionable means have been employed to gain premiums with inferior birds; even the remotest corners of the world have been carefully searched to discover something new; old established breeds have been crossed, and careful selections have been made, with the view of bringing out and rendering permanent new breeds of superior excellence. This is all very well in its proper place, but we prophesy ere long a change; matters will take a

practical turn; premiums will be offered for the greatest numbers of eggs from a fowl or a flock in a given time, produced with regard to cost of feed and attendance.

It is hard, however, to make many farmers believe that there is any profit in keeping poultry. Nearly every farmer keeps a few hens of some breed unknown to the standard. They will be of all colors and all ages. They lay eggs enough in the spring, but none in the winter, when eggs are high. The hens are not half fed, and roost any where in the barns and sheds.

The cities and larger towns demand enormous quantities of eggs and dressed poultry, and the demand is steadily increasing.

There is no stock on the farm that pays so large a per cent. as poultry. It will pay at least 100 per cent. profit, if the breeder understands his business, and in some cases much higher. We have reference now to eggs and poultry at market, not fancy, prices.

The best and most profitable breed for a man to keep is the breed he likes best, for he will take better care of them, and make them pay the best. Every farmer should keep fowls enough for his own use.

RAISING NEW KINDS OF PLANTS.

THE artificial fertilization of plants, by means of which so many new and splendid varieties have been obtained, is an art which was but guessed at by the scientific men of the last century, and almost totally unknown to the immediate predecessors of those occupied in the various branches of horticulture. Even at the present day its principles are but imperfectly known and still more imperfectly practiced, and yet such brilliant results have been obtained by comparatively rude knowledge and practice as ought to incite to more careful and accurate study and manipulation, which can not fail to lead to rapid progress in this interesting and important branch of horticultural art—an art which is the most potent lever we possess for modifying and occasionally entirely changing the forms and general aspects of vegetable life. From the most minute herb to the stately elm, pine or oak, man is enabled by its means to produce an indefinite variety of new forms, as to general habit of growth, foliage, inflorescence and fruit; the new varieties so produced, at the bidding of a skillful operator, being frequently far superior to the former types, in so much that the original species of our most favorite garden flowers have actually disappeared before the invasion of a host of superior and far more splendid varieties obtained by the means of artificial fecundation. To the agriculturist seeking to improve his cereals and his root crops, artificial fecundation of suitably selected species will, with skill and perseverance, inevitably crown his aspirations with brilliant success; while the commercial horticulturist, and the amateur who loves his garden and his plants for themselves, should vigorously pursue the practice of this new and wonderful art, which touches the highest and most mysterious pinnacles of vegetable physiology as with the wand of a necromancer—so great and striking are the metamorphoses which may be wrought by its means. It was by this art that M. Souchet, of Fontainebleau, produced all those dazzling varieties of Gladioli, and that Mr. Gerain, of Rheims, succeeded in raising his magnificent series of Petunias, with both double and single flowers, which have made his name famous in the annals of floriculture, and Messrs. Caulier, of Vailly, produced their remarkable series of Zinnias in the same way. What has become of the old forms of Geranium, Coleus, Gloxinia and Caladium? They have disappeared to make way for the magnificent array of their respective kinds produced by the magic of artificial fecundation. The results obtained by English experimentalists have been still more striking, as evidenced by the Clematis culture of Mr. Jackman, and the striking amelioration of the higher classes of fruits of Mr. Rivers.

Fertilizing by artificial means is like the opening of a mine of some precious and previously unknown product, which is inexhaustible, but of which only a few straggling veins have as yet been laid bare. How much pleasure and unalloyed gratification and satisfaction may be derived from the practice of an exquisite art, by means of which we may change the face of nature itself, making it at once more beautiful and more useful to our race; by the production of new and more robust developments of our grandest forest trees, of nobler forms among our fruit trees, bearing more abundantly, richer and more delicious fruit, and of forms of culinary vegetables of such improved growth and succulence, that the present varieties will drop out of cultivation and be no more heard of in the annals of horticulture, except as "pre-historic" developments, as it were, destined to be eventually forgotten.

The results of artificial fertilization in England and Belgium appear so remarkable to those who thoughtfully consider the powers of this astonishing art, that they have been deemed by M. Lambin, "nothing less than prodigious." The best works that have been published on this deeply interesting subject should be carefully read and studied by both amateurs and commercial practitioners in horticultural pursuits. M. Henri Lecoq's work, "*De la fécondation naturelle et artificielle des végétaux, et de l'hybridation*," is full of instructive matter, and imparts in an agreeable and practical form almost all that is at present known on the subject, accompanied by careful descriptions of the best methods of operating. Furnished with the knowledge thus acquired, the manipulator may fearlessly engage in the enterprise of raising new varieties in every class of the vegetable kingdom, and need not be troubled with doubts that nature may get tired by his insatiate demands upon her ever prolific powers, for they are inexhaustible.

FARMERS SHOULD LOOK AHEAD.

NO branch of industrial business demands a wiser foresight than farming. The farmer who is always looking at the present, regardless of future results, is sure to lose. A dollar in the eyes of some men is an "almighty" big thing, and they would regard it as suicidal to expend it for such a thing as manure. A friend of ours gives his experience as follows: I don't know of any farmer in my neighborhood who ever expended a single dollar for farm fertilizers. The principle adopted is "get all you can and keep all you get"—and whenever and wherever this principle is applied to land, the owner is cheating himself. This miserly, mistaken, suicidal way of treating soil was forcibly illustrated to me in my own neighborhood, a few years ago. I and a neighbor bought a ten-acre field that had been badly run down by its previous owner. This field was originally a rich clay loam, of uniform quality throughout as far as could be judged. We divided it in the middle, one taking the east and the other the west half. The course I adopted with my half was as follows:—Sowed buckwheat in the latter part of May, applying all the manure I could spare. Plowed the buckwheat under, top-dressed with manure heavily, and sowed wheat the last of August. Seeded to clover in the spring, which caught well. Plowed the clover under in July. There was a splendid growth and my neighbor declared it was wicked to plow it under—"perfectly wasteful." The land remained undisturbed till September, when it was manured again, and cross-plowed—very shallow, however—and again sowed to wheat. It produced one of the best crops I ever raised, and, being seeded to clover and timothy, it stood for several years the most generous soil I owned and a standing witness to the wisdom of generous treatment.

My neighbor adopted a different policy. He manured, it is true, but he plowed nothing under. He had determined to make the field pay for itself, and he continued to crop it as it had been before, only supplying more manure, perhaps; and at the end of three years his land was in no better condition than he found it, if as good. The one wheat crop I got the third year brought me more money than he got from his three years' croppings. The crop of clover I plowed under was worth, in hay, about seventy-five dollars, at that time. It looked like a waste to plow it under, and but few would have had the courage to do it; but I am convinced that it brought me double as much, as manure, as it was worth in hay."

FARMERS AND THEIR FARMS.

THE late census of the United States furnishes a vast amount of food for reflection. Below we give a page of figures, that are interesting of themselves, as showing the proportion of cultivated to uncultivated land in different States; the number of persons in each State engaged in farming, including the women, most of whom, as will be seen by their being in the late slave States, are colored; the total value of the farms in each State; and finally the value of implements and machinery employed.

But, in addition to the foregoing, if the reflecting farmer will set his boys to work with their slates and pencils, these long winter evenings, they can keep fresh their knowledge of arithmetic by figuring out the average number of farming persons in each State to the acre of farm lands owned or cultivated; the average value to each person. They can also determine which States are the most enterprising and progressive, by the greater proportionate investment of money in improved implements and machinery. And, if they will turn to page 71 of the HAND-BOOK, they will find a table giving the average value of farm products per acre, in the different States; and with those figures, and these in the table below, they can determine which pays the most per acre, according to the money invested, the more valuable farms, and those on which the most improved machinery is used, or the poorer farms, and those where manual or hard work does

nearly all of it. It will be proved that those who own the smallest farms cultivate the largest proportion of what they own, and employ the most machinery and make the most money. So that, instead of spending money to buy more acres, it is better policy for farmers to spend their money in cultivating what they have more thoroughly.

In this connection it will not be out of place to mention that, in the Southern States, not over one-tenth of the area of land is under cultivation, as the following figures will show:

States.	Area—Acres.	Acres cultivated.
Virginia.....	26,240,000.....	8,165,040
North Carolina.....	32,450,560.....	5,258,742
South Carolina.....	21,700,000.....	3,010,539
Georgia.....	37,120,000.....	6,331,806
Florida.....	37,931,520.....	736,171
Alabama.....	32,462,080.....	5,062,204
Mississippi.....	30,179,840.....	4,209,146
Tennessee.....	29,184,000.....	6,843,278
Arkansas.....	33,406,720.....	1,859,821
Louisiana.....	26,303,200.....	2,045,640
Texas.....	75,587,840.....	2,964,836
Kentucky.....	24,115,200.....	8,013,859
Total.....	506,740,960	55,001,124

And yet the raising of cotton, if skillfully managed, is perhaps the most profitable branch of agriculture in the United States. The annual exportation of cotton reaches \$215,527,420, and is constantly increasing. With greater skill in cultivation, and improved machinery for picking, cleaning, baling and shipping, the profits might be much increased. The South is an inviting field for enterprise.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of Persons engaged in Agriculture.		Acreage of Lands in Farms.		Value of Farms.	Value of Implements and Machinery.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Improved.		
Alabama.....	226,768	64,860	14,961,178	5,062,204	\$67,739,036	\$3,286,924
Arizona.....	1,284	1	21,807	14,585	161,340	20,105
Arkansas.....	100,669	8,641	7,587,296	1,859,821	40,029,698	2,237,409
California.....	47,580	283	11,427,105	6,218,133	141,240,028	5,316,690
Colorado.....	6,462	.....	320,340	95,594	3,385,748	272,604
Connecticut.....	43,523	130	2,364,416	1,646,752	124,241,382	3,346,599
Dakota.....	2,522	.....	302,376	42,645	2,085,265	142,612
Delaware.....	15,907	66	1,052,322	698,115	46,712,870	1,201,644
District of Columbia.....	1,350	15	11,677	8,266	3,800,230	39,450
Florida.....	36,944	5,548	2,373,541	736,172	9,947,920	505,074
Georgia.....	262,152	73,993	23,647,941	6,831,856	94,559,468	4,014,701
Idaho.....	1,462	.....	77,139	26,603	492,860	59,285
Illinois.....	375,407	1,034	25,832,861	19,329,952	920,506,346	34,576,587
Indiana.....	266,349	428	18,119,648	10,104,279	634,804,189	17,676,591
Iowa.....	209,907	356	15,541,793	9,396,467	392,662,441	20,509,582
Kansas.....	72,918	310	5,656,879	1,971,003	90,327,040	4,053,312
Kentucky.....	257,426	3,654	18,680,106	8,103,850	311,238,916	8,572,896
Louisiana.....	114,530	26,937	7,025,817	2,045,640	68,215,421	7,159,333
Maine.....	81,956	55	5,838,058	2,917,793	102,961,951	4,809,113
Maryland.....	79,197	1,252	4,512,579	2,914,007	170,369,684	5,268,676
Massachusetts.....	72,756	54	2,730,283	1,736,939	116,432,784	5,000,879
Michigan.....	187,036	175	10,019,142	5,096,939	398,240,578	13,711,979
Minnesota.....	74,663	494	6,483,828	2,322,102	97,847,442	6,721,120
Mississippi.....	193,725	65,474	13,121,113	4,209,146	81,716,576	4,456,633
Missouri.....	262,595	1,323	21,707,220	9,130,615	392,908,047	15,596,426
Montana.....	2,110	1	139,557	64,031	729,193	145,438
Nebraska.....	23,083	82	2,073,781	647,031	30,242,186	1,549,716
Nevada.....	2,063	7	208,510	92,644	1,485,505	163,718
New Hampshire.....	46,562	185	3,605,994	2,334,487	80,589,313	3,459,943
New Jersey.....	62,943	236	2,989,511	1,976,474	257,523,376	7,887,991
New Mexico.....	18,432	868	833,549	143,007	2,260,139	121,114
New York.....	373,455	808	22,190,810	15,627,206	272,837,766	45,997,712
North Carolina.....	241,010	28,228	19,835,410	5,258,742	78,211,083	4,082,111
Ohio.....	396,267	757	21,712,420	14,469,132	1,054,465,226	25,682,787
Oregon.....	13,252	16	2,389,252	1,116,290	22,352,989	1,233,717
Pennsylvania.....	258,772	1,279	17,994,200	11,515,965	1,043,481,582	35,658,192
Rhode Island.....	11,767	13	502,308	289,030	21,574,968	736,246
South Carolina.....	147,708	58,946	12,105,280	3,010,539	44,808,763	2,282,946
Tennessee.....	247,953	19,067	19,581,214	6,843,278	215,743,747	8,199,457
Texas.....	152,722	14,031	18,396,523	2,964,836	60,149,893	3,396,793
Utah.....	10,417	11	148,361	118,755	2,237,922	291,390
Vermont.....	57,889	94	4,528,804	3,073,257	139,367,075	5,250,279
Virginia.....	228,082	16,468	18,145,911	8,165,404	213,020,845	4,924,036
Washington.....	3,759	12	649,139	192,016	3,978,341	280,551
West Virginia.....	73,725	235	8,528,394	2,580,254	101,604,381	2,112,937
Wisconsin.....	158,300	1,387	11,715,321	5,899,343	300,414,064	14,239,364
Wyoming.....	164	1	4,341	338	18,187	5,723
Total.....	5,525,503	396,968	407,785,041	188,921,099	9,262,800,861	336,878,429

TREATMENT OF SICK ANIMALS.

THE crying evil of the agriculturist of this country is that we have no good system of veterinary instruction, except in the large cities, and, indeed, in most of those it is impossible to find a well educated veterinary surgeon. Throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, our poor dumb brutes, condemned to suffer from diseases generally brought about by our own carelessness or neglect, are obliged to bear the still greater suffering of the barbarous treatment of common farriers and quacks who know nothing of the organization of their bodies. As a natural consequence, violent purgings, frightful blood-letting, blisters and firings, applied without thought and without reason, entailing untold agony to the animal and generally much loss to the owners.

Of course, when an animal is sick, any farmer who is ignorant of what should be done ought to secure the best advice within his reach. But he should always retain so much control over the treatment as to avoid a resort to barbarous remedies, unless the unskilled practitioner can convince him that there is good reason for it; for, as a general rule, an animal left to the unguided curative process of nature would come better out of its troubles than if subjected to the operations of brutal means for the restoration of its health. With animals, as with men, there is far too much medicine given, or too much bleeding, and probably more are killed or permanently injured by these practices than are cured by them. Of course in some desperate cases they are necessary, but they should always be resorted to with caution, and with much hesitation.

In all minor diseases, which result almost invariably from bad air, food, filth and neglect, the wisest treatment is the removal of the cause and the restoration of those simple, natural conditions upon which the return, no less than the maintenance, of health is based. The purging ball may often be with advantage supplanted by a loosening diet; bleeding, almost invariably, by such and by pure air. Warm clothing and thorough grooming will usually do the work of a blister, and do it much better. In all cases of strains, bruises and wounds, water is an almost sovereign remedy; and in nine-tenths of the cases in which it is thought necessary to send for the local cow doctor or horse doctor, the simple treatment above indicated will be found not only cheaper, but far better in its applications and its effects, and is always near at hand.

FARMERS' EDUCATION.—It is a common opinion that no degree of intelligence is requisite to successful farm management. It is also supposed that an education which embraces more than the simplest rules of arithmetic, with a fair ability to read and write, is quite superfluous. Of course, this is not the general opinion, but unfortunately it is very common. There would be nothing serious in this if farmers themselves did not accept this error as truth. It is impossible to say how much education is needed in the business to insure the greatest measure of success, but it is quite certain that farmers as a class have too little knowledge of books—too little of that which many of them denominate “book learning.” They sneer visibly when they use the phrase, and they speak with derision of book farming. Agricultural papers have no value for such men—in fact, they are not read by them. Let any farmer, in a good neighborhood, ask himself the question: How many farmers in my acquaintance are there who take no agricultural paper? And if he obtains a correct answer, he will find a surprising number.

THE PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.

EVERY thinking person in the United States, who has paid any attention to the matter, has been astonished and pained at the rapid decrease of our forests of fine timber, which once adorned our valleys and hill sides. The time has come when we should have laws passed for the protection of the timber interests of the country. Forest laws exist in the majority of European countries, laws by which the felling of timber is kept within due bounds, and which also make it obligatory upon all owners of woods or forests to plant a tree in the place of every tree that is felled. By the latter simple and far from burdensome requirement, provision is constantly being made for the future, and, on an average, once in about seventy years, a fresh crop of timber is ready for the axe.

This may seem to many persons a long time to wait for a return for labor and time expended, but many of the quicker growth of trees will be fit for cutting in one-third or one-half the time. We have known chestnut rail timber to be cut over every twenty-five years, while oaks and other hard woods take a longer time to mature, and it will be observed that the first plantation once grown, with each succeeding year a new plantation will be ready for cutting, and thereafter no intermission will occur in the profit; while furthermore the cullings, or inferior trees felled every year to admit of the better growth of the more healthy and vigorous, will yield, in a comparatively short time, a regular income that will repay the original outlay.

We have hundreds of acres of comparatively waste land in every Eastern State that could be made to yield a handsome return if planted in timber—where, as at present, it not only yields no profit, but is an eyesore in the beauty of the landscape, and a burden to the owners in the way of taxes. Every hundred acres of timber in a neighborhood is an advantage to the surrounding country in helping to attract the rainfall, and in assisting to retain moisture in the earth and increase the flow of streams.

The character of the present season will probably have the effect of modifying the views of those persons who have been led into the error of supposing that the quantity of rain-fall depends upon the existence of forests. The past summer has been one of extraordinary moisture in parts of the country where there are no forests, as in Kansas, Nebraska, and Eastern Colorado, and of drouth in places where forests abound, as in Northern Minnesota and Canada. The truth probably is that the development of meteorological effects, such as the fall of rain, the course of the winds, etc., depends upon causes which are not bounded by small areas, or even such a large area as that of our own continent. The destruction of a thousand or two square miles of woods is but a small thing in comparison to the other influences which effect the rain-fall of the whole world. Forests act as reservoirs of moisture, holding it until it is distributed gradually by means of springs, streams, and slow evaporation, and thus prevent floods, which never occur disastrously in wooded localities. They also moderate the heats and colds of the season, just as they moderate the distribution of water. They also act as a barrier against the excessive force of the winds. They are, therefore, indispensable to our comfort, and where they do not exist naturally, should be planted as rapidly as possible. The whole surface of the earth cannot be given up to cultivation, any more than a man's whole life can be given up to work; some portion must be left fallow and to rest.

A GREAT FARMER'S MAXIMS.

THE successful life of Mr. Jacob Straw, the prince of American farmers, is attributed to the close observance of the following maxims, originated by himself:

When you wake up, do not roll over but roll out. It will give you time to ditch your sloughs, break them, harrow them, and sow them.

Make your fencing high, strong and tight, so that it will keep the cattle and pigs out.

If you have brush make your lot secure, and keep your hogs from the corn; for, if the corn is kept clean, they will eat it better than if it is not.

Be sure to get your hands to bed by seven o'clock—they will rise early by force of circumstance. Pay a hand, if he is a poor hand, all you promise him; if he is a good hand, pay him a *little* more; it will encourage him to do still better.

Always feed your hands as well as you do yourself, for the laboring men are the bone and sinew of the land, and ought to be well treated.

I am satisfied that early rising, industry and regular habits, are the best medicine ever prescribed for health.

When rainy weather comes, so that you can't work at other things, cut, split, and haul your wood, make your racks, fix your fence or gate that is off its hinges, or weatherboard your barn where the wind has blown the siding off, or patch the roof of your house.

Study your interests closely, and do not spend your time in electing Presidents, Senators, and other small officers, or talking of hard times when spending your time whittling store boxes, etc.

Take your time and make calculations. Don't do things in a hurry, but do them at the right time, and keep your mind as well as your body employed.

SHADE-TREES.—When a farmer is planting shade-trees around his house, he might as well plant walnut and chestnut trees for beauty as any others, and have all the nuts they produce besides. There are no finer trees than these, except where evergreens are preferred. It is commonly said that nut trees grow best from seed, and do not bear transplanting well. It might therefore be best to fence in a strip of land on the windy side of the house, and, after preparing it well, plant it with nuts of the kind wanted. An hour or two would suffice at any time to clear it of weeds, and as the trees grew the poorest might be cut down, only leaving a sufficient number of the best to form a grove. This would be a thing of beauty, and also of great utility, for many generations. The fence would, however, have to be kept in good repair till the trees attained a fair size.

HENTOWN.—An American paper gives an account of a "Mammoth Hennyery," which has been established by two brothers in Colorado, a few miles from Denver. "It covers four acres, which are laid out like a village, with streets and avenues, along which are built long rows of houses of various designs. Regular families of hens are assigned to these houses, and it is found that they quickly domesticate themselves, without troubling their neighbors. The population of the village is about 2,000, divided closely into social cliques of Brahmas, Cochins, Shanghais, and Dorkings, and the chief products are eggs and spring chickens. Sundays included, the industrious matrons of the village turn out daily from forty to fifty dozens of eggs, which are sold in Denver for from thirty to fifty cents per dozen."

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The last volume of the Agricultural Report contains the following table, which shows the average cash value of farm products:

States.	Average value per acre.	States.	Average value per acre.
Maine.....	\$14 16	Texas.....	\$12 84
New Hampshire.....	19 50	Arkansas.....	17 80
Vermont.....	17 87	Tennessee.....	12 70
Massachusetts.....	31 10	West Virginia.....	15 04
Rhode Island.....	34 00	Kentucky.....	15 54
Connecticut.....	33 94	Ohio.....	14 57
New York.....	22 94	Michigan.....	15 65
New Jersey.....	27 96	Indiana.....	13 51
Pennsylvania.....	20 80	Illinois.....	11 13
Delaware.....	13 24	Wisconsin.....	14 18
Maryland.....	15 42	Minnesota.....	11 38
Virginia.....	14 15	Iowa.....	8 49
North Carolina.....	11 38	Missouri.....	11 99
South Carolina.....	10 45	Kansas.....	8 92
Georgia.....	11 68	Nebraska.....	7 73
Florida.....	11 47	California.....	15 10
Alabama.....	13 78	Oregon.....	16 70
Mississippi.....	15 61	Nevada.....	44 30
Louisiana.....	15 61	The Territories.....	26 10

Counting out Nevada, whose exceptionally high rate is explainable, probably, by local and temporary reasons, the highest value in the above list is Rhode Island; the next highest Connecticut, and the next Massachusetts. These figures, of course, represent the gross products, and show a meagre income for farmers who cultivate as much as a hundred acres each year. For, out of the sums thus reported, they must pay taxes, incidental expenses, some wages for hired help, and store bills. There is surely great need of improvement in the modes of managing a farm, and in getting full value for the crops produced. If the organization of Granges, and the self-improvement therein proposed, accomplish this result, it will be a great blessing to the country; for on the prosperity of farmers, more than any thing else, depends the prosperity of our whole nation.

BEES IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are 2,000,000 bee hives in the United States. Every hive yields, on an average, a little over twenty-two pounds of honey. The average price at which honey is sold is twenty-five cents a pound. So that, after paying their own board, our bees present us with a revenue of over \$8,800,000. To reckon it another way, they make a clear gift of over a pound of pure honey to every man, woman and child in the vast domain of the United States. Over twenty-three and one-third million pounds of wax are made and given to us by these industrious workers. The keeping of bees is one of the most profitable investments that our people can make of their money. The profits arising from the sale of surplus honey average from 50 to 200 per cent. of the capital invested.

A BEAUTIFUL FLORAL ORNAMENT.—Take a soup plate or a pickle dish, and fill it with sand. Moisten the sand with water, and heap it to a cone, and then thrust into the wet sand flowers and foliage enough to cover the whole surface, and you will have, if you arrange it well, the most beautiful floral ornament that can be imagined. This is an excellent way for arranging short-stemmed flowers, or those the petals of which are too soft to be tied without injury among stiffer ones. Or place in the center of your soup plate a teacup, a child's mug, or a wine glass, in which insert a made bouquet, and then, filling the plate around it with sand, proceed as above. This will give a better cone than the first method.

Scientific and Statistical.

FACTS OF THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

Where Our People Live—Center of Population— Proportion of Males to Females—Occupations—Education and Ignorance— Ills of Life—When People Die.

"A Statistical Atlas," embodying the most important facts and generalities of the Ninth Census, taken in 1870, has been published by Francis A. Walker, the superintendent of the Census and Professor of Political Economy at Yale. By means of maps and diagrams, some of which are of remarkable ingenuity, the Atlas gives most valuable ideas concerning the elements of our population, its density, the occupation of the people, their advantages as to social and moral education, and the taxation rates of the different sections, so that even a casual observer will be enlightened as to how the different parts of the country compare with each other in these points.

The line of population in 1870, inclosed 1,272,239 square miles, and the aggregate was 38,558,371, being an average of about 30 inhabitants to the square mile. This calculation omits the deserts of the west, which are unpeopled, the lakes, and any considerable uninhabited tracts of country in the population limits. The swamps of Florida and the vast forests of Michigan are examples of omitted territory.

Density of Population.

Five degrees of density are adopted in averaging the inhabitants of the United States. The first comprises those districts which have from two to six persons to the square mile. This class represents a very sparse and scattered population, such as in our western countries might be supported by pastoral pursuits, grazing or herding, and we will find this to be the case along the frontiers of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas. It also denotes a rural district of very poor land, rough and ill-adapted to farming purposes, and is thus found in several of the older settled states.

The second degree, of six to eighteen, generally includes such portions of country as have well defined farms and those under a good degree of cultivation. The soil of this class of land is, nevertheless, somewhat rugged, and the cultivation not so scientific as elsewhere; we hence find that this class prevails extensively over many of the Western and Southwestern States, and along the mountain slopes of the Atlantic ranges.

The third degree, eighteen to forty-five to the square mile, indicates a high degree of successful agriculture, and is found in Alabama, Georgia, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, and a number of other well-cultivated States. In general, the agriculture of the United States is not so well developed as to support a population of more than forty-five to the square mile. Whatever it may be in the future, it is found at present that this number is about the highest that any strictly agricultural community will average, and when we go above this, the manufacturing, trading and commercial classes appear in force.

The fourth degree, forty-five to ninety inhabitants to the square mile, indicates manufacturing and commercial industry, and an abundance of personal and professional services. This class is most abundant in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

The fifth degree, of ninety and more, represents most advanced states of agricultural, manufacturing and commercial enterprise. When the first census was taken, in 1790, a very few counties only were listed at this rate, and even in 1870 less than 20,000 square miles were found peo-

pled to this extent. In Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, this degree of population is found in excess of every other group, and these are the only States in the Union in which this excess does exist. Small sections of country under this class are also found in New York, and New Jersey, while the fourth degree comprises almost the whole of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and considerable portions of Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, and Virginia.

As an example of the tendency of our people to flock into cities, it is stated that, in 1790, the cities contained one-thirtieth of the gross population; in 1800, one-twenty-fifth; in 1810, and also in 1820, one-twentieth; in 1830, one-sixteenth; in 1840, one-twelfth; in 1850, one-eighth; in 1860, one-sixth; and in 1870, more than one-fifth.

Center of Population.

This has been a favorite subject for speculation, and so much has been said about it that the phrase expressive of the idea has passed into a proverb. The method taken to determine the "center of population," is to suppose the whole country a plane surface, without weight, but capable of supporting weight, and the population to be placed upon it as they are now grouped in their respective localities, each individual being of the same weight. Now, when the center of gravity of this plane is found, and the whole surface supported by it, it is also the center of population. The laborious efforts of the gentlemen whose accurate calculations have determined the continuous westward movement of this star of empire cannot be too much commended, when we consider that the calculations involved the population not only of every State, but of every county, in the United States. Several methods have been pursued, but the most successful were those of the Messrs. Highland and Walker, who by very different means arrived at nearly the same result.

The center was calculated first from the census returns of 1790, and was then located in the Chesapeake Bay, twenty-three miles east of Baltimore. By the year 1800, it had moved due west forty-one miles, and was eighteen miles west of the same city. In 1810, it had moved in a southwest direction thirty-six miles, and was about forty miles northwest from Washington. In 1820, it was found sixteen miles north of Woodstock, Va., having traveled fifty miles. In 1830, having continued to move south and westward, it was found nineteen miles from Moorefield, passing in that decade over thirty-nine miles. In 1840, it had turned northward, and after passing over fifty-five miles, was found sixteen miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va., while in 1850, it was found twenty-three miles south of Parkersburg, W. Va., after a journey of fifty-five miles. The year 1860 found it twenty miles south of Chillicothe, O., after a journey of eighty-one miles, and in 1870, it turned north and westward, and rested forty-eight miles northeast of Cincinnati, having passed over forty-two miles in the interval.

This shows a total Western movement since 1790, of 399 miles, while in the same time it has not moved to the North or South, at any time, more than ten or fifteen miles, clinging closely to the 39th parallel. The cause of the sudden change between 1850 and 1860 was the large emigration to California, on account of the gold fever. This exerted a greater proportional influence on the imaginary pivot than was its just due. If the rate of Western motion continues, it will not be more than eighty years before St. Louis is the center of population, as it is now the geographical center of this country. The center is now only about four hundred miles distant, and constantly moving West at the rate of more than fifty miles in ten years, so it should be there in about that time.

Foreigners and Negroes.

The distribution of colored and foreign elements over the States is, in some respects, general; in others, the outside element is limited to certain districts, beyond which it does not appear to extend. The negroes are found in the South, of course, in some places twenty-five and more to the square mile, making sixty per cent. of the population, but they are also found over the most of New England and in large districts in Michigan at the rate of from one to four to the square mile. The foreign emigration has settled almost altogether in the North and West, there being few inducements held out for emigrants in the South, except some parts of Texas. Around New Orleans, Mobile, and a few of the larger interior cities, they have settled at the rate of two to ten to the square mile; but in the country there are very few. The Irish have come to the Northern and Western States, congregating chiefly in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Missouri, Illinois and Kansas, while the Germans are thickly distributed in spots over the Eastern States, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin. The Canadians are numerous in New England, along the lakes in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas, while the Swedes and Norwegians have located themselves in Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa. In California, the foreigners and those of foreign parentage, compose more than sixty per cent. of the population, while the Chinese are at least twenty-five per cent. As a natural consequence of the sudden immigration, the male sex predominates far more than twenty per cent. throughout the State.

Occupations.

In the exhibit of occupations, it appears that the people of this country are almost equally divided into four classes, the first of which comprises the agriculturists, the second the manufacturers, traders and professional men, the third the scholars, and the fourth those mostly under ten years of age, of whom no account is taken. The statistics show that the number of boys and girls attending school are nearly equal, while a wonderful disproportion exists between the sexes in all the other occupations, except the one of personal and professional services. Here, as many women are engaged as servants as men, and in some States more, and the proportion is more nearly equal. The agricultural interest is not nearly so well represented as many persons suppose. In North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama from two-thirds to three-fourths of the male and female population are engaged in farming, while in Tennessee, Virginia, Texas, Louisiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Florida and Arkansas agricultural pursuits engross about one-half of the adult population. Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and the Southern States generally show a very small proportion of the classes engaged in manufactures and professional life, while the Northern and Eastern States are replete with these classes.

Education and Ignorance.

In school statistics, the Northern, Eastern and Western States are far in advance of the South, but this is easily accounted for, when we remember the large colored population there, and the poor facilities they possess for any education. Of the older States, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia have the smallest proportion of school population, while Iowa, Michigan, Illinois; Indiana Minnesota and Ohio are well provided in this respect, having each as large or larger proportion of school children than several of the New England States. West Virginia and Wisconsin are also among the first educationally, more than a third of the population over ten years old being in attendance on schools.

In the formation of illiterate returns, the total number of persons over ten years of age is compared with the number of such persons who are unable to read, and the percentages formed on this basis. The estimate shows

some facts not heretofore generally known. In Missouri no section has less than from five to twelve per cent. of illiterates. A section of country around St. Louis, and extending up the Missouri river almost to Jefferson City, together with a large district in the western part of the State, displays the best returns. The central-southern part of the State contains from twenty to forty per cent. of illiterates, and compares with the southern parts of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, which have the same per centage. The illiteracy of the country is, of course, mainly found in the South among the blacks, though there are parts of Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas where the ignorance is not more great than in the lower part of Missouri. In Vermont, parts of Maine, New Hampshire, the northern portion of New York and Ohio, and a few districts in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, the illiterates form less than five per cent. of the population. The western part of Texas is tolerably free from them, but in a large district around Galveston they form more than sixty per cent. of the whole population.

Proportion of Males to Females.

The numerical relation of the sexes receives an amount of attention which the public interest on the subject has long demanded. The tabular reports of the native population show that the respective numbers of the sexes are almost evenly balanced, a slight superiority being in favor of the females. In the aggregate, foreigners, white and colored people included, the males are in excess. In the total of whites, there are more males than females, while the colored population shows a predominance of the latter. Foreign males are largely in excess of the females, and foreign children are very scarce. The Chinese are almost exclusively males.

In general, the oldest and best settled States show a large majority of females of every age, while the recently peopled States and Territories have a large share of middle-aged males, and remarkably few old people of either sex. In Arizona, Wyoming, Idaho, Dakota, Montana and Colorado, there are hardly any women, and a very small proportion of children, while in Utah the sexes are about equal, and the children very numerous. In Missouri the males are in excess, both foreigners and natives, while in Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, New Hampshire, Tennessee, and numbers of other old settled States, females are very largely in excess.

Location of Longevity.

The New England States show a much larger proportion of persons who attain old age than is seen in any other part of the country, which is easily accounted for by the more quiet, contented lives of the people in that section. As might be expected, very few persons of advanced ages are found in the new territories. Old people either do not go to these countries in any number, or do not live after they get there—the majority of the inhabitants of both sexes being from twenty to forty years old. A surprising circumstance is revealed by the New England returns. It would appear that the mortality among the children from birth to the age of ten years is much less than in any other section of the country, thus revealing the better care of children by the Yankee mothers. At the same time, the birth-rate is smaller in New England than in any other part of the country.

The Blind, the Deaf, and Insane.

In the numbers of blind persons, the males predominate in every State but Delaware and Arkansas. In the census of 1860 the females were in excess in New Hampshire, Kentucky, Georgia and Florida, but during the following decade, the relative proportions were changed. It is curious to notice the small proportion of blind who were born thus, not more than fifty-five in a thousand being so afflicted from birth. As a rule, in every State the number of blind is greatest past middle life. Omitting the blind of unknown age, the total number of males is

11,341; females, 8,972, not less than 189 being one hundred years of age.

The number of deaf mute males in this country is 8,895, females, 7,255, the males predominating in every State and Territory but Nebraska. The greatest number of these unfortunates is not found in the first decade of life, but in the second. The Southern States generally show a larger proportion of young deaf mutes than any other sections, while in Connecticut the proportion is very large between one and twenty years.

Of insane people the reports show the following facts: Male insane, 18,033; female, 19,136. The number of female insane exceeds that of the males in every state but Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Oregon, California, Kentucky, the two Virginias, Maryland and Florida. From the returns it would seem that in those States in which the proportions of the sexes are nearly equal, and where normal conditions of society prevail, the proportion of male and female insane are about alike, females slightly predominating. In Oregon, California and Nebraska, the proportion of male insane, from twenty to fifty years of age, is remarkably suggestive of gold speculations and stock failures. The same state of things appeared in the census of 1860 in California and Oregon, and Kansas had, also, an astonishing number of male insane, between the ages of twenty and fifty years. The number of insane children, or those who develop insanity during the first ten years of life, is very small.

As idiots, the men of this country have no equals, for the male members of this class of unfortunates number 14,472, while the females are but 10,036. They surpass the females in every State and Territory in the census of 1870, as well as that of 1860. According to the statistics, the period of greatest development of idiocy is between the ages of five and thirty years.

The Death Rate.

From infirmities which are not necessarily fatal, the transition to dangerous diseases and death is easy. The time we have already lived, and that which under ordinary circumstances we may yet expect to survive, are matters of no ordinary interest, and concerns all alike. The given statistics show that at birth the mean future duration of life is 39¼ years; at 20, 38¼ years; at 40, 26½ years; at 60, 15 years, and at 80, 6 years. Of 100,000 persons born alive, nearly 70,000 survive ten years, about 65,000 live twenty years, nearly 43,000 pass fifty years, 9,500 outlive eighty, and about 50 live to complete the century. Although the absolute number of foreign deaths in this country is not so very large, yet the relative number, when the comparison of foreign and native population is made, is rather larger than might be expected, showing that the change of climate, of diet and of surroundings to which foreigners are exposed on leaving their native lands, operate unfavorably on their general health. As far as special diseases or groups of diseases are concerned, the different nationalities which come to our shores seem to have each a constitutional tendency to certain classes of ailments, by which they are unfavorably affected, and which cause an unusually high death-rate among them.

The Irish, while they are generally exempt from febrile diseases, have a marked tendency to all constitutional diseases, and to affections of the organs of locomotion. The Germans have exactly the reverse of the Irish, a reduced mortality of the constitutional group, and a predisposition to the febrile class, especially to small-pox. The English and Welsh have a marked tendency to diseases of the nervous, circulatory, digestive and integumentary systems. The Swedes, Danes and Norwegians are especially prone to affections of the digestive system, and to an extraordinary mortality from the group of febrile diseases. The Scotch are not specially liable to any peculiar disease except cancer, paralysis and whooping cough. The French suffer less from special

diseases than any other nation whose people come largely to our country.

The statistics of death contain many facts which most people will be surprised to learn, but which a moment's reflection will assure them are in perfect accordance with the natural order of things. Thus, when we ascertain that more men than women die in a given year in this country, it seems strange, but we have only to remember that more men than women live in any given year, and the phenomenon is explained. The proportions of male and female children who die are about equal, and the births are in the same ratio. Affections of the nervous, circulatory, digestive, and integumentary systems are more fatal to men than to women, while cancers and measles are more to be dreaded by women than by men. Accidents, paralysis, apoplexy, and pleurisy kill more men than women, while consumption is the more fatal to the latter. More boys than girls are killed by accidental injuries, and it might be supposed that in the patriotic month of July we should have the greatest fatality under this head; but this is not so, for the boys kill themselves in various ways during May and June more than in other months of the year.

IRON IN STOVES AND FURNACES.

There are in the United States about three hundred and fifty foundries engaged in the manufacture of stoves and furnaces, using annually 500,000 tons of iron. Of stoves alone it is estimated by Mr. Perry, of Albany, who is regarded as the best authority upon this subject, that the two hundred and seventy-five foundries engaged in the business in 1871 produced 2,200,000 stoves. This, of course, does not include heating furnaces. In 1830 the estimated number of stoves made in this country was 25,000; in 1840, 100,000; in 1850, 375,000; in 1860, 1,000,000; in 1870, 2,100,000—valued at \$37,600,000. The value of heating furnaces annually made in the country will amount to \$20,000,000. Forty years ago the amount of cast iron used in the construction of a house in Boston did not usually exceed in value ten dollars, nor in weight 100 pounds. Now the cost of the heating and cooking apparatus in a first class house frequently reaches \$3,000, and in weight of material several tons. And if you build a country house costing \$6,000 or \$8,000, the stove dealer's bill will often amount to from \$500 to \$1,000 for what is deemed only necessary heating and cooking apparatus. Since the period first named this branch of the iron trade may be almost said to have been created, rising in value from a few hundred thousand dollars to more than \$60,000,000 per annum, and in its consumption of iron from a few hundred tons to an amount equal to one-fourth of the production of all the furnaces in the country. The number of stoves produced in 1871 is estimated at 2,695,168, valued at \$46,063,000.

OUR COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT.

The steady expansion and substantial developments of the country in the ninety-nine years past, says a writer in Potter's *American Monthly*, has fully demonstrated the wisdom of the severance of the Colonial ties and the founding of the Republic. We have not space here to note the development and progress of the nation in wealth, in commerce, etc., but the following brief table shows the expansion of the territorial limits:

	Square Miles.
Original area of the Thirteen States.....	820,680
Louisiana, purchased in 1803, cost, \$15,000,000.....	829,579
Florida, purchased in 1809, cost \$3,000,000.....	66,900
Territory acquired by the Oregon Treaty, in 1842 and 1846.....	308,052
Texas, 1846, cost payment of Texas debt, \$7,500,000.....	318,000
California and New Mexico, 1847, cost expense of war, \$15,000,000.....	522,955
Arizona, purchased in 1854, cost \$10,000,000.....	30,000
Alaska, purchased in 1867, cost \$7,200,000.....	500,000
Aggregate area in 1875.....	3,466,166

PORK PACKING IN THE WEST.

From the annual report of the Superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, for the year ending March 1st, 1875, we extract the following tables in regard to the pork business of the West.

The first table shows the number of hogs slaughtered in the States named, their aggregate weight, and the average price paid, during the past season.

STATES.	No. of Hogs.	Aggregate Weight.	Average 1874-5	Price. 1873-4
Ohio	871,976	241,737,547	\$6 58.591	\$4 45.909
Illinois	2,104,730	562,509,899	6 70.144	4 43.664
Indiana	661,770	171,419,197	6 47.974	4 23.591
Iowa	409,249	104,823,208	6 23.486	4 09.719
Kansas	48,594	10,620,062	5 94.93	3 80.211
Kentucky	305,794	80,232,476	7 03.611	4 44.669
Michigan	54,082	15,930,911	6 49.938	4 45.785
Minnesota	24,248	7,144,085	5 79.809	4 46.263
Missouri	708,690	168,282,357	6 70.14	4 31.351
Nebraska	26,727	6,175,640	5 85.118	3 65.889
Tennessee	23,522	5,724,521	7 10.889	4 63.649
West Virginia	8,820	2,216,500	6 69.853	4 47.630
Wisconsin	280,721	74,599,507	6 36.928	4 77.009
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4,000	944,000	6 80	5 25
Atlanta, Ga.	4,000	1,000,000	7 60	5 37
Total	5,587,124	1,453,359,910	\$6 65.693	\$4 38.758

The following table shows the number of hogs packed in the West, according to the best information attainable, for the past twenty-six years.

Years.	No. of Hogs.	Years.	No. of Hogs.
1849-50	1,652,220	1862-63	4,069,520
1850-51	1,232,867	1863-64	3,261,105
1851-52	1,182,846	1864-65	2,422,779
1852-53	2,201,110	1865-66	2,785,955
1853-54	2,542,770	1866-67	2,490,791
1854-55	2,124,404	1867-68	2,781,084
1855-56	2,489,502	1868-69	2,469,873
1856-57	1,818,468	1869-70	2,635,312
1857-58	2,210,778	1870-71	3,023,404
1858-59	2,465,552	1871-72	4,782,403
1859-60	2,350,822	1872-73	5,450,004
1860-61	2,155,702	1873-74	5,383,810
1861-62	2,893,666	1874-75	5,537,124

The following table shows the number of hogs packed at the principal points in the West during the past year :

Chicago, Ill.	1,690,348	Pekin, Ills.	17,068
Cincinnati, O.	560,164	Lawrence, Kansas ..	17,000
St. Louis, Mo.	462,246	Washington C. H., O.	16,335
Indianapolis, Ind.	278,339	Greensburg, Ind.	15,907
Louisville, Ky.	273,118	Lacon, Ills.	15,286
Milwaukee, Wis.	248,197	Evansville, Ind.	15,160
St. Joe & vicinity, Mo.	117,050	Delphi, Ind.	15,140
Peoria, Ill.	112,750	Columbus, Ind.	15,077
Cleveland, O.	80,266	St. Paul, Minn.	15,000
Des Moines, Iowa.	74,017	Toledo, O.	14,474
Kansas City, Mo.	73,500	Wilmington, O.	14,286
Keokuk, Iowa.	72,000	Hagerstown, Ind.	14,250
Quincy, Ill.	55,838	Martinsville, Ind.	13,960
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	54,620	Leavenworth, Kas.	13,751
Dubuque, Iowa.	53,500	Canton, Mo.	13,060
Detroit, Mich.	38,376	Omaha, Neb.	13,000
Sabula, Iowa.	37,318	Lafayette, Ind.	12,830
Ottumwa, Iowa.	35,000	Nashville, Tenn.	12,300
Terre Haute, Ind.	32,000	Chillicothe, O.	12,235
Richmond, Ind.	27,700	New Castle, Ind.	11,985
Franklin, Ind.	27,406	Wabash, Ind.	11,640
Gosport, Ind.	25,571	Sioux City, Iowa.	11,296
Galena, Ills.	24,000	Marion, Ind.	11,000
Circleville, O.	23,486	Ripley, O.	11,000
Council Bluffs, Ia.	20,000	Springfield, Ill.	10,500
Xenia, O.	18,842	Burlington, Iowa.	10,150
Muncie, Ind.	18,100	Barry, Ill.	10,000
Charleston, Ills.	17,202	Davenport, Iowa.	10,000

GREAT GUN FACTORIES—Some idea of the vast business done in manufacturing firearms may be obtained, when it is stated that the Remington Gun Works at Ilion, N. Y., are employing 2,000 men, night and day, upon a contract for 3,000,000 breech-loading rifles for the Spanish Government. Between 4,000 and 5,000 finished rifles are shipped per week. The Providence Tool Company, of Providence, R. I., are now at work on a contract for 600,000 Peabody-Marsini rifles for the Turkish Government, and are turning out about 600 of them daily.

BUTTER AS A FARM PRODUCT.

The majority of farmers look upon the production of butter as a thing of minor importance, which may be the fact in regions remote from market; but when they reflect that unlike other farm products, butter brings in a weekly revenue, which, though small each week, is considerable in the year's aggregate, they will more fully appreciate this unconsidered source of income. And while on this subject, we republish from an exchange the following statistics which go to show that the amount of butter consumed is simply startling:

The President of the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York has prepared some statistics which show that if corn is king, cow is, at least, royal consort. The consumption of butter in the United States is 1,040,000,000 pounds per annum, for table use, alone. Adding about one-third more for the culinary consumption, the total is 1,387,000,000 pounds. The exports from the States and Canada are about 15,000,000, making the total annual product about 1,402,000,000, worth, at an average of thirty cents a pound \$420,600,000. The product in cheese is supposed to be 53,000,000 pounds. The exports from the United States ports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, were 90,611,057 pounds, and the exports from the dominion of Canada were 28,183,223 pounds, exclusive of exports to the United States, making a total of American exports of 113,794,280 pounds.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Some light is shed on the way the money goes by the annual report of the Bureau of Statistics and Commerce. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, America paid for hats, bonnets and hoods, and for trimmings for these articles, a sum which, including the duties, amounted to more than \$2,000,000. Feathers and artificial flowers cost \$3,315,098. Then there were wigs, curls, ringlets, hair pins, gloves, mits, fans, handkerchiefs, hemmed and hem-stitched, perfumery, cosmetics, dentrifices, combs, umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, pocket knives, corsets, hosiery, lace, tassels, embroideries, velvets, furs, braids, fringes, ribbons, silk goods, shawls, diamonds, jewelry, carpets, wines, liquors, tobacco, musical instruments, tooth picks, toilet soap, fruits, oils, leather, medicines, toys, and a large schedule of other articles which we need not recapitulate. The item of corsets footed up \$1,255,589; silk ribbons, \$6,695,218; false hair, \$1,117,045; braids, fringes, &c., \$2,678,274. The whole sum amounted to nearly \$800,000,000, a large part of which was for articles of personal dress and ornament. Wines, spirits and tobacco rolled up a little over \$30,000,000, and we presume the men will stand charged with this item. Very many of the articles bought abroad could be purchased even more cheaply at home. We are recklessly extravagant and unwise in giving our spare cash to foreign nations, enriching them at our expense. It is prodigious folly.

THE GREATEST CROP IN THE WORLD—The hay crop of the United States for the last year is reported at over 27,000,000 tons cured. This at \$20 per ton is about \$500,000,000, and does not include what was eaten but not cured. The live stock of the United States was worth \$1,525,000,000. These had to get their living out of grass. The value of animals slaughtered for food in that year was \$309,000,000. The butter crop was \$421,000,000. This all came from grass. There were produced 235,000,000 gallons of milk, worth \$25,000,000. This, too, came from grass. Next, 100,000,000 pounds of wool, at \$25,000,000. This got its living from grass. Next, 53,000,000 pounds of cheese, worth \$5,000,000. Add all these items together, and the grass product of 1874 of the United States was no less than \$1,285,000,000. The total value of all agricultural products in the United States was \$2,447,538,658. In other words, the grass crop of the United States can pay off the national debt in two years.

EXPORT TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

RIPE OLD AGES.

Of American goods, the value of \$440,955,870 were sent to British markets during the last year. Our exports included cotton, breadstuffs, bacon, beef, butter and other provisions, dried and green fruits, iron, steel, machinery and tools, agricultural implements, books, tobacco, billiard tables, brooms and brushes, oil, guns, pistols, etc. The following figures are of statistical value to those interested in this subject.

As the United States furnish the principal market for the sale of British merchandise, so Great Britain and her dependencies offer the principal markets for our exported productions. We sent to the markets of that nation during the fiscal year merchandise to the value of \$440,935,870, which is nearly two-thirds of the entire value of our exports for that period. Of that amount we shipped direct to England \$308,876,292, and to Ireland and Scotland, \$64,690,216. The value of the merchandise received last year from Great Britain was \$255,180,597 in gold.

Next to Great Britain, Germany is our best customer, \$64,344,622 being our receipts for her purchases. To France and her dependencies we shipped \$50,485,045 worth of merchandise, of which France received directly over \$50,000,000 worth. Spain and her colonies paid us \$33,505,540, of which there was from the mother country \$11,643,715, and from Cuba, 19,597,981. To Belgium we sent merchandise valued at \$20,197,515; to the Netherlands, \$15,156,309; Russia, \$10,284,803; Italy, \$8,378,666; Turkey, \$2,549,493; Denmark, \$2,430,791; Norway and Sweden, \$2,385,088; China, \$1,629,165; Japan, \$1,808,107; Brazil, 7,562,815; United States of Columbia, \$5,123,815; Mexico, \$4,073,676; Hayti, \$4,265,686; Chili, \$2,730,617; Peru, \$2,518,494; Argentine Republic, \$2,478,513; Venezuela, \$2,384,139. The countries named are the largest markets for the sale and consumption of our productions. The countries which purchased least from us are Greece, \$35,668; Liberia, \$123,463; San Domingo, \$514,633, and the Sandwich Islands, \$623,280.

WHAT THE PEOPLE DRINK.

The imported brandies, wines, cordials, gin and other spirits for the year ending June 30, 1874, had a value, duty included, in all, of nearly \$6,300,000. They amounted, in all, to nearly 2,000,000 gallons. The domestic distilleries furnished in the same year 65,000,000 gallons to the trade. The brewers added 9,000,000 barrels or 270,000,000 gallons of malt liquors. The imported liquors cost the consumer about \$12,000,000; the native liquors cost him about \$200,000,000, and the malt liquors \$200,000,000 more, a total of a little more than \$400,000,000, or \$10 to the head of the population. But as the number of those who drink is probably not more than 5,000,000, the amount for each is \$80 per annum, \$1.50 a week, 25 cents a day as the average. The sum looks large, but a "nation of drunkards" cannot be made on twenty-five cents a day. Consequently some drinkers must get more than their share; a fact which suggests co-operative and uniformity legislation to equalize the imbibings of the community. Besides, a large portion of the domestic spirits is used in the arts, which reduces the quantity for "eleven o'clockers" and "night caps" very materially. The malt liquor manufactured gives six gallons to the population, or if only 5,000,000 drink, forty-eight gallons to each per annum, or 768 half pints—two half pints a day—which is a very moderate average, and which would never invite a "crusade." The product of the domestic distilleries is 65,000,000 gallons, and nearly half of this is used in the arts. Say 40,000,000 gallons are left. That makes 2,560,000,000 drinks, 64 to the gallon—the army ration. Divide these among 5,000,000 people, and the average is 512 a year, less than two drinks a day. The imported liquors give about one drink a fortnight to the aforesaid 5,000,000 tipplers.

A curious and interesting statistical statement has just been computed in the city of New York. It exhibits the number of persons who have died there within the past ten years, of one hundred years of age and upwards, and is made a part of the annual report of the health department.

Of these centenarians their are 91; of whom 72 were females and 19 males. Of the number 56 were natives of Ireland, 25 of the United States, 2 of Germany, 2 of France, 2 of the West Indies, 1 of Scotland, 1 of Africa, 1 at sea and 1 unknown. Of colored there were 23 and of white 68. The list shows 2 single, 43 widows, 7 married and only 5 widowers, leaving 34, the conditions of which are unaccounted for. Of these 37 were 100 years old, 5 were 101, 9 were 102, 14 were 103, 5 were 104, 7 were 105, 5 were 106, 3 were 108, 3 were 109, 2 were 113, and 1 was 118 years. Their occupations are given in only fifteen instances, in which there are only 2 merchants, 3 cooks, the others being laborers and house-servants.

The cause of death in two-thirds of these cases was senile asthenia, or gradual decay from the infirmities of old age. There were three cases of apoplexy, others of pneumonia, paralysis, dropsy, etc., but in the large majority of cases, as is seen, the old people fell off from life as the leaves from the trees in autumn, when there is no more active life to support them.

The statements of many of these were contradictory as to the methods by which they retained life so long. Very few drank alcoholic liquors, and most of them were hard-working people, who lived on simple fare, and by the nature of their employment took plenty of out-door exercise, thereby training the muscular system and inhaling oxygen, which is the principle of life.

THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICS for 1871 may well cause every honorable man to hang his head in shame and may well fill every patriot's heart with alarm. They are as follows; let them be pondered by every lover of his country:

Salaries of all ministers of the Gospel.....	\$6,000,000
Cost of dogs.....	10,000,000
Support of criminals.....	12,000,000
Fees of litigation.....	35,000,000
Cost of tobacco and cigars.....	610,000,000
Importation of liquor.....	50,000,000
Support of grog-shops.....	1,500,000,000
Whole cost of liquor.....	2,200,000,000

And these are the facts in this enlightened nineteenth century, and in these United States! One might infer from them that we are fast becoming, if we are not already a nation of drunkards. And then consider this country's estimate of the Gospel ministry; the ministers of all denominations costing a sum less by millions than the very dogs of the land.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD—The largest and best authority gives the population of the globe as follows:

In America.....	72,800,000
In Europe.....	587,000,000
In Asia.....	789,000,000
In Africa.....	188,000,000
In Austria and Polynesia.....	5,300,000
Total.....	1,642,100,000

Estimates made from the best data known, give the following classification as to the religion nominally professed by the population of the several countries:

Roman Catholics.....	195,000,000
Protestants.....	57,130,000
Mohammedans.....	400,000,000
Buddhists.....	340,000,000
And six oriental churches.....	6,500,000
Other Asiatic religions.....	260,000,000
Pagans.....	200,000,000
Jews.....	6,000,000

WHY LAMPS EXPLODE.

All explosions of coal oil lamps are caused by the vapor or gas that collects in the space above the oil. When full of oil of course a lamp contains no gas, but immediately on lighting the lamp consumption begins, soon leaving a space for gas, which commences as the lamp warms up, and after burning a short time sufficient gas will accumulate to form an explosion. The gas in a lamp will explode only when ignited. In this respect it is like gunpowder. Cheap or inferior oil is always dangerous.

The flame is communicated to the gas in the following manner: The wick tube in all lamp burners is made larger than the wick which is to pass through it. It would not do to have the wick work tightly in the burner; on the contrary it is essential that it moves up and down with perfect ease. In this way it is unavoidable that space in the tube is left along the sides of the wick sufficient for the flame from the burner to pass down into the lamp and explode the gas. Many things may occur to cause the flame to pass down the wick tube and explode.

First—A lamp may be standing on a table or mantel, and a slight puff of air from the open window, or the sudden opening of a door, causes an explosion.

Second—A lamp may be taken up quickly from a table or mantel, and instantly explode.

Third—A lamp is taken into an entry where there is a draft, or out of doors, and an explosion ensues.

Fourth—A lighted lamp is taken up a flight of stairs, or is raised quickly to place it on the mantel, resulting in an explosion. In all these cases the mischief is done by the air movement—either by suddenly checking the draft or forcing air down the chimney against the flame.

Fifth—Blowing down the chimney to extinguish the light is a frequent cause of explosion.

Sixth—Lamp explosions have been caused by using a chimney broken off at the top, or one that has a piece broken out, rendering the draft variable and unsteady.

Seventh—Sometimes a thoughtless person puts a small sized wick in a large burner, thus leaving considerable space in the tube along the edges of the wick.

Eighth—An old burner with its air drafts clogged up, which rightly should be thrown away, is sometimes continued in use, and the final result is an explosion.

OCEAN CABLES NOW IN USE.

There are now no less than five lines of telegraphic communication between Europe and America. The following list of the principal ocean cables now in use, besides those referred to above, is from an article in the *Journal of the Telegraph*, written by George B. Prescott:

Date.	From	Length in miles.
1867	Malta to Alexandria, Egypt	925
1869	Bushire, Persia, to Jack, Beloochistan	505
	St. Pierre to Duxbury	749
1870	Suez to Aden, Arabia	1,460
	Aden to Bombay, India	1,818
	Portsmouth, England, to Lisbon	823
	Gibraltar to Malta	1,120
	Madras to Penang	1,408
	Singapore to Batavia	557
	Malta to Alexandria, Egypt	904
	Batubano, Cuba, to Santiago, Cuba	520
	Java to Australia	1,082
1871	Singapore to Coochin China	620
	Saigon to Hong Kong	975
	Hong Kong to Shanghai	1,100
	Shanghai to Japan, thence to Siberia	1,200
	Antigua to Demerara, West Indies	1,028
	Porto Rico to Jamaica	582
1873	Falmouth, England, to Lisbon	1,150
	France to Denmark	550
	Pernambuco to Para, Brazil	1,332
	Alexandria, Egypt, to Brindisi, Italy	930
1874	Lisbon to Madeira	633
	Madeira to St. Vincent	1,360
	St. Vincent to Brazil	1,953
	Jamaica to Colon, S. A.	680
	Brazil to Rio Janeiro	1,240
	Jamaica to Porto Rico	582
	Rio Janeiro to Rio Grande del Sui	840

INFLUENCE OF IMMIGRATION ON NATIONAL WEALTH.

In 1856 the Commissioners of Immigration in New York examined every immigrant as to the amount of his means, and it was ascertained that the average cash of each of the 142,342 arriving that year was \$68.08. But it subsequently appeared that many immigrants, not understanding the object of this inquiry, were careful not to report the full amount of their means. Mr. Kapp therefore estimated the average amount of money brought by each immigrant at \$100, and other personal property at \$50; total, \$150. This estimate is believed by many to be beyond the facts, and Dr. Young estimates the average amount brought by each at \$80. Assuming that the 422,545 aliens who arrived in the United States in 1873, with the intention of remaining, brought an average of \$80 each, it will be seen that the immigration of that year added \$33,803,600 to the wealth of the country. Applying the same calculation to the total number of aliens arriving, with the intention of remaining, from the formation of the government to the beginning of 1874, and the result is about \$712,000,000 as the total amount contributed by immigration to the wealth of the country since its origin. But the economic value of the immigrant, arising from the addition to the industrial and intellectual resources of the country, is still greater. Dr. Young makes the average capital of each immigrant \$800. At this rate, the immigration to the United States in 1873 added about \$338,000,000 to the national wealth, while the increase from this source since the formation of the government is about \$7,125,700,000.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

There are in the United States more than seventy public libraries which contain over 25,000 volumes each. Of these nine possess more than 100,000 volumes, seven more than 50,000 and less than 100,000, and seventeen more than 35,000 and less than 50,000. The largest collection is the Congress Library, which has 261,000 volumes. The Public Library of Boston contains nearly the same number, and increases at the rate of 15,000 volumes a year. Harvard College has 200,000; the Astor and the Mercantile of New York, 148,000 each; the Mercantile and the Library Company of Philadelphia, 105,000 and 101,000 respectively; the Athenæum of Boston, 103,000; and Yale College, 100,000. The New York State Library, at Albany, has 67,000 volumes, not including the Law Library, which has 25,500. The Society Library of New York possesses 64,000 volumes; the Public, of Cincinnati, 62,000; the Peabody Institute, of Baltimore, 56,600; the Antiquarian Society, of Worcester, 55,000, and the Apprentices, of New York, and Dartmouth College, 50,000 each. Those which contain more than 35,000 are as follows: the Mercantile, of Brooklyn; Watkinson, of Hartford; Mercantile, of St. Louis; Cornell University; Historical Society, of New York; State of Maryland; State of Michigan; Public, of Chicago; State of Ohio; Mercantile, of San Francisco; Surgeon-General's Office at Washington; University of Virginia; City of Springfield; State of Massachusetts; Public School, of St. Louis; Bowdoin College, and the Mercantile, of Cincinnati.

STEAM POWER.—Figures are nice things to work at when they are all your own way. The statisticians have found out something else to the advantage of the United States, to-wit: that we have a great deal more steam power than our population entitles us to. The nations which use steam have a total population of 350,000,000, and their total steam engines have a power of about 14,000,000 horses. The United States, with only one-ninth of the total population, has fully one-third of the total steam power—and this despite the fact that steam has but little invaded our great Western domain.

FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS IN CITIES.

An estimate has been made from the census of 1870 concerning fifty cities in the United States, in the order of their rank by population, showing the number of families in each, the number of dwellings, and the number of persons to each dwelling. The following table is the result:

CITY.	Rank.	Families.	Dwellings.	Persons to dwelling
New York.....	1	185,789	64,944	14.72
Philadelphia	2	127,746	112,366	6.01
Brooklyn	3	80,066	45,831	8.64
St. Louis	4	59,431	39,675	7.84
Chicago	5	59,497	48,620	6.70
Baltimore	6	49,929	40,350	6.63
Boston	7	48,188	29,623	8.46
Cincinnati	8	42,037	24,550	8.81
New Orleans	9	39,139	33,656	5.69
San Francisco	10	30,553	25,905	5.77
Buffalo	11	22,325	18,205	6.44
Washington	12	21,343	19,545	5.59
Newark	13	21,631	14,350	7.38
Louisville	14	19,177	14,670	7.87
Cleveland	15	18,411	16,693	5.56
Pittsburg	16	16,182	14,224	6.05
Jersey City.....	17	15,687	9,867	8.37
Detroit	18	15,636	14,658	5.42
Milwaukee	19	14,226	13,048	5.48
Albany	20	14,105	8,748	7.94
Providence.....	21	14,775	6,227	7.46
Rochester	22	12,213	14,649	5.36
Allegheny	23	10,147	8,347	6.37
Richmond	24	9,796	8,033	6.35
New Haven	25	10,482	8,100	6.28
Charleston	26	9,098	6,861	7.14
Indianapolis.....	27	9,200	7,820	6.17
Troy	28	9,362	5,893	7.88
Syracuse	29	8,677	7,088	6.07
Worcester.....	30	8,658	4,922	8.35
Lowell	31	7,649	6,362	6.43
Memphis.....	32	7,824	6,408	6.28
Cambridge.....	33	7,897	6,348	6.24
Hartford	34	7,427	6,688	5.56
Scranton	35	6,612	5,646	6.31
Reading	36	6,932	6,294	5.39
Paterson	37	7,048	4,603	7.22
Kansas City, Mo.....	38	5,585	5,424	5.95
Mobile	39	6,304	5,734	5.58
Toledo	40	6,457	6,096	5.20
Portland, Me.....	41	6,632	4,836	6.50
Columbus, Ohio.....	42	5,790	5,001	6.24
Wilmington, Del.....	43	5,808	5,398	5.71
Dayton	44	6,109	5,601	5.43
Lawrence, Mass.....	45	5,287	3,443	8.40
Utica	46	5,793	4,799	6.00
Charlestown, Mass.....	47	6,055	4,896	6.44
Savannah	48	5,013	4,561	6.19
Lynn	49	6,100	4,625	6.10
Fall River.....	50	5,216	2,687	9.96

It will be seen that Philadelphia, though having a much smaller population than New York, has nearly twice as many dwelling houses. As shown by other tables, Philadelphia averages almost a house to a family; New York averages 5.07 persons to a family, 14.72 persons to a dwelling; Philadelphia 5.23 persons to a family, and 6.01 persons to a dwelling. The reasons for this difference are well understood. New York is crowded with large residences, and Philadelphia has miles in three directions to expand within her city limits. Land being cheap, buildings are small, and rents within a mechanic's reach. Brooklyn has about an even race with Chicago in the number of dwellings, but Brooklyn residences average greater value and much larger size.

It is somewhat strange that the cities of Brooklyn and Chicago should each be ahead of St. Louis in the number of dwellings. Land is very much cheaper in St. Louis than in Brooklyn. These figures were taken before the Chicago fire; but Chicago has more dwellings than she had then, and the comparison still holds good.

The crowded cities are New York, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Boston, Lawrence, Jersey City and Worcester.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The policy of the Administration party has been to decrease the amount of the public debt and at the same time lessen the tax burdens of the people. How well this policy has been carried out, the following table will indicate. It shows the public debt at the close of each fiscal year (June 30th), from 1860 to 1875. It should be borne in mind that the internal revenue tax in 1866 amounted to \$309,226,813.42, and in 1874 it was only \$102,-409,784.90

Years.	Public Debt.	Years.	Public Debt.
1860	\$64,842,287 88	1868	2,611,687,851 19
1861	90,580,873 72	1869	2,588,452,213 94
1862	524,176,412 13	1870	2,480,672,427 81
1863	1,119,772,138 63	1871	2,353,211,332 32
1864	1,815,784,370 57	1872	2,253,251,328 78
1865	2,680,647,869 74	1873	2,202,752,993 20
1866	2,773,236,173 69	1874	2,192,930,468 43
1867	2,678,126,103 87	1875	2,125,808,789 00

From the above statement, which is taken from the official records, it will be seen that the public debt reached its highest point in 1866, being at that time \$2,773,236,173.69. In 1874 it had been reduced to \$2,192,930,468, showing a reduction in eight years of \$580,305,705.26.

It needs no comment to enforce the lesson which these tables teach. They show the exercise of good judgment, careful management, economy and official honesty in the administration of our national finances.

The nation has good reason to point with pride to the financial record of the party that has brought it through perils greater than any before encountered. That it will stand by it now, in its resistance to Democratic encroachments, we firmly believe. To believe otherwise would be to acknowledge that the American people are insensible to public virtue and ungrateful to the party to whose services they owe the existence of their government.

CURRENCY CIRCULATION.

The annexed table shows the entire currency circulation in the United States for the years named. As far as it was possible to obtain the date, amounts given are for January of each year:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1811	\$28,100,000	1858	\$155,208,000
1815	45,500,000	1859	193,306,000
1816	68,000,000	1860	207,102,000
1820	45,863,000	1861	202,215,000
1830	61,323,000	1862	183,794,000
1834	94,389,000	1865	523,769,000
1835	103,692,000	1866	688,000,000
1836	140,301,000	1867	706,000,000
1837	149,185,000	1868	688,000,000
1838	116,138,000	1869	687,000,000
1839	135,171,160	1870	690,000,000
1840	106,968,000	1871	700,000,000
1854	204,689,000	1872	718,000,000
1855	186,952,000	1873	736,000,000
1856	195,747,000	1874	717,000,000
1857	214,778,000	1875	726,184,573

Of this last sum the greenbacks amount to..... 374,315,565
National Bank bills..... 351,869,008

INDEBTEDNESS OF CITIES.

Below is a statement of the municipal debts of some of the largest cities, as near as can now be given:

City.	Amount.
New York.....	\$150,000,000
Philadelphia	42,000,000
Boston	22,000,000
New Orleans.....	27,000,000
Baltimore	19,000,000
Chicago.....	15,000,000
Washington City.....	15,000,000
St. Louis.....	14,000,000
Atlanta.....	10,000,000
Louisville.....	5,000,000
Jersey City.....	5,000,000
Pittsburg.....	4,000,000
Charleston	5,000,000
Mobile.....	2,000,000
Cincinnati (part Southern road), about.....	10,000,000

WHAT THE NATIONS OWE.

The official statements of several governments, the year-books for 1875, published in different countries, and the calculations put forth by the financial publications during the first month of the year, enable a reasonably correct estimate to be formed of the outstanding debts of the principal nations of the world. Taking the latest and most trustworthy figures attainable, we find the following frightful array of figures representing their indebtedness:

COUNTRIES	Debt.	Interest.	Rate.
France	\$1,500,000,000	\$165,000,000	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
England	3,900,000,000	133,500,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
United States	2,200,000,000	103,000,000	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Italy	1,950,000,000	76,750,000	4
Spain	1,875,000,000	55,000,000	3
Austria	1,750,000,000	75,000,000	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Russia	1,700,000,000	67,250,000	4
Germany	1,000,000,000	45,000,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turkey	675,000,000	47,500,000	7
India	650,000,000	29,500,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brazil	410,000,000	15,500,000	4
Holland	400,000,000	11,250,000	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Egypt	375,000,000	37,500,000	10
Portugal	344,000,000	10,750,000	3
Mexico	317,500,000	20,000,000	6
Australasia	230,000,000	13,500,000	6
Peru	185,000,000	13,000,000	7
Belgium	180,000,000	8,750,000	5
Hungary	160,000,000	7,500,000	5
Canada	150,000,000	7,500,000	5
Totals	\$22,950,000,000	\$942,750,000	

The debts of the twenty countries embraced in the above table alone impose an annual interest charge of \$942,750,000 upon their inhabitants, to which about \$57,250,000 must be added for the unenumerated debts, making a total annual charge of \$1,000,000,000 on the tax-payers of the world, or of twice the sum which France, the country with the largest revenue in the world, is annually raising.

The following table shows the growth, or decrease, of the public debt of the leading nations in the last two years:

COUNTRY.	1873.	1875.
France	\$3,740,000,000	\$4,500,000,000
Great Britain	3,950,000,000	3,900,000,000
United States	2,165,000,000	2,133,000,000
Italy	1,800,000,000	1,850,000,000
Spain	1,305,000,000	1,875,000,000
Austria	1,530,000,000	1,750,000,000
Russia	1,775,000,000	1,700,000,000
German Emp., States compos'g	1,040,000,000	1,000,000,000
Turkey	620,000,000	675,000,000
India	540,000,000	650,000,000
Total	\$18,465,000,000	\$20,133,000,000

THE ANTIQUITY OF IRON.—We are relieved from any doubt as to whether iron was known in the time of Moses, 3,400 years ago, by the discovery of a wedge, or plate of iron, embedded in the masonry of the great pyramid itself. This instructive relic, like the half-fused magnifying lens found at Pompeii, throws much light on the question of early workmanship. It has been a great puzzle to those who attributed the first use of iron to a date not much more than 2,000 years back, how such sharp and well-defined hieroglyphics could have been cut by the Egyptians on porphyry, granite and the hardest stone. From the certain proof that iron had been produced and wrought in the age of King Cheops, 5,400 years ago, we can better understand how the innumerable and exquisitely sunk figures were wrought on tombs, temples, and sarcophagi.

WEALTH OF OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The number of "members on the books" in the University of Oxford in 1873-74 was 8,532, and of undergraduates 2,392. The number of the latter in actual attendance was about 2,000. The number of matriculations in 1872, the last year reported, was 632, and of degrees of B. A. conferred, 396. The report of the royal commission "to inquire into the property and income of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and of the colleges and halls therein," etc., published in 1874, exhibits the condition of affairs as it existed in 1871, and it has not since been essentially changed. Besides its copyholds of inheritance, the University of Oxford owns 7,683 acres of land, and the colleges and halls 184,764 acres, situated in different parts of England and Wales. The total income of the university proper, in 1871, was £47,589, and of the colleges and halls, £366,254; total, £413,843. The sources of this income were as follows: from lands, £183,074; from houses, £23,996; from tithe and other rent charges, £39,609; from stocks, shares, etc., £37,201; from other property, £15,070; and from members of the university, £110,893. This income was expended as follows: payments to heads of colleges, £30,544; to professors, £13,500; to fellows, £101,171 to scholars and exhibitioners, £26,226; all other expenditures, £242,402. Besides the revenues above mentioned, the university, colleges and halls have in their gift 444 benefices, with an income of £188,695.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

The following statement exhibits the products of the precious metals throughout the world in 1874:

COUNTRIES.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
America	\$57,000,000	\$43,000,000	\$100,000,000
Europe	21,000,000	5,000,000	26,000,000
Asia	14,000,000	3,000,000	17,000,000
Australia	56,000,000	1,000,000	57,000,000
New Zealand	9,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000
Africa	6,000,000	1,000,000	7,000,000
Other countries	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Grand total	\$164,000,000	\$55,000,000	\$219,000,000

The annual product in 1853 was \$285,000,000; in 1850, \$135,000,000; and in 1843, \$73,000,000.

CARBON FROM THE EARTH.—M. Gantier, in his recent work on Chemistry, estimates that there are annually extracted from the bowels of the earth and consumed 130,000,000 tons of coal, containing on an average 75 per cent. of carbon; 98,000,000 tons of carbon being therefore annually transformed into 356,000,000 tons of carbonic acid; and assuming, as a moderate calculation, that the remaining cases of combustion—wood, oils, etc.—represent the final of the preceding quantity, it follows that manufactures, navigation and domestic economy pour into the atmosphere the prodigious quantity of 427,000,000 tons of carbonic acid a year. In the volcanic regions of the globe carbonic acid escapes from the craters and fissures in actual torrents, producing a mass of gas ten times greater than the preceding.

NUTRITION IN FOOD.—The following is "Boussingault's Scale of Nutritive Equivalents," and shows how many parts of the various articles of food in common use it takes to be equal in nutrition to 100 parts of wheat flour:

Wheat Flour	100	Rye	111
Wheat	107	Rice	177
Barley Meal	119	Buckwheat	108
Barley	130	Maize	130
White Haricots	56	Horse Beans	44
Lentils	57	Peas	67
White Garden Cabbage	810	Potatoes	313
Dried do at 212	83	Carrots	777
Oats	117	Turnips	1335

CENSUS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES IN 1870.

The following table shows the census of the several States and Territories in 1870 (Alaska and Indian Territory not enumerated), with date of their admission into the Union:

STATES.	Date.	Total Popula'n	Whites.	Free Colored.
Alabama.....	1819	996,992	521,384	475,510
Arkansas.....	1836	484,471	362,115	122,169
California.....	1850	560,247	494,424	4,272
Connecticut.....	1788	537,454	527,549	9,668
Delaware.....	1787	125,015	102,221	22,794
Florida.....	1845	187,748	96,057	91,689
Georgia.....	1788	1,184,109	688,926	545,142
Illinois.....	1818	2,539,891	2,511,096	28,762
Indiana.....	1816	1,680,637	1,655,837	24,560
Iowa.....	1846	1,191,792	1,185,979	5,762
Kansas.....	1861	364,399	346,377	17,108
Kentucky.....	1792	1,321,011	1,098,692	222,210
Louisiana.....	1812	726,915	362,065	364,210
Maine.....	1820	626,915	624,809	1,606
Maryland.....	1788	780,894	605,497	175,391
Massachusetts.....	1788	1,457,351	1,443,156	13,947
Michigan.....	1837	1,184,059	1,167,282	11,849
Minnesota.....	1857	439,706	438,257	759
Mississippi.....	1817	827,922	382,896	444,201
Missouri.....	1821	1,721,295	1,603,146	118,071
Nebraska.....	1866	122,993	122,117	789
Nevada.....	1864	42,491	38,959	357
New Hampshire.....	1788	318,300	317,697	580
New Jersey.....	1787	906,096	875,407	30,658
New York.....	1788	4,382,759	4,330,210	52,081
North Carolina.....	1789	1,071,361	678,470	391,650
Ohio.....	1802	2,665,260	2,601,946	63,213
Oregon.....	1859	90,923	86,929	346
Pennsylvania.....	1787	3,521,791	3,456,449	65,294
Rhode Island.....	1790	217,353	212,219	4,980
South Carolina.....	1788	705,666	289,667	415,814
Tennessee.....	1796	1,258,520	936,119	322,331
Texas.....	1845	818,579	564,700	253,475
Vermont.....	1791	330,551	329,613	924
Virginia.....	1788	1,225,163	712,089	512,841
West Virginia.....	1862	442,014	424,083	17,980
Wisconsin.....	1848	1,054,670	1,051,351	2,113
Total.....		38,113,153	30,934,740	4,834,204
TERRITORIES.				
Arizona.....	1863	9,658	9,581	26
Colorado.....	1861	39,864	39,221	456
Columbia.....	1800	131,700	88,278	43,404
Dakota.....	1861	14,181	12,887	94
Idaho.....	1863	14,999	10,618	60
Montana.....	1864	20,595	18,306	183
New Mexico.....	1850	91,874	90,393	172
Utah.....	1850	86,786	86,044	118
Washington.....	1853	23,955	22,195	207
Wyoming.....	1868	9,118	8,726	183
Total.....		442,730	386,249	44,903
Grand Total.....		38,555,883	31,320,989	4,879,107

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

The following table gives the apportionment of Representatives in Congress, according to the new census of 1870:

Malne.....	5	Texas.....	6
New Hampshire.....	2	Arkansas.....	4
Vermont.....	2	Tennessee.....	9
Massachusetts.....	11	Kentucky.....	10
Rhode Island.....	2	Ohio.....	20
Connecticut.....	4	Indiana.....	12
New York.....	32	Illinois.....	19
New Jersey.....	7	Michigan.....	9
Pennsylvania.....	26	Missouri.....	13
Delaware.....	1	Iowa.....	9
Maryland.....	6	Wisconsin.....	6
Virginia.....	9	Minnesota.....	3
West Virginia.....	3	Kansas.....	3
North Carolina.....	8	Nebraska.....	1
South Carolina.....	5	Nevada.....	1
Georgia.....	9	California.....	4
Florida.....	1	Oregon.....	1
Alabama.....	7	Total Representatives.....	283
Mississippi.....	6	Territorial Delegates.....	10
Louisiana.....	5		

POSTAL STATISTICS.

No one who believes that the United States have a part assigned them to act in the great prophetic drama, will be at a loss what use to make of the following statistics. Perhaps no better index could be given of the rapid growth of this Government while it has been "coming up," than the increase of its postal system, as herewith set forth:

In 1790 the number of post offices in the United States was 75; the length of post roads in miles was 1875; the postal revenues amounted to \$37,935, and the expenditures \$32,140. That was the day of small things in our postal system.

In 1800 the post offices had risen to 903 in number, and the length of post roads to 20,817 miles. The revenues were \$280,804, and the expenditures \$231,904. This shows a remarkable increase in ten years.

In 1810 the number of post offices was 2,300; the length of post roads was 36,070 miles; the postal revenues were \$551,684, and the expenditures were \$495,969.

In 1820 the number of post offices was 4,500; the length of post roads was 72,492 miles; the postal revenues were \$1,111,927, and the expenditures were \$1,160,926.

In 1830 the number of post offices was 13,417; the length of post roads was 115,176 miles; the postal revenues were \$1,919,300, and the expenditures were \$1,959,109.

In 1840 the number of post offices was 23,498; the length of post roads was 155,739 miles; the postal revenues were \$4,543,422.92, and the expenditures were \$4,718,325.64.

In 1850 the number of post offices was 38,417; the length of post roads was 178,672 miles; the postal revenues were \$5,499,986.86, and the expenditures were \$5,212,953.43.

In 1860 the number of post offices was 23,492; the length of post roads was 240,594 miles; the postal revenues were \$9,218,067.40, and the expenditures were \$14,874,772.89.

In 1870 the number of post offices was 23,492; the length of post roads was 251,232 miles; the postal revenues were \$19,772,220.65, and the expenditures were \$23,998,837.63.

In 1873 the number of post offices was 33,244; the length of post roads was 256,210 miles; the postal revenues were \$22,996,741.57, and the expenditures were \$29,084,945.67.

During 1874 and 1875 the postal service has been constantly increasing; but since the present Post Master General, Mr. Jewell, assumed the control of affairs, he has been reducing expenses to such an extent that it is believed he will make the Department self-sustaining.

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST.

STATES, ETC.	Rate.	STATES, ETC.	Rate.
Alabama.....	8 per cent.	Missouri.....	6 per cent.
Arkansas.....	6 "	Montana Ter.....	10 "
Arizona Ter.....	10 "	Nebraska.....	10 "
California.....	10 "	Nevada.....	10 "
Colorado Ter.....	10 "	N. Hampshire.....	6 "
Connecticut.....	6 "	New Jersey.....	7 "
Dakota Ter.....	7 "	New York.....	7 "
Delaware.....	6 "	North Carolina.....	6 "
Dist. of Columbia.....	6 "	Ohio.....	6 "
Florida.....	8 "	Oregon.....	10 "
Georgia.....	7 "	Pennsylvania.....	6 "
Illinois.....	6 "	Rhode Island.....	6 "
Indiana.....	6 "	South Carolina.....	7 "
Iowa.....	6 "	Tennessee.....	6 "
Kansas.....	7 "	Texas.....	8 "
Kentucky.....	6 "	Utah Ter.....	7 "
Louisiana.....	5 "	Vermont.....	6 "
Maine.....	6 "	Virginia.....	6 "
Maryland.....	6 "	W. Virginia.....	6 "
Massachusetts.....	6 "	Washington Ter.....	10 "
Michigan.....	7 "	Wisconsin.....	7 "
Minnesota.....	7 "	Wyoming Ter.....	12 "
Mississippi.....	6 "		

*A contract to pay 10 per cent. is valid.

†A contract to pay 12 per cent. is valid.

‡A contract to pay 8 per cent. is valid.

§Any rate agreed upon is lawful.

NOTE.—The legal rate of interest in the United States may be said to range from 6 to 12 per cent., while in England it usually varies from 3 to 6 per cent.

WAGES OF FARM LABOR.

Table showing the Average Wages paid for Farm and other Labor in the several States and Sections in the respective Years 1860, 1870, and 1874.

STATES.	Daily Wages of ordinary hands in Summer.						Monthly Wages of ordinary hands in Summer.			Daily Wages of common laborers.			Monthly Wages of Female servants.		
	With Board.			Without Board.			With Board.			Without Board.			With Board.		
	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.
NEW ENGLAND STATES.															
Maine.....	\$0 94	\$1 18	.....	\$1 10	\$1 54	.....	\$14 44	\$20 67	\$20 00	\$1 14	\$1 54	\$1 50	\$8 50	\$10 89	\$11 00
New Hampshire.....	88	1 31	\$1 25	1 25	1 75	\$1 69	13 34	19 00	18 75	1 12	1 81	1 87	7 33	11 12	12 00
Vermont.....	75	1 14	1 00	1 01	1 50	1 62	13 66	23 00	18 00	1 08	1 44	1 50	6 00	10 50	10 25
Massachusetts.....	79	1 15	87	1 13	1 58	1 50	17 28	24 10	22 50	1 15	1 60	1 67	6 56	10 20	13 50
Rhode Island.....	50	83	.....	83	1 33	.....	12 00	18 00	.....	83	1 50	.....	6 00	12 00	.....
Connecticut.....	1 00	1 53	1 00	.....	2 08	1 50	12 00	19 33	15 00	.....	2 17	1 50	6 00	10 50	8 00
MIDDLE STATES.															
New York.....	68	1 13	1 18	90	1 54	1 71	11 83	19 88	24 92	1 21	1 67	1 53	5 06	9 55	10 60
New Jersey.....	73	1 23	1 13	1 09	1 72	1 58	9 92	19 33	16 00	1 07	1 61	1 41	4 64	8 83	10 40
Pennsylvania.....	63	1 01	89	95	1 47	1 25	11 52	18 57	17 04	1 19	1 65	1 40	4 82	7 88	8 40
Delaware.....	50	75	88	.....	1 25	1 00	10 00	15 00	10 00	.....	1 56	.....	4 00	8 00	4 00
Maryland.....	38	73	.....	62	1 04	.....	5 00	11 71	.....	50	1 08	.....	2 00	7 83	.....
West Virginia.....	52	82	64	76	1 13	93	10 01	16 00	16 67	98	1 27	1 50	4 50	6 36	7 00
WESTERN STATES.															
Ohio.....	68	98	82	96	1 28	1 07	12 91	17 33	16 29	1 08	1 49	1 29	5 39	8 52	7 93
Indiana.....	71	94	84	96	1 32	1 23	13 09	18 48	16 44	1 06	1 56	1 25	6 12	9 11	8 55
Illinois.....	78	98	1 06	1 06	1 43	1 43	13 64	19 03	19 45	1 19	1 60	1 58	6 00	9 45	10 18
Michigan.....	73	1 00	1 00	1 02	1 45	1 40	12 30	18 50	.....	1 20	1 57	1 75	6 06	9 91	12 00
Wisconsin.....	1 01	1 01	.....	1 41	1 40	.....	14 90	16 76	20 00	1 19	1 54	.....	6 17	8 85	9 00
Minnesota.....	1 10	1 39	75	1 38	1 86	1 00	12 64	20 55	16 00	1 05	1 75	.....	5 97	8 98	.....
Iowa.....	1 76	1 09	70	1 01	1 52	.....	13 00	18 85	17 00	1 13	1 69	1 25	5 79	9 31	8 00
Kansas.....	1 08	1 01	.....	1 50	1 50	.....	14 25	19 67	.....	1 75	1 87	.....	7 60	9 50	.....
Nebraska.....	1 00	1 25	.....	1 25	1 88	.....	15 00	20 25	.....	1 62	2 13	.....	13 00	14 50	.....
Missouri.....	67	82	1 09	93	1 14	.....	11 84	17 00	.....	1 03	1 48	1 50	4 67	7 55	.....
Kentucky.....	64	84	.....	89	1 15	.....	10 70	15 29	.....	99	1 39	.....	6 10	8 07	.....
SOUTHERN STATES.															
Virginia.....	52	63	54	66	97	76	8 04	10 09	9 25	75	1 01	90	4 04	5 48	4 80
North Carolina.....	33	48	.....	47	70	.....	7 00	9 10	12 00	67	82	.....	3 60	5 00	7 00
South Carolina.....	34	53	75	58	78	1 50	6 67	10 67	15 00	78	1 01	1 00	5 28	7 49	8 00
Georgia.....	47	68	.....	68	81	.....	9 50	11 89	10 00	88	1 09	.....	5 50	6 95	7 00
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	7 00	.....
Alabama.....	47	61	75	70	88	1 00	9 60	11 64	11 00	84	1 21	75	7 00	8 31	7 50
Mississippi.....	48	75	50	81	1 20	7 05	11 00	14 67	10 00	75	1 45	75	8 00	10 43	5 00
Louisiana.....	.....	79	75	.....	1 11	1 25	9 66	15 25	15 00	.....	1 70	1 62	7 00	10 05	14 00
Texas.....	54	69	50	75	1 00	75	10 66	14 60	12 00	92	1 27	.....	8 00	8 50	14 00
Arkansas.....	55	84	.....	81	1 14	.....	11 00	14 80	.....	1 00	1 39	.....	8 00	9 86	.....
Tennessee.....	51	52	.....	71	1 01	50	9 20	13 98	10 00	83	1 15	50	4 80	6 62	9 00
PACIFIC STATES.															
California.....	2 00	1 52	1 00	2 17	2 15	2 00	30 45	30 53	.....	1 96	2 31	2 50	27 08	27 89	.....
Nevada.....	3 00	1 83	1 50	4 00	2 67	2 50	70 00	40 01	.....	4 12	3 00	2 50	52 50	33 33	30 00
Oregon.....	1 61	1 25	1 00	1 88	1 75	1 60	37 00	28 25	40 00	2 12	2 12	2 00	30 00	22 75	30 00
TERRITORIES.															
Washington.....	2 25	1 88	.....	2 75	2 37	.....	50 00	37 50	40 00	2 50	2 50	1 50	30 00	22 00	.....
Colorado.....	1 73	1 68	.....	2 75	2 46	.....	30 00	33 00	.....	3 50	2 50	.....	32 14	25 05	.....
Dakota.....	1 23	1 94	.....	1 50	2 75	.....	20 00	30 00	.....	.....	3 00	.....	18 00	20 00	10 00
Idaho.....	.....	2 00	1 25	.....	2 25	1 75	.....	55 00	32 00	.....	3 50	1 25	40 00	30 00	.....
Arizona.....	.....	1 75	.....	.....	2 33	.....	.....	41 67	.....	.....	3 25	.....	40 00	40 00	.....
Montana.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	57 50	40 00	.....	6 00	.....	50 00	40 00	.....
New Mexico.....	60	75	1 25	1 00	1 50	1 75	.....	25 00	30 00	.....	1 50	1 25	8 00	10 00	6 00
AVERAGES.															
New England States.....	81	1 20	1 02	1 07	1 63	1 58	13 79	20 68	18 60	1 06	1 68	1 61	6 73	10 87	10 80
Middle States.....	57	95	95	88	1 36	1 30	9 71	16 75	16 93	99	1 48	1 47	4 17	8 08	8 98
Western States.....	83	1 03	88	1 12	1 45	.....	13 12	18 33	17 53	1 21	1 64	1 44	6 68	9 43	9 28
Southern States.....	47	67	63	69	94	.....	9 23	12 43	11 58	82	1 16	92	6 12	7 79	8 48
General average.....	67	93	87	94	1 35	.....	11 46	17 05	16 16	1 02	1 49	1 36	5 93	9 04	9 16
Pacific States.....	2 20	1 53	1 17	2 68	2 19	.....	45 82	32 93	40 00	2 73	2 48	2 33	36 53	27 99	30 00
Territories.....	1 46	2 00	1 25	2 00	2 67	.....	33 33	39 95	35 62	2 33	3 18	1 33	22 04	29 58	21 50
Average.....	1 83	1 77	1 21	2 34	2 43	.....	39 58	36 44	37 81	2 53	2 83	1 83	29 29	28 78	25 75

REMARKS—This table, and the two following, have been compiled from the recent work of Edward Young, Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, on "Labor in America." The many blanks, showing the want of reliable information from different States, at different times, render any accurate conclusions to be drawn from this table rather unsatisfactory. Still the fact is shown, and it accords with general observation, that wages are on the decline in most branches of industry. But it is equally true that they have in very few localities reached as low rates as in 1860, before the war. In a few of the Western and Southern States, where the population is growing by immigration, and transient labor is scarce, wages are even higher now than ever before. By comparing these tables of wages, with the table on page 83, showing the cost of living, it may be seen whether a man's wages will now buy as much of the necessities of life as when he received less for his services.

WAGES OF MECHANICAL LABOR.

Table showing Average Daily Wages, without Board, paid to Persons employed in the under-mentioned Trades for the Years 1860, 1870, and 1874.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Blacksmiths.			Bricklayers.			Cabinet-makers.			Coopers.			Carpenters.			Painters.			Plasterers.			Shoemakers.			Stone-cutters.			Tailors.				
	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.	1860.	1870.	1874.		
Alabama.....	\$2 30	\$2 93	.....	\$2 25	\$3 09	.....	\$2 50	\$2 72	.....	\$2 25	\$3 00	.....	\$2 50	\$3 09	.....	\$2 07	\$3 42	.....	\$2 00	\$2 65	.....	\$3 50	\$4 00	.....	\$1 94	\$2 62	.....	\$1 94	\$2 62	.....	
Arizona.....	2 60	3 21	3 00	2 83	3 55	\$4 50	2 41	3 25	\$3 00	2 41	3 25	\$3 00	2 42	3 11	\$3 00	2 67	\$3 00	.....	2 08	2 97	\$2 00	2 42	3 44	\$5 00	1 83	2 80	\$3 00	1 83	2 80	\$3 00	
Arkansas.....	4 22	4 10	3 00	4 96	4 61	5 50	3 00	4 25	3 00	4 41	3 35	4 07	4 06	4 07	4 00	4 75	4 72	5 00	3 88	3 88	.....	5 89	6 68	5 00	4 00	3 88	.....	4 00	3 88	.....	
California.....	5 25	4 88	.....	6 50	6 06	5 50	.....	5 33	.....	4 38	5 03	.....	4 37	5 12	.....	5 87	6 43	.....	1 37	1 85	.....	5 87	6 43	.....	4 00	3 88	.....	4 00	3 88	.....	
Colorado.....	1 67	2 92	3 00	2 00	3 05	3 50	.....	2 88	.....	1 67	3 08	.....	1 67	2 92	.....	1 92	3 42	.....	1 37	1 85	.....	2 13	3 21	.....	1 37	2 45	.....	1 37	2 45	.....	
Connecticut.....	2 25	3 50	3 00	3 25	5 00	4 00	.....	3 50	.....	3 25	3 75	2 50	2 50	4 50	3 00	3 00	7 50	3 75	3 50	.....	3 00	1 50	4 50	2 00	.....	3 00	3 00	.....	3 00	3 00	.....
Dakota.....	1 50	2 50	3 00	2 00	3 00	3 50	.....	2 50	.....	1 50	2 75	2 50	1 50	2 50	3 00	2 00	7 50	3 75	3 50	.....	2 00	1 50	4 50	2 00	.....	1 75	2 50	.....	1 75	2 50	.....
Delaware.....	2 25	3 00	3 00	2 25	3 00	3 50	.....	2 25	.....	2 25	2 88	2 50	2 13	2 25	2 25	2 75	3 06	2 50	1 75	.....	2 00	2 18	3 50	3 50	.....	2 00	2 46	.....	2 00	2 46	.....
Florida.....	1 88	2 71	3 00	2 58	3 00	3 50	.....	2 58	.....	2 08	2 73	2 00	1 41	2 43	3 00	2 00	11 00	3 06	2 50	.....	2 00	2 18	3 50	3 50	.....	2 00	2 46	.....	2 00	2 46	.....
Georgia.....	2 02	2 79	2 81	2 73	3 50	3 69	.....	2 60	.....	1 97	2 60	2 00	2 00	2 77	2 56	2 49	3 88	3 88	1 98	.....	2 00	2 40	3 51	3 50	.....	1 80	2 80	.....	1 80	2 80	.....
Idaho.....	1 93	2 60	2 01	2 60	3 01	3 25	.....	2 62	.....	1 84	2 50	2 00	1 62	2 41	2 25	2 33	3 87	3 87	1 64	.....	2 00	2 23	3 53	3 08	.....	1 76	2 82	.....	1 95	2 82	.....
Illinois.....	2 17	3 01	2 50	2 40	3 03	3 50	.....	2 60	.....	2 10	2 60	2 00	2 00	2 78	2 37	2 50	2 69	3 87	2 12	.....	2 00	2 23	3 53	3 08	.....	1 76	2 82	.....	1 95	2 82	.....
Indiana.....	2 03	2 74	2 63	2 08	3 52	3 50	.....	2 12	.....	1 84	2 83	2 75	1 88	3 37	2 90	2 27	3 83	4 13	1 96	.....	2 00	2 65	4 59	3 10	.....	1 69	2 83	.....	1 69	2 83	.....
Iowa.....	2 69	3 30	4 00	2 60	3 52	3 50	.....	2 12	.....	1 84	2 83	2 75	1 88	3 37	2 90	2 27	3 83	4 13	1 96	.....	2 00	2 65	4 59	3 10	.....	1 69	2 83	.....	1 69	2 83	.....
Kansas.....	2 70	3 30	4 00	2 60	3 52	3 50	.....	2 12	.....	1 84	2 83	2 75	1 88	3 37	2 90	2 27	3 83	4 13	1 96	.....	2 00	2 65	4 59	3 10	.....	1 69	2 83	.....	1 69	2 83	.....
Kentucky.....	1 97	2 78	2 37	2 30	3 25	3 50	.....	2 50	.....	2 00	2 75	2 00	1 80	2 67	2 12	2 12	2 27	3 25	1 92	.....	2 00	2 65	4 59	3 10	.....	1 69	2 83	.....	1 69	2 83	.....
Louisiana.....	1 50	2 21	2 83	2 42	3 00	3 67	.....	2 00	.....	2 00	2 75	2 00	1 80	2 67	2 12	2 12	2 27	3 25	1 92	.....	2 00	2 65	4 59	3 10	.....	1 69	2 83	.....	1 69	2 83	.....
Maine.....	1 91	2 95	2 83	2 42	3 00	3 67	.....	2 00	.....	2 00	2 75	2 00	1 80	2 67	2 12	2 12	2 27	3 25	1 92	.....	2 00	2 65	4 59	3 10	.....	1 69	2 83	.....	1 69	2 83	.....
Maryland.....	1 90	3 03	3 00	2 41	3 69	3 00	.....	2 47	.....	1 96	2 67	2 50	1 70	2 48	2 50	2 12	3 30	3 40	1 86	.....	2 00	2 43	3 72	3 00	.....	1 69	2 83	.....	1 69	2 83	.....
Massachusetts.....	2 10	2 78	.....	2 41	3 69	3 00	.....	2 47	.....	1 96	2 67	2 50	1 70	2 48	2 50	2 12	3 30	3 40	1 86	.....	2 00	2 43	3 72	3 00	.....	1 69	2 83	.....	1 69	2 83	.....
Michigan.....	1 90	3 03	3 00	2 41	3 69	3 00	.....	2 47	.....	1 96	2 67	2 50	1 70	2 48	2 50	2 12	3 30	3 40	1 86	.....	2 00	2 43	3 72	3 00	.....	1 69	2 83	.....	1 69	2 83	.....
Minnesota.....	2 50	3 11	3 00	2 91	3 96	3 00	.....	2 25	.....	2 25	2 66	3 00	2 00	3 00	2 00	3 00	4 11	3 70	3 00	.....	2 00	2 92	3 40	3 50	.....	1 69	2 83	.....	1 69	2 83	.....
Mississippi.....	2 03	2 78	3 50	2 21	3 00	4 00	.....	2 00	.....	2 00	2 75	2 00	1 80	2 67	2 12	2 12	2 27	3 25	1 92	.....	2 00	2 65	4 59	3 10	.....	1 69	2 83	.....	1 69	2 83	.....
Missouri.....	2 50	3 11	3 00	2 91	3 96	3 00	.....	2 25	.....	2 25	2 66	3 00	2 00	3 00	2 00	3 00	4 11	3 70	3 00	.....	2 00	2 92	3 40	3 50	.....	1 69	2 83	.....	1 69	2 83	.....
Montana.....	2 50	3 11	3 00	2 91	3 96	3 00	.....	2 25	.....	2 25	2 66	3 00	2 00	3 00	2 00	3 00	4 11	3 70	3 00	.....	2 00	2 92	3 40	3 50	.....	1 69	2 83	.....	1 69	2 83	.....
Nebraska.....	6 80	5 50	6 00	6 80	5 57	6 00	5 84	5 84	5 84	5 84	5 84	5 84	5 84	5 84	5 84	5 84	5 84	5 84	4 00	3 63	9 00	8 00	2 60	3 31	2 60	3 31
Nevada.....	6 80	5 50	6 00	6 80	5 57	6 00	5 84	5 84	5 84	5 84	5 84	5 84	5 84	5 84	5 84	5 84	5 84	5 84	4 00	3 63	9 00	8 00	2 60	3 31	2 60	3 31
New Hampshire.....	2 08	3 00	3 41	2 50	3 69	3 87	.....	1 75	.....	1 75	2 63	2 94	1 75	2 63	2 94	1 75	2 63	2 94	1 75	.....	2 00	2 12	3 44	3 75	.....	1 92	2 60	.....	1 92	2 60	.....
New Jersey.....	1 48	2 60	2 96	1 58	2 80	3 44	.....	1 34	.....	1 34	2 35	3 00	1 34	2 35	3 00	1 34	2 35	3 00	1 34	.....	2 00	2 12	3 44	3 75	.....	1 92	2 60	.....	1 92	2 60	.....
New Mexico.....	2 50	4 00	3 75	2 50	4 00	3 75	.....	2 75	.....	2 75	3 00	4 00	2 75	3 00	4 00	2 75	3 00	4 00	2 75	.....	2 00	2 12	3 44	3 75	.....	1 92	2 60	.....	1 92	2 60	.....
New York.....	1 66	2 74	2 61	2 04	3 64	3 23	.....	1 64	.....	1 64	2 66	2 19	1 74	3 10	2 65	1 77	3 07	3 72	1 52	.....	2 00	2 18	3 57	3 15	.....	1 92	2 60	.....	1 92	2 60	.....
North Carolina.....	1 50	2 04	2 61	1 83	2 41	3 00	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	2 04	2 61	1 74	3 10	2 65	1 77	3 07	3 72	1 52	.....	2 00	2 18	3 57	3 15	.....	1 92	2 60	.....	1 92	2 60	.....
Ohio.....	1 75	2 88	2 30	2 12	3 37	3 06	.....	1 78	.....	1 78	2 30	2 12	1 78	2 30	2 12	1 78	2 30	2 12	1 78	.....	2 00	2 18	3 57	3 15	.....	1 92	2 60	.....	1 92	2 60	.....
Oregon.....	4 50	5 88	5 00	5 42	5 00	5 00	.....	4 31	.....	4 31	3 88	4 00	4 50	4 06	4 06	4 31	3 88	4 00	4 31	.....	2 00	2 18	3 57	3 15	.....	1 92	2 60	.....	1 92	2 60	.....
Pennsylvania.....	1 47	2 43	2 32	1 82	3 00	2 89	.....	1 50	.....	1 50	2 50	2 22	1 50	2 50	2 22	1 50	2 50	2 22	1 50	.....	2 00	2 18	3 57	3 15	.....	1 92	2 60	.....	1 92	2 60	.....
Rhode Island.....	1 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	.....	1 56	.....	1 56	2 18	2 50	1 50	2 00	2 50	1 50	2 00	2 50	1 50	.....	2 00	2 18	3 57	3 15	.....	1 92	2 60	.....	1 92	2 60	.....
South Carolina.....	2 03	2 70	3 35	2 28	3 36	3 75	.....	2 37	.....	2 37	3 00	2 50	2 29	3 14	2 50	2 29	3 14	2 50	2 29	.....	2 00	2 18	3 57	3 15	.....	1 92	2 60	.....	1 92	2 60	.....
Tennessee.....	2 66	2 86	3 00	3 36	3 75	2 50	.....	2 60	.....	2 60	3 00	2 50	2 29	3 14	2 50	2 29	3 14	2 50	2 29	.....	2 00	2 18	3 57	3 15	.....	1 92	2 60	.....	1 92	2 60	.....
Texas.....	2 21	2 88	3 00	3 36	3 75	2 50	.....	2 37	.....	2 37	3 00	2 50	2 29	3 14	2 50	2 29	3 14	2 50	2 29	.....	2 00	2 18	3 57								

EXPENSES OF LIVING.

Table showing the Average Retail Prices of Provisions, Groceries, and other Leading Articles of Consumption, with Prices of House Rent and Board.

ARTICLES.	Average of the Middle States.			Average for Western States.			Average for the United States.		
	1867	1869	1874	1867	1869	1874	1867	1869	1874
PROVISIONS.									
Flour, wheat, superfine.....per bbl	\$12 80	\$7 60	\$6 87	\$10 14	\$5 83	\$5 90	\$12 90	\$9 09	\$6 83
Flour, wheat, extra family.....	13 42	8 11	8 35	10 92	6 43	6 91	13 66	9 56	7 93
Flour, rye.....	7 86	5 98	5 38	7 23	5 21	5 42	11 33	8 03	6 24
Corn meal.....	4 99	4 29	4 07	4 46	3 89	3 58	8 07	6 55	5 25
Beef, fresh, roasting pieces.....per lb	18	17	14	14	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef, fresh, soup pieces.....	13	13	10	09	08	08	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	08 $\frac{3}{4}$
Beef, fresh, rump steaks.....	18	18	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	16	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef, corned.....	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Veal, fore quarters.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Veal, hind quarters.....	16	16	13	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	15	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Veal outlets.....	19	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	12	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton, fore quarters.....	14	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	09	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton, leg.....	16	15	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
Mutton chops.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	17	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	15
Pork, fresh.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
Pork, corned or salted.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork, bacon.....	21	21	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork, hams, smoked.....	22	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork, shoulders.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	14
Pork, sausages.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	16	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard.....	20	23	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cod-fish, dry.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	11
Mackerel, pickled.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	36	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter.....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese.....	23	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes.....per bu	1 00	79	93	80	51	78	1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 09 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice.....per lb	14	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	15	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beans.....per qt	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk.....	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	07 $\frac{1}{2}$	07	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	11	09 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eggs.....per doz	28	29	28	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	19	49	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
GROCERIES, ETC.									
Tea, Oolong or other good black.....per lb	1 41	1 28	94	1 66	1 52	1 15	1 60	1 43	99
Coffee, Rio, green.....	32	29	28	33	28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coffee, Rio, roasted.....	36	34	33	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	33	43	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar, good brown.....	16	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar, yellow C.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	18	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	09 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
Sugar, Coffee B.....	17	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Molasses, New Orleans.....per gal	1 02	95	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 17	95	89	1 57	1 31	98
Molasses, Porto Rico.....	87	86	77	1 03	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	1 43	1 22	84
Syrup.....	1 26	1 32	92	1 47	1 28	95	1 80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soap, common.....per lb	10	09	08	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	08	16	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	09 $\frac{1}{2}$
Starch.....	13	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fuel, coal.....per ton	6 65	7 02	5 43	9 50	8 30	6 30	10 83	10 03	9 11
Fuel, wood, hard.....per cord	4 89	4 60	5 69	5 48	4 74	4 50	5 71	5 44	5 30
Fuel, wood, pine.....	4 25	4 17	4 90	3 70	3 24	3 64	5 00	4 53	5 42
Oil, coal.....per gal	63	52	24	70	53	26	1 20	90	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ETC.									
Shirtings, brown, 4-4, stand'd quality.....per yd	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shirtings, bleached, 4-4, stand'd quality.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	28	22	15	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	15
Sheetings, brown, 9-8, stand'd quality.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	25	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
Sheetings, bleached, 9-8, stand'd quality.....	34	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cotton-flannel, medium quality.....	29	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	18	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tickings, good quality.....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	26	45	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prints, Merrimac.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	17	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mousseline de laines.....	26	23	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	19	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Satinets, medium quality.....	1 09	72	69	1 00	84	72	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boots, men's heavy.....per pr	5 61	5 21	4 20	5 70	5 20	5 40	6 22	5 56	5 05
HOUSE RENT.									
Four-roomed tenements.....per mo	6 59	6 70	10 22	13 97	12 42	9 12	14 92	13 52	11 93
Six-roomed tenements.....	9 66	10 12	14 52	21 40	17 10	18 90	22 09	11 80	16 27
BOARD.									
For men (mechanics, &c.).....per wk	4 66	4 46	4 45	4 81	4 50	4 14	6 79	5 65	5 01
For women in factories.....	3 59	3 63	3 43	4 35	3 97	3 25	6 06	5 00	3 53

REMARKS.—It will be seen from the above table that prices of the usual commodities consumed in the household, including clothing, have been largely reduced since the close of the war, when prices and wages were at their highest. Flour, until the recent rise on account of the unfavorable season, was only about half what it was in 1867; corn meal, one-fourth less; beef, about one-sixth less; pork, three-eighths less; butter, two-sevenths less; potatoes, three-eighths less (now only one-third as much as in 1867); sugar, only a little more than one-half; and dry goods will average one-third less.

By referring to the tables of wages paid farm hands and mechanics (pages 81 and 82), and making similar comparisons, it will be seen that there have been no such large reductions in the wages of labor. There is generally a slight reduction from what wages were in 1870, but they are still much higher than they were in 1860, while many of the standard articles of consumption are getting back to very near ante-war prices.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master.....	DUDLEY W. ADAMS, Waukon, Iowa.
Overseer.....	THOMAS TAYLOR, Columbia, S. C.
Lecturer.....	J. A. THOMPSON, Washington, D. C.
Steward.....	A. J. VAUGHAN, Memphis, Tenn.
Ass't Steward.....	G. W. THOMPSON, New Brunswick, N. J.
Chaplain.....	REV. A. B. GROSH, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer.....	F. M. McDOWELL, Wayne, N. Y.
Secretary.....	O. H. KELLEY, Louisville, Ky.
Gatekeeper.....	O. DINWIDDIE, Orchard Grove, Lake Co., Indiana.
Ceres.....	Mrs. D. W. ADAMS, Waukon, Iowa.
Pomona.....	Mrs. THOMAS TAYLOR, Columbia, S. C.
Flora.....	Mrs. JOSEPH T. MOORE, Sandy Sp'ng, Md.
Lady Ass't Ste'd.....	Miss C. A. HALL, Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Washington, D. C.
DUDLEY T. CHASE, Claremont, N. H.
D. WYATT AIKEN, Cokesbury, Abbeville Co., S. C.
E. R. SHANKLAND, Dubuque, Iowa.
JOHN T. JONES, Helena, Ark.

The Ninth Session of the National Grange will be held in November, 1875, in the city of Louisville, Ky., the present location of the offices of said Grange.

THE STATE GRANGES.

ALABAMA.....	Master—W. H. Chambers.....Oswichee.
Meets Nov. 30, '75	Sec'y—E. M. Law.....Tuskegee.
Sub. Gr's, 673	Treas. John T. Harris.....Opelika.
ARKANSAS.....	Master—John T. Jones.....Helena.
Meets Jan. 24, '76	Sec'y—Jno. S. Williams.....Duvall's Bluff
Sub. Gr's, 630	Treas. L. B. Mitchell.....Anstin.
CALIFORNIA.....	Master—J. M. Hamilton.....Guenoc.
Meets Oct. 12, '75	Sec'y—W. H. Baxter.....S. Francisco.
Sub. Gr's, 262	Treas. J. B. Carrington.....Denver.
CONNECTICUT.....	Master—Harvey Godard.....N. Granby.
Meets	Sec'y—E. G. Seeley.....Roxbury.
Sub. Gr's, 16	Treas. C. H. Mason.....Washington.
COLORADO.....	Master—R. Q. Tenney.....Fort Collins.
Meets	Sec'y—P. M. Hinman.....Modoc.
Sub. Gr's, 69	Treas. John Churches.....Golden.
DELAWARE.....	Master—John J. Rosa.....Milford.
Meets	Sec'y—W. C. Weer.....Wilmington.
Sub. Gr's, 22	Treas. Jas. M. Bracken.....Wilmington.
DAKOTA.....	Master—E. B. Crew.....Lodi.
Meets	Sec'y—N. C. Nash.....Canton.
Sub. Gr's, 56	Treas. D. P. Hopkins.....Jefferson.
FLORIDA.....	Master—B. F. Wardlaw.....Madison.
Meets Dec. 8, '75	Sec'y—W. A. Brinson.....Live Oak.
Sub. Gr's, 147	Treas. Wm. T. Bacon.....Lake City.
GEORGIA.....	Master—T. J. Smith.....Ocnee.
Meets Dec. 8, '75	Sec'y—E. Taylor.....Macon.
Sub. Gr's, 705	Treas. J. S. Lawton.....Macon.
ILLINOIS.....	Master—Alonzo Golder.....Rock Falls.
Meets Dec. 14, '75	Sec'y—O. E. Fanning.....Sterling.
Sub. Gr's, 1589	Treas. J. S. Armstrong.....Sheridan.
INDIANA.....	Master—Henry James.....Marion.
Meets Dec. 8, '75	Sec'y—M. M. Moody.....Muncie.
Sub. Gr's, 2033	Treas. Geo. H. Brown.....Rensselaer.
IOWA.....	Master—A. B. Smedley.....Cresco.
Meets Dec. 14, '75	Sec'y—W. L. Carpenter.....Des Moines.
Sub. Gr's, 2004	Treas. M. L. Devin.....Des Moines.
KANSAS.....	Master—M. E. Hudson.....Mapleton.
Meets Dec. 14, '75	Sec'y—P. B. Maxon.....Emporia.
Sub. Gr's, 1391	Treas. John Boyd.....Independence.
KENTUCKY.....	Master—M. D. Davie.....Beverly.
Meets Dec. 7, '75	Sec'y—J. E. Barnes.....Georgetown.
Sub. Gr's, 1608	Treas. J. M. Clark.....Hopkinsville.
LOUISIANA.....	Master—H. W. L. Lewis.....Osyka.
Meets Dec. 14, '75	Sec'y—W. H. Harris.....New Orleans.
Sub. Gr's, 314	Treas. H. C. Newson.....Greensburg.
MAINE.....	Master—Nelson Ham.....Lewiston.
Meets Dec. 14, '75	Sec'y—Jno. M. Jackson.....Lewiston.
Sub. Gr's, 183	Treas. Chas. H. Cobb.....East Poland.

MARYLAND.....	Master—Jos. T. Moore.....Sandy Spring
Meets Mar. 14, '76	Sec'y—Ed. Hall of B.....Millersville.
Sub. Gr's, 157	Treas. Jos. N. Chiswell.....Buckeyston.
MASSACHUSETTS.....	Master—Jos. P. Felton.....Greenfield.
Meets Dec. 14, '75	Sec'y—Benjamin Davis.....Ware.
Sub. Gr's, 99	Treas. Chas. Jones.....Deerfield.
MICHIGAN.....	Master—J. J. Woodman.....Paw Paw.
Meets Dec. 14, '75	Sec'y—J. T. Cobb.....Schoolcraft.
Sub. Gr's, 601	Treas. S. F. Brown.....Schoolcraft.
MINNESOTA.....	Master—Sam. E. Adams.....Monticello.
Meets Dec. 14, '75	Sec'y—T. Tunis Smith.....St. Paul.
Sub. Gr's, 516	Treas. Lorenzo Hoyt.....St. Paul.
MISSISSIPPI.....	Master—W. L. Hemingway.....Carrollton.
Meets Sept. 14, '75	Sec'y—W. L. Williams.....Rienzi.
Sub. Gr's, 666	Treas. H. O. Dixon.....Jackson.
MISSOURI.....	Master—T. R. Allen.....Allenton.
Meets Dec. 14, '75	Sec'y—A. M. Coffey.....Knob Noster.
Sub. Gr's, 2032	Treas.
MONTANA.....	Master—Brigham Reed.....Bozeman.
Meets	Sec'y—J. D. McCallman.....Bozeman.
Sub. Gr's, 26	Treas. H. H. Mood.....
NEBRASKA.....	Master—Wm. B. Porter.....Plattsburgh.
Meets Dec. 21, '75	Sec'y—E. H. Clark.....Blair.
Sub. Gr's, 620	Treas. H. N. Taylor.....Rock Creek.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	Master—Dudley T. Chase.....Claremont.
Meets Dec. 21, '75	Sec'y—C. C. Shaw.....Milford.
Sub. Gr's, 64	Treas. D. M. Clough.....Canterbury.
NEW JERSEY.....	Master—M. Whitehead.....Middlebush.
Meets Dec. 14, '75	Sec'y—H. W. Pratt.....Newfield.
Sub. Gr's, 93	Treas. C. A. Rulon.....Swedesboro.
NEW YORK.....	Master—G. D. Hinckley.....Fredonia.
Meets Jan. 11, '76	Sec'y—W. A. Armstrong.....Elmira.
Sub. Gr's, 348	Treas. Julian Winne.....Bethlehem.
N. CAROLINA.....	Master—Columbus Mills.....Concord.
Meets Feb. 15, '76	Sec'y—G. W. Lawrence.....Fayetteville.
Sub. Gr's, 535	Treas. P. C. Carlton.....Charlotte.
OHIO.....	Master—S. H. Ellis.....Springboro.
Meets Mar. 14, '76	Sec'y—W. W. Miller.....Castalia.
Sub. Gr's, 1205	Treas. R. Stevenson.....Xenia.
OREGON.....	Master—Daniel Clark.....Salem.
Meets	Sec'y—J. H. Smith.....Harrisburg.
Sub. Gr's, 185	Treas. B. A. Witzel.....Turner.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	Master—D. B. Mauger.....Douglassville.
Meets Dec. 14, '75	Sec'y—R. H. Thomas.....Mechanicsburg.
Sub. Gr's, 591	Treas. Wm. Yocum.....Douglassville.
S. CAROLINA.....	Master—D. Wyatt Aiken.....Cokesbury.
Meets Dec. 8, '75	Sec'y—Wm. Hood.....Due West.
Sub. Gr's, 350	Treas. A. M. Aiken.....Greenwood.
TENNESSEE.....	Master—Wm. Maxwell.....Humboldt.
Meets Feb. 16, '76	Sec'y—J. H. Curry.....Nashville.
Sub. Gr's, 1091	Treas. J. A. Harwood.....Nashville.
TEXAS.....	Master—Wm. W. Lang.....Marlin.
Meets Jan. 10, '76	Sec'y—R. A. Binford.....Austin.
Sub. Gr's, 1196	Treas. J. R. Henry.....Groesbeck.
VERMONT.....	Master—E. P. Colton.....Irasburg.
Meets Dec. 14, '75	Sec'y—Jas. K. Tobey.....Calais.
Sub. Gr's, 207	Treas. C. J. Bell.....E. Hardwick.
VIRGINIA.....	Master—J. W. White.....Eureka Mills.
Meets	Sec'y—M. W. Hazlewood.....Richmond.
Sub. Gr's, 665	Treas. W. B. Westbrook.....Petersburg.
W. VIRGINIA.....	Master—B. M. Kitchen.....Shanghai.
Meets Nov. 3, '75	Sec'y—Jas. E. Hall.....Elk City.
Sub. Gr's, 293	Treas. B. Cushman.....Martinsburg.
WISCONSIN.....	Master—John Cochran.....Wanpon.
Meets Jan. 4, '76	Sec'y—H. E. Huxley.....Neenah.
Sub. Gr's, 513	Treas. J. Cory.....Footville.
WASHINGTON.....	Master—.....
Sub. Gr's, 66	Sec'y—.....
CANADA.....	Master—.....
Sub. Gr's, 26	Sec'y—.....
IDAHO.....	Master—.....
Sub. Gr's, 16	Sec'y—.....
INDIAN.....	Master—.....
Sub. Gr's, 14	Sec'y—.....
NEVADA.....	Master—.....
Sub. Gr's, 15	Sec'y—.....

Total number of Subordinate Granges in the United States.....23,925
 Increase of Granges in the past year.....2,717
 Total membership, about.....700,000

The United States Government.

DECEMBER 1st, 1875.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois, *President of the United States*.....Salary, \$50,000
 ——— Vacant by death of HENRY WILSON, *Vice-President of the United States and President of Senate*.....Salary, 8,000

THE CABINET.

HAMILTON FISH, of New York, *Secretary of State*.
 B. H. BRISTOW, of Kentucky, *Secretary of Treasury*.
 WM. W. BELKNAP, of Iowa, *Secretary of War*.
 GEO. M. ROBESON, of New Jersey, *Secretary of the Navy*.
 ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, of Mich., *Sec'y of Interior*.
 EDWARDS PIERREPONT, of N. Y., *Attorney-General*.
 MARSHALL JEWELL, of Conn., *Postmaster-General*.
 [The Secretaries each receive a salary of \$8,000 p. annum.]

FREDERICK WATTS, *Department of Agriculture*.
 JOHN EATON, Jr., *Department of Education*.

THE JUDICIARY.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MORRISON R. WAITE, of Ohio, *Chief Justice*.....Salary, \$6,500
 NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Me., *Associate Justice*....." 6,000
 WARD HUNT, of New York, *Associate Justice*....." 6,000
 WM. STRONG, of Penn., *Associate Justice*....." 6,000
 JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, of N. J., *Associate Justice*....." 6,000
 DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, *Associate Justice*....." 6,000
 NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio, *Associate Justice*....." 6,000
 SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Iowa, *Associate Justice*....." 6,000
 STEPHEN J. FIELD, of Cal., *Associate Justice*....." 6,000
 [Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington.]

MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY & MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	Capital.	Ministers.	State app'd from.	Salary.	When appointed.
Great Britain.....	London.....	Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK..	Ohio.....	\$17,500	.....Dec. 22, 1870
Russia.....	St. Petersburg.....	GEORGE H. BOKER.....	Pennsylvania.....	.....	.....Jan. 13, 1875
France.....	Paris.....	ELIHU B. WASHBURN.....	Illinois.....	17,500	.....March 17, 1869
Spain.....	Madrid.....	CALEB CUSHING.....	Virginia.....	12,000	.....January 6, 1874
German Empire.....	Berlin.....	J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.....	New York.....	17,500	.....June 11, 1874
Austria.....	Vienna.....	GODLOVE S. ORTH.....	Indiana.....	12,000	.....March 9, 1875
Italy.....	Rome.....	GEO. P. MARSH.....	Vermont.....	12,000	.....March 20, 1861
China.....	Pekin.....	BENJ. P. AVERY, deceased.	California.....	12,000	.....April 10, 1874
Mexico.....	City of Mexico.....	JOHN W. FOSTER.....	Indiana.....	12,000	.....March 17, 1873
Brazil.....	Rio Janeiro.....	JAMES R. PARTRIDGE.....	Maryland.....	12,000	.....May 23, 1871
Chili.....	Santiago.....	CORNELIUS A. LOGAN.....	Kansas.....	10,000	.....March 17, 1874
Peru.....	Lima.....	RICHARD GIBBS.....	New York.....	10,000	.....April 9, 1875
Japan.....	Yeddo.....	JOHN A. BINGHAM.....	Ohio.....	7,500	.....May 31, 1873

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Portugal.....	Lisbon.....	BENJAMIN MORAN.....	Pennsylvania.....	7,500	.....Dec. 15, 1874
Belgium.....	Brussels.....	FRANCIS B. STOCKBRIDGE.....	Michigan.....	7,500	.....July 12, 1875
Netherlands.....	Hague.....	M. J. CRAMER.....	Kentucky.....	7,500	.....Sept. 9, 1870
Denmark.....	Copenhagen.....	C. C. ANDREWS.....	Minnesota.....	7,500	.....June 3, 1869
Sweden and Norway.....	Stockholm.....	HORACE RUBLEE.....	Wisconsin.....	7,500	.....April 20, 1869
Switzerland.....	Berne.....	HORACE MAYNARD.....	Tennessee.....	7,500	.....March 9, 1875
Turkey.....	Constantinople.....	JOHN M. READ, JR.....	New York.....	7,500	.....Dec. 10, 1873
Greece.....	Athens.....	HENRY A. PIERCE.....	Massachusetts.....	7,500	.....May 10, 1869
Hawaiian Islands.....	Honolulu.....	GEORGE WILLIAMSON.....	Louisiana.....	10,000	.....May 17, 1873
Central Amer'n States.....	Bogota.....	WM. L. SCRUTGGS.....	Georgia.....	7,500	.....April 9, 1873
U. S. of Colombia.....	Caracas.....	THOS. RUSSELL.....	Massachusetts.....	7,500	.....April 20, 1874
Venezuela.....	Quito.....	CHRISTIAN WULLWEBER.....	Iowa.....	7,500	.....July 12, 1875
Ecuador.....	Buenos Ayres.....	THOMAS OSBORNE.....	Illinois.....	7,500	.....Feb. 10, 1874
Argentine Republic.....	La Paz.....	ROBT M. REYNOLDS.....	Alabama.....	7,500	.....June 17, 1874
Bolivia.....	Montevideo.....	JOHN C. CALDWELL.....	Louisiana.....	10,000	.....Jan. 8, 1874

MINISTERS RESIDENT AND CONSULS GENERAL.

Hayti.....	Port-au-Prince.....	E. D. BASSETT.....	Pennsylvania.....	7,500	.....April 16, 1869
Liberia.....	Monrovia.....	J. M. TURNER.....	Missouri.....	7,000	.....March 1, 1871

THE FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The First Session of the FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS met December 6th, 1875. The following is a complete list of the members of both Houses—the names of Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *Italics*, Independents in SMALL CAPS:

THE SENATE.

ALABAMA. Term Ex.	FLORIDA. Term Ex.
George Goldthwaite.....1877	Simon B. Conover.....1879
George E. Spencer.....1879	Charles W. Jones.....1881
ARKANSAS.	GEORGIA.
Powell Clayton.....1877	T. Manson Norwood.....1877
Stephen W. Dorsey.....1879	John B. Gordon.....1879
CALIFORNIA.	ILLINOIS.
Aaron A. Sargent.....1879	John A. Logan.....1877
NEWTON BOOTH.....1881	Richard J. Oglesby.....1879
CONNECTICUT.	INDIANA.
Jas. E. English.....1879	Oliver P. Morton.....1879
William W. Eaton.....1881	Jos. E. McDonald.....1881
DELAWARE.	IOWA.
Eli Sautsbury.....1879	George G. Wright.....1877
Thomas F. Bayard.....1881	William B. Allison.....1879

KANSAS. Term Ex.	MICHIGAN. Term Ex.
James M. Harvey.....1877	Thomas W. Ferry.....1877
John J. Ingalls.....1879	I. P. Christianey.....1881
KENTUCKY.	MINNESOTA.
John W. Stevenson.....1877	Wm. Windom.....1877
Thos. C. McCreery.....1879	S. J. R. McMillan.....1881
LOUISIANA.	MISSISSIPPI.
J. Rodman West.....1877	James L. Alcorn.....1877
Contested.....1879	Branch K. Bruce.....1881
MAINE.	MISSOURI.
Lot M. Morrill.....1877	Louis Vital Bogy.....1879
H. Hamlin.....1881	F. M. Cockrell.....1881
MARYLAND.	NEBRASKA.
George R. Dennis.....1879	P. W. Hitchcock.....1877
William P. Whyte.....1881	A. S. Paddock.....1881
MASSACHUSETTS.	NEVADA.
Geo. S. Boutwell.....1877	John P. Jones.....1879
H. L. Dawes.....1881	William Sharon.....1881

NEW HAMPSHIRE. T ^m ex.		TENNESSEE. T ^m ex.	
Aaron H. Cragin.....	1877	Henry Cooper.....	1877
B. Wadleigh.....	1879	David M. Key.....	1881
NEW JERSEY.		TEXAS.	
F. T. Frelinghuysen.....	1877	M. C. HAMILTON.....	1877
T. F. Randolph.....	1881	Samuel B. Macey.....	1881
NEW YORK.		VERMONT.	
Roscoe Conkling.....	1879	Justin S. Morrill.....	1879
Francis Kernan.....	1881	George F. Edmunds.....	1881
NORTH CAROLINA.		VIRGINIA.	
M. W. Ransom.....	1877	John W. Johnston.....	1877
A. S. Merrimon.....	1879	Robert E. Withers.....	1881
OHIO.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
John Sherman.....	1879	Henry G. Davis.....	1877
Allen G. Thurman.....	1881	Allen T. Caperton.....	1881
OREGON.		WISCONSIN.	
John K. Kelly.....	1877	Timothy O. Howe.....	1877
John H. Mitchell.....	1879	Angus Cameron.....	1881
PENNSYLVANIA.		RECAPITULATION.	
Simon Cameron.....	1879	Democrats.....	28
William A. Wallace.....	1881	Republicans.....	43
RHODE ISLAND.		Independents.....	2
Henry B. Anthony.....	1877	Contested.....	1
A. E. Burnside.....	1881	Total.....	74
SOUTH CAROLINA.		Republican plurality,	12
T. J. Roberts.....	1877		
John J. Patterson.....	1879		

MASSACHUSETTS.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
1. W. W. Crapo.		1. Jesse J. Yeates.	
2. Benjamin W. Harris.		2. John A. Hyman.	
3. Henry L. Pierce.		3. Alfred M. Waddell.	
4. Rufus S. Frost.		4. Joseph G. Davis.	
5. NATHANIEL P. BANKS.		5. Alfred M. Seales.	
6. C. P. Thompson.		6. Thomas S. Ashe.	
7. John K. Tarbox.		7. William M. Robbins.	
8. William W. Warren.		8. Robert V. Vance.	
9. George F. Hoar.		OHIO.	
10. JULIUS H. SEELYE.		1. Milton Saylor.	
11. Chester W. Chapin.		2. H. B. Banning.	
MICHIGAN.		3. John S. Savage.	
1. A. S. Williams.		4. John A. McMahon.	
2. Henry Waldron.		5. Americus V. Rice.	
3. George Willard.		6. Frank H. Hurd.	
4. ALLEN POTTER.		7. Lawrence T. Neal.	
5. Wm. B. Williams.		8. William Lawrence.	
6. George H. Durand.		9. Early P. Poppleton.	
7. Omar D. Conger.		10. Charles Foster.	
8. N. B. Bradley.		11. John L. Vance.	
9. Jay A. Hubbell.		12. Ansel T. Walling.	
MINNESOTA.		13. Milton J. Southard.	
1. Mark H. Dunnell.		14. John L. Cowan.	
2. Horace B. Straight.		15. N. H. Van Vorhes.	
3. William S. King.		16. Lorenzo Danford.	
MISSISSIPPI.		17. L. D. Woodworth.	
1. L. Q. C. Lamar.		18. James Monroe.	
2. G. W. Wells.		19. James A. Garfield.	
3. H. D. Money.		20. Henry B. Payne.	
4. O. R. Singleton.		OREGON.	
5. Charles E. Hooker.		Lafayette Lane.	
6. Roderiek Seat.		PENNSYLVANIA.	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.		INDIANA.	
At Large—W. H. Forney.		1. B. S. Fuller.	
At Large—B. B. Lewis.		2. J. D. Williams.	
1. Jere Haralson.		3. Michael C. Kerr.	
2. Jere N. Williams.		4. Jeptha D. New.	
3. Paul Bradford.		5. Wm. S. Holman.	
4. Burwell B. Lewis.		6. M. S. Robinson.	
5. Charles Hays.		7. Franklin Landers.	
6. John H. Caldwell.		8. Morton C. Hunter.	
7. Goldsmith W. Hewitt.		9. Thos. J. Cason.	
ARKANSAS.		10. Wm. S. Haymond.	
1. Lucien C. Gause.		11. James L. Evans.	
2. W. F. Stemons.		12. A. H. Hamilton.	
3. WM. W. WILSHIRE.		13. John H. Baker.	
4. Thomas M. Gunter.		IOWA.	
CALIFORNIA.		1. G. W. McCrary.	
1. W. A. Piper.		2. John Q. Tufts.	
2. Horace F. Page.		3. L. L. Ainsworth.	
3. J. K. Luttrell.		4. Henry O. Pratt.	
4. D. P. Wiggington.		5. James Wilson.	
CONNECTICUT.		6. E. S. Sampson.	
1. G. M. Landers.		7. J. A. Kasson.	
2. James Phelps.		8. James W. McDill.	
3. H. H. Starkweather.		9. Addison Oliver.	
4. Wm. H. Barnum.		KANSAS.	
DELAWARE.		1. Wm. A. Phillips.	
James Williams.		2. JOHN R. GOODIN.	
3. Wm. R. Brown.		KENTUCKY.	
FLORIDA.		1. A. R. Boon.	
1. William J. Purnam.		2. John Y. Brown.	
2. Josiah T. Walls.		3. C. W. Milken.	
GEORGIA.		4. J. P. Knott.	
1. Julian Hartridge.		5. E. Y. Parsons.	
2. William E. Smith.		6. Thos. L. Jones.	
3. Philip Cook.		7. J. C. S. Blackburn.	
4. H. R. Harris.		8. M. J. Durham.	
5. Milton A. Chandler.		9. John D. White.	
6. James H. Blount.		10. John B. Clarke.	
7. Wm. H. Felton.		LOUISIANA.	
8. A. H. Stevens.		1. R. L. Gibson.	
9. B. H. Hill.		2. E. John Ellis.	
ILLINOIS.		3. C. B. Darrell.	
1. B. G. Gaulfield.		4. Wm. L. Levy.	
2. C. H. Harrison.		5. Frank Morey.	
3. Charles B. Farwell.		6. Charles E. Nash.	
4. S. A. Hurlbut.		MAINE.	
5. Horatio C. Burchard.		1. J. N. Burleigh.	
6. Thos. J. Henderson.		2. William P. Frye.	
7. ALEX. CAMPBELL.		3. James G. Blaine.	
8. Greenbury L. Fort.		4. Harris M. Plaisted.	
9. Richard H. Whiting.		5. Eugene Hale.	
10. JOHN C. BAGBY.		MARYLAND.	
11. Scott Wike.		1. P. F. Thomas.	
12. Wm. M. Springer.		2. C. B. Roberts.	
13. A. E. Stevenson.		3. William J. O'Brien.	
14. J. G. Cannon.		4. Thomas Swann.	
15. John R. Eden.		5. Eli J. Henkle.	
16. Wm. A. J. Sparks.		6. William Walsh.	
17. Wm. R. Morrison.		MASSACHUSETTS.	
18. Wm. Hartzell.		1. W. W. Crapo.	
19. WM. B. ANDERSON.		2. Benjamin W. Harris.	

VERMONT.	WISCONSIN.	TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.
1. Charles H. Joyce.	1. Charles G. Williams.	Arizona.....
2. Dudley C. Denison.	2. Lucien B. Caswell.	Colorado.....
3. George W. Hendee.	3. Henry S. Magoon.	Dakota.....
	4. William P. Lynde.	Idaho.....
	5. Samuel D. Burchard.	Montana.....
	6. Alanson M. Kimball.	New Mexico.....
	7. Jeremiah M. Rusk.	Utah.....
	8. George W. Cate.	Washington.....
		Wyoming.....

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats, 174; Republicans, 107; Independents, 10; To be Elected, 1; Total, 292; Democratic Plurality, 51.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, WITH THE SALARIES ATTACHED.

The Speaker	\$8,000	Superintendent document room		Five messengers for D. K.	\$1,800
Clerk	4,901	clerk's office	\$1,800	Six messengers for D. K.	1,440
Sergeant-at-Arms	4,320	Assistant postmaster	2,088	Twelve messengers (during ses-	
Chief clerk	3,600	File clerk document room	1,800	sion) for doorkeeper	1,440
Journal clerk	3,600	Clerk to Speaker	2,102	One telegraph operator	1,200
Doorkeeper	2,592	Private secretary to Speaker	2,102	Clerk to Appropriations Court ..	2,592
Postmaster	2,592	Five official reporters, each	5,000	Clerk to Ways and Means	2,592
Assistant journal clerk	3,000	Two stenographers for committee	4,290	Clerk to Claims Court	2,160
Two reading clerks, each	3,000	Chaplain	900	Clerk to War Claims Court	2,160
Tally clerk	3,000	Engineer of ventilator	1,800	Clerk to Public Lands Court ..	2,160
Four assistant clerks, each	2,592	Three assistant engineers of ven-		Messenger to Ways and Means ..	1,314
One assistant clerk	2,520	tilator, each	1,440	Messengers to Appropriations ..	1,314
Six assistant clerks, each	2,160	Six firemen of ventilator, each ..	1,095	Fifteen laborers, each	720
Librarian of the House	2,160	Chief Messenger of House	2,098	Seven laborers (during the ses-	
Assist't Librarian of the House ..	2,160	Three ass't messengers of House ..	1,440	sion), each	720
Supt. document room of House ..	2,160	Clerk to Sergeant-at-arms	2,000	One laborer	820
Assistant Superintendent of docu-		Paying teller to Sergeant-at-arms ..	1,800	One laborer	920
ment room of House	2,160	Messenger to Sergeant-at-arms ..	2,500	One female attendant, ladies re-	
Superintendent folding room	2,160	Seven messengers for P. O.	1,500	tiring room	600
Doorkeeper in charge of hall	2,592	Seven messengers for P. O.	1,440		

*Only when filled by present officer.

THE STATE GOVERNMENTS—1876.

States.	Capitals.	Governors.	Salary	State Elections.	Legislatures.
Alabama.....	Montgomery	George S. Houston.....	\$4,000	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.	3 M. Nov.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock	Augustus H. Garland.....	5,000	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.	1 M. Jan.
California.....	Sacramento	Irwin	7,000	1 Tu. Sept.	1 M. Dec.
Connecticut.....	Hartford	Charles R. Ingersoll	2,000	1 M. April	1 W. May
Delaware.....	Dover	John P. Cochran	2,000	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.	1 Tu. Jan.
Florida.....	Tallahassee	Marcellus L. Stearns	5,000	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.	Th. a. 1 M. Jan.
Georgia.....	Atlanta	James M. Smith	4,000	1 Tu. Aug.	2 W. Jan.
Illinois.....	Springfield	John L. Beveridge	1,500	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.	1 M. Jan.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis	Thomas A. Hendricks	3,000	2 Tu. Oct.	1 W. Jan.
Iowa.....	Des Moines	Samuel J. Kirkwood	2,500	2 Tu. Oct.	2 M. Jan.
Kansas.....	Topeka	Thomas A. Osborn	2,000	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.	2 Tu. Jan.
Kentucky.....	Frankfort	J. B. McCreary	5,000	1 M. Aug.	1 M. Dec.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans	William Pitt Kellogg	8,000	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.	1 M. Jan.
Maine.....	Augusta	Nelson Dingle, Jr.	2,500	2 M. Sept.	1 W. Jan.
Maryland.....	Annapolis	James B. Groome	4,500	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.	1 W. Jan.
Massachusetts.....	Boston	Alexander H. Rice	5,000	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.	1 W. Jan.
Michigan.....	Lansing	John J. Bagley	1,500	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.	1 W. Jan.
Minnesota.....	St. Paul	J. W. Pillsbury	3,000	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.	Tu. a. 1 M. Jan.
Mississippi.....	Jackson	Adelbert Ames	3,000	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.	Tu. a. 1 M. Jan.
Missouri.....	Jefferson City	Charles H. Hardin	5,000	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.	Last M. Dec.
Nebraska.....	Lincoln	Silas Garber	1,000	2 Tu. Oct.	Th. a. 1 M. Jan.
Nevada.....	Carson City	L. R. Bradley	6,000	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.	1 M. Jan.
New Hampshire.....	Concord	Person C. Cheney	1,000	2 Tu. March	1 M. June.
New Jersey.....	Trenton	Joseph D. Biddle	3,000	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.	2 Tu. Jan.
New York.....	Albany	Samuel J. Tilden	4,000	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.	1 Tu. Jan.
North Carolina.....	Raleigh	Curtis H. Brogden	5,000	1 Th. Aug.	3 M. Nov.
Ohio.....	Columbus	Rutherford B. Hayes	4,000	2 Th. Oct.	1 M. Jan.
Oregon.....	Salem	Lafayette F. Grover	1,500	1 M. June	2 M. Sept.
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburgh	John F. Hartranft	5,000	2 Tu. Oct.	1 Tu. Jan.
Rhode Island.....	Newport & Prov-				
	idence	Henry Lippitt	1,000	1 W. April	May and Jan.
South Carolina.....	Columbia	Daniel H. Chamberlain	4,000	3 W. Oct.	4 M. Nov.
Tennessee.....	Nashville	James D. Porter, Jr.	3,000	1 M. Aug.	1 M. Oct.
Texas.....	Austin	Richard Coke	5,000	1 M. Aug.	1 M. Nov.
Vermont.....	Montpelier	Aswel Peck	1,000	1 Tu. Sept.	2 Th. Oct.
Virginia.....	Richmond	James L. Kemper	5,000	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.	1 M. Dec.
West Virginia.....	Wheeling	John J. Jacob	2,000	4 Th. Oct.	2 Tu. Jan.
Wisconsin.....	Madison	Luddington	1,250	Tu. aft. 1 M. Nov.	1 W. Jan.

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS—1876.

Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	United States Judges.	United States Marshals.
Alaska	Sitka	Not organized.....		
Arizona.....	Tucson	A. P. K. Safford	John Titus	Isaac Q. Dickinson.....
Colorado.....	Denver	Edwin M. McCook	Moses Hallett	M. A. Shaffenburg.....
Dakota.....	Yankton	John A. Burbank	George W. French.....	J. H. Burdick.....
Idaho.....	Boise City	T. W. Bennett.....	David Nagle	Joseph Pinkham.....
Indian.....	Talequah	Native Chiefs		
Montana.....	Deer Lodge.....	Benjamin F. Potts	D. L. Wade	William F. Wheeler ..
New Mexico.....	Santa Fe	Marsh Giddings	Joseph C. Pratt	John Pratt
Utah.....	Salt Lake City	S. B. Axtell	J. B. McKean	M. T. Patrick
Washington.....	Olympia	Elisha P. Ferry	Orange Jacobs.....	Edward S. Kearney.....
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne	John M. Thayer	John H. Howe.....	Frank Wolcott.....

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF OHIO

FOR 1875-'77.

[Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *Italic*, and Independents in SMALL CAPS.]

SENATE.

District.	Names.	Post Office.
1.....	†Henry Kessler. E. P. Ransom. Joshua H. Bates. †E. F. Kleinschmidt.	Cincinnati. Cincinnati. Cincinnati. Cincinnati.
2.....	P. M. Dechant.	Franklin.
3.....	Abner Hains, Sr.	Eaton.
4.....	*H. V. Kerr.	Batavia.
5.....	A. Spangler.	Osborn.
6.....	A. L. Brown.	Chillicothe.
7.....	J. T. Monahan.	Jackson C. H.
8.....	J. R. Phillson.	Racine.
9.....	*R. E. Reese.	Logan.
10.....	*Wm. Miller.	Columbus.
11.....	W. C. Warnock.	Urbana.
12.....	M. R. Burres.	Sidney.
13.....	*W. W. Beatty.	Huntsville.
14.....	†R. Stanton.	McConnelsville.
15.....	*Elias Ellis.	High Bridge.
16.....	J. W. Owens.	Newark.
17.....	†John Ault.	Marshallville.
18.....	*E. C. Lewis.	Canal Dover.
19.....	J. B. Williams.	Summersfield.
20.....	*Samuel Knox.	Cadiz.
21.....	A. R. Hains.	Onelda.
22.....	*J. K. Rukenbrodt.	Salem.
23.....	J. R. Johnston.	Canfield.
24.....	S. S. Burrows.	Geneva.
25.....	*H. P. Curtiss.	Chagrin Falls.
26.....	J. C. Schenck.	Cleveland.
27.....	Marvin Kent.	Kent.
28.....	*A. M. Burns.	Mansfield.
29.....	*J. H. Hudson.	Sandusky.
30.....	E. T. Stickney.	Republic.
31.....	*G. W. Andrews.	Wapakoneta.
32.....	Wm. Sheridan, Jr.	Stryker.
33.....	*T. P. Brown.	Toledo.
	Charles J. Swan.	Ottawa.

Occupation.

Lawyers.....	12	Retired Merchant.....	1
Farmers.....	7	Commission Merchant.....	1
Farmer and Physician.....	1	Insurance Agent & Real	
Physicians.....	6	Estate Dealer.....	1
Editors and Publishers.....	3	Merchant.....	1
Manufacturer.....	1	Banker.....	1
Merch't & Manufacturer.....	1	Occupation not given.....	1

Republicans, 21; Democrats, 16.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Counties.	Names.	Post Office.
Adams.....	J. W. Eylar.	West Union.
Allen.....	M. L. Baker.	South Warsaw.
Ashland.....	*Benj. Meyers.	Ashland.
Ashtabula.....	*W. P. Howland.	Jefferson.
Athens.....	*C. H. Grosvenor.	Athens.
Auglaize.....	*J. H. Mestoh.	New Bremen.
Belmont.....	Wm. Bundy.	Pugh.
Brown.....	Eli W. Cleaver.	Mt. Pleasant.
Butler.....	*E. P. Flaughter.	Ripley.
Carroll.....	*J. Kemp.	Middletown.
Champaign.....	J. E. Neal.	Hamilton.
Clark.....	*Jos. Carnahan.	Carrollton.
Clermont.....	T. A. Cowgill.	Kennard.
Clinton.....	John F. Oglevee.	Springfield.
Columbiana.....	*S. A. West.	Milford.
Coshocton.....	I. W. Quinby.	Wilmington.
Crawford.....	*E. S. Holloway.	Columbiana.
	David Boyce.	East Liverpool.
	E. L. Lybarger.	Spring Mountai
	J. G. Meuser.	Gallion.
	O. J. Hodge.	Cleveland.
Cuyahoga.....	J. Fehrenbach.	Cleveland.
	M. L. Dempsey.	Cleveland.
	†T. Breck.	Brecksville.
	Harry Sorter.	Mayfield.
Darke.....	S. A. Hostetter.	Ansonia.
Defiance.....	Asa Toberner.	Defiance.
Delaware.....	J. A. Caruthers.	Kilbourne.
Erie.....	James Douglas.	Ceylon.
Fairfield.....	Abraham Seifert.	North Bern.
Fayette.....	Wm. Millikin.	Washington C. H.
Franklin.....	*G. L. Converse.	Columbus.
	John C. Groom.	Columbus.
Fulton.....	John Fenton.	Al.
Gallia.....	*E. A. Stone.	Gallipolis.
Geauga.....	†Peter Hitchcock.	Burton.
Green.....	*I. M. Barrett.	Spring Valley.

Guernsey.....	Thos. S. Lucecock.	Kimbolton.
	L. Burekhardt.	Cincinnati.
	Peter F. Stryker.	Cincinnati.
	Geo. W. Skaats.	Cincinnati.
	Gabriel Dirr.	Cincinnati.
Hamilton.....	R. M. White.	Cincinnati.
	W. P. Wiltsee.	Cincinnati.
	S. W. Bard.	Cincinnati.
	John E. Naylor.	Madeira.
	John Zumstein.	Grand Valley.
	H. P. Goebel.	Cincinnati.
Hancock.....	Alex. Phillips.	Findlay.
Hardin.....	John Haley.	Kenton.
Harrison.....	A. C. Nixon.	Archer.
Henry.....	A. R. Shoble.	Napoleon.
Highland.....	H. C. Dawson.	Lynchburg.
Hocking.....	*Wm. M. Bowen.	Logan.
Holmes.....	*M. A. Hoagland.	Millersport.
Huron.....	†E. Bogardus.	Four Corners.
Jackson.....	†A. B. Monahan.	Jackson C. H.
Jefferson.....	*R. G. Richards.	Irontide.
Knox.....	Abel Heart.	Mt. Vernon.
Lake.....	*H. G. Tryon.	Willoughby.
Lawrence.....	E. Nye.	Ironton.
Licking.....	*W. D. Smith.	Hebron.
Logan.....	Duncan Dow.	Bellefontaine.
Lorain.....	*J. H. Faxon.	Elyria.
Lucas.....	*R. C. Thompson.	Sylvania.
	C. Huberich.	Toledo.
Madison.....	J. N. Beach.	West Jefferson.
Mahoning.....	Joseph Barclay.	Youngstown.
Marion.....	J. D. Guthrey.	La Rue.
Medina.....	E. S. Perkins.	Weymouth.
Melgs.....	Alban Davies.	Pomeroy.
Mercer.....	G. W. RAUDABAUGH.	Celina.
Miami.....	†J. C. Ullery.	Covington.
Monroe.....	Jas. Watson.	Greysville.
	E. Schultz.	Miamisburg.
Montgomery.....	T. F. Thresher.	Dayton.
	Geo. A. Grove.	Miamisburg.
Morgan.....	Chas. S. Corey.	McConnelsville.
Morrow.....	*T. E. Duncan.	Cardington.
Muskingum.....	H. L. Cogsl.	Adamsville.
	L. Rambo.	Dresden.
Noble.....	J. M. Dalzell.	Caldwell.
Ottawa.....	*Lebbus Cole.	Genoa.
Perry.....	E. R. P. Baker.	Thornville.
Pickaway.....	C. F. Krimmel.	Circleville.
Pike.....	J. W. Washburn.	Waverly.
Portage.....	*Orville Blake.	Mantua.
Preble.....	A. J. Hawley.	New Paris.
Putnam.....	*Geo. W. Light.	Columbus Grove.
Richland.....	*Robt. Barnett.	Lexington.
Ross.....	John C. Entrenken.	Chillicothe.
Sandusky.....	*Benj. Inman.	Millersville.
Scioto.....	John T. Sellards.	Powellsville.
Seneca.....	*J. A. Norton.	Bettsville.
Shelby.....	Jas. M. Carson.	Anna.
	*R. G. Williams.	Alliance.
Stark.....	*J. Sherrick.	Canton.
Summit.....	*O. P. Nichols.	Twinsburg.
Trumbull.....	*T. J. McLain, Jr.	Warren.
	D. J. Edwards.	Hubbard.
Tuscarawas.....	Wm. Johnson.	Urichsville.
Union.....	F. Garwood.	Milford Center.
Van Wert.....	Jos. C. Stump.	Van Wert.
Vinton.....	†A. J. Swath.	McArthur.
Warren.....	*T. M. Wales.	Harveysburg.
Washington.....	Gilbert Smith.	Barlow.
	Henry Bohl.	Marletta.
Wayne.....	Thos. A. McCoy.	Wooster.
Williams.....	Geo. W. Money.	West Unity.
Wood.....	E. R. Sage.	Prairie Depot.
Wyandot.....	*L. A. Brunner.	Upper Sandusky.

Occupation.

Lawyers.....	21	Druggists.....	2
Lawyer and Journalist.....	1	Manufacturers.....	4
Farmers.....	35	Real Estate Agt. & Auct.,	1
Farmer and Lawyer.....	1	Lumber Merchant.....	1
Farmer and Druggist.....	1	Accountant.....	1
Farmer and Mechanic.....	1	Coal Merchant.....	1
Farmer and Engineer.....	1	Civil Engineer.....	1
Physicians and Grain M'cht.,	10	Civil Eng. and Lawyer.....	1
Editors.....	2	Woolen Manufacturer.....	1
Editors and Publishers.....	2	Minister and Farmer.....	1
Merchants.....	9	Teacher and Farmer.....	1
M'cht and Manufacturer.....	1	Dealer in Live Stock.....	1
Bankers.....	2	Insurance Agent.....	1
Bankers & Manufacturers, 2		Mechanic.....	1
Maclinist.....	1	Occupation not given.....	3

*Member of the Legislature of 1874-'75.

†Members of some former Legislature.

Republicans, 66; Democrats, 44; Independent, 1.

Election Returns for 1875.

OHIO.

Official vote for Governor at the election held October 12th, 1875:

Counties.	1873- Allen, Dem.	1875- Noves Rep.	1875- Allen, Dem.	Hayes Rep.
Adams	1961	1558	2239	1853
Allen	2286	1755	2920	2151
Ashland	2253	1670	2800	2250
Ashtabula	943	2944	1962	6092
Athens	1455	2576	2410	3192
Auglaize	1906	553	2851	1101
Belmont	3394	3614	4588	4514
Brown	2756	1780	3677	2358
Butler	4178	2377	5200	2945
Carroll	1185	1547	1453	1870
Champ'gn.	1071	2441	2620	3102
Clarke	1700	2805	3392	4389
Clemont	3475	3063	4036	3480
Clinton	1942	2283	1968	3154
Columb'na	2188	3091	3974	4040
Coshocton	2502	1847	2913	2321
Crawford	2897	1292	3534	2064
Cuyahoga	5044	8245	10974	17388
Darke	3128	2108	4233	2929
Defiance	1711	749	2483	1218
Delaware	1937	2005	2708	2395
Erie	1588	1908	2657	2391
Fairfield	3531	2031	4183	2330
Fayette	1415	1889	1871	2250
Franklin	6453	4156	7952	6842
Gallia	790	1417	1312	2303
Gallup	1465	2229	2388	2908
Geauga	436	1662	736	2666
Greene	1496	2925	2208	4141
Guernsey	1799	2156	2431	2834
Hamilton	16784	16021	23621	24916
Hancock	2259	1744	2833	2559
Hardin	1850	1939	2608	2527
Harrison	1617	1998	2639	2324
Henry	1432	900	2005	1323
Highland	2791	2868	3215	3160
Hocking	1565	867	2982	1394
Holmes	2416	910	2088	1059
Huron	1829	2633	2687	2873
Jackson	1658	195	2207	3497
Jefferson	1924	3013	2816	3721
Knox	2762	2108	3182	2885
Lake	639	1566	121	2678
Lawrence	1912	2735	3099	3736
Licking	4155	2749	5142	3617
Logan	1426	1842	2162	2896
Lorain	1360	3505	2097	4767
Lucas	3351	4201	4811	5865
Madison	1627	1621	2028	2138
Mahoning	3003	3460	3948	5748
Marion	1901	1240	4306	1534
Medina	1501	2027	4990	2859
Meigs	1169	2514	2843	3433
Mercer	1854	727	2560	1000
Miami	2256	2910	3239	4096
Monroe	2340	734	3129	1016
Mont'ery	6309	5947	8014	7202
Morgan	1470	1668	2004	2204
Morrow	1579	1667	2006	2136
Mus'gun	4274	4048	5218	4888
Noble	1637	1641	2637	2104
Ottawa	1451	772	1781	1062
Paulding	890	997	1109	1144
Perry	2089	1600	2798	1853
Pickaway	2578	1783	3144	2397
Pike	1563	1161	1940	1330
Portage	2056	2285	2859	3402
Preble	1818	2154	2388	2611
Putnam	2167	975	1746	1304
Richland	3192	2580	4060	3285
Ross	3601	3144	4216	3900
Sandusky	2740	2025	3533	2609
Scioto	2183	2389	3020	3279
Seneca	3182	2290	4015	3321
Shelby	2022	1373	2701	1757
Stark	4888	4868	9340	6085
Summit	2014	2457	3523	4623
Trumbull	1927	3698	3301	5653
Tuscar'was	3548	2600	4048	8259
Union	1364	1856	1952	2596
Van Wert	1750	1730	2233	2108
Vinton	1460	1215	1906	1497
Warren	1605	3205	3301	5653
Wash'gton	3004	3124	4230	4114
Wayne	3653	3434	4301	3847

Williams.....	1697	1856	2262	2399
Wood.....	1894	2078	2808	3531
Wyandot.....	2039	1364	2305	1735

Totals214643 213837 293264 298813

Majorities: Allen's, 806; Hayes, 5549.
In 1874, Bell, Secretary of State,
Democrat, was elected by a majority
of 17202.

—o—

Cincinnati and Hamilton Co., O.

Official figures of the election for
Governor in October, 1875, compared
with the municipal election in April,
1875.

	MAYOR. GOVERN'R.			
	Johnston, Dem.	Robinson, Rep.	Allen, Dem.	Hayes, Rep.
Wards and Precincts.				
1-first precinct...	200	190	184	243
1-sec'd precinct...	476	381	420	465
1-third precinct...	141	208	141	237
1-fourth precinct...	177	72	153	121
2-first precinct...	402	562	422	697
2-sec'd precinct...	140	174	120	276
3-first precinct...	482	467	426	706
3-sec'd precinct...	435	62	716	112
4-first precinct...	887	200	954	227
4-sec'd precinct...	401	816	371	378
5-first precinct...	284	216	213	229
5-sec'd precinct...	629	201	585	278
6-first precinct...	644	426	654	452
6-sec'd precinct...	313	197	316	289
7-first precinct...	397	176	205	289
7-sec'd precinct...	518	421	345	606
8-first precinct...	643	132	639	193
8-sec'd precinct...	483	237	478	330
9-first precinct...	202	269	222	305
9-sec'd precinct...	537	492	471	683
10-first precinct...	515	506	286	796
10-sec'd precinct...	321	291	227	406
11-first precinct...	589	431	380	693
11-sec'd precinct...	208	238	131	374
12-first precinct...	317	178	199	344
12-sec'd precinct...	445	243	269	424
13-first precinct...	449	138	382	248
13-sec'd precinct...	559	359	370	612
14-first precinct...	279	234	218	291
14-sec'd precinct...	486	371	390	525
15-first precinct...	407	369	325	495
15-sec'd precinct...	289	331	263	375
16-first precinct...	436	330	402	434
16-sec'd precinct...	479	205	431	323
17-first precinct...	167	203	190	298
17-sec'd precinct...	498	668	462	806
18-first precinct...	384	393	424	456
18-sec'd precinct...	455	520	410	537
19-first precinct...	558	185	375	216
19-sec'd precinct...	686	353	694	361
20-first precinct...	463	461	429	589
20-sec'd precinct...	326	179	361	173
21-first precinct...	406	89	399	126
21-sec'd precinct...	626	332	561	466
22-first precinct...	290	310	282	405
22-sec'd precinct...	556	365	450	447
23-first precinct...	408	266	352	386
23-sec'd precinct...	343	529	332	712
24-first precinct...	352	224	260	401
24-sec'd precinct...	298	185	252	321
25	466	340	375	511
Totals	21595	15198	19066	20637
Johnston's majority, 6397.				
Hayes' majority, 1631.				
Vote on County Infirmary.				
Townships.				
Anderson, N.....	159	41	215	57
Anderson, S.....	119	42	142	103
Anderson, C.....	97	64	150	53
Colerain, N. E.....	224	113	235	148
Colerain, S. W.....	101	90	115	118
Columbia, C.....	202	157	87	128
Columbia, E.....	41	299	209	203
Columbia, W.....	86	102	46	70
Crosby	102	79	113	79
Delhi, E.....	51	79	81	96

Delhi, W.....	64	77	68	106
Green, N. E.....	82	51	216	279
Green, S. W.....	224	226	74	76
Harrison	224	180	244	188
Miami	175	163	207	179
Millcreek, Avon..	105	125	133	152
Millcreek, Clif...	59	50	24	111
Millcreek, W. P..	17	23	49	75
Millcreek, Col. H.	47	93	25	27
Millcreek, St. B..	147	32	128	219
Millcreek, N. E..	122	68	168	60
Millcreek, W. Pl.	16	82	66	117
Riverside	76	69	90	111
Springfield, N. E	178	175	141	349
Springfield, S. E	123	258	185	213
Springfield, W..	232	111	207	155
Sycamore, E.....	82	178	178	118
Sycamore, Read..	327	88	150	115
Sycamore, Shar...	96	85	388	201
Symmes, N.....	66	88	100	107
Symmes, C. D.....	45	44	53	67
Spencer	51	48	79	84
Whitewater	115	97	159	115

Totals3855 3177 4615 4279

Democratic majority, 678.

Democratic majority, 336

—o—

CALIFORNIA.

Official vote cast for Governor at
the election in September, 1875:

Counties.	Bidwell, Ind.	Irwin, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.
Alameda.....	895	2483	1956
Alpine	87	80	51
Amador.....	393	1150	638
Butte	1146	1375	318
Calaveras	402	903	522
Colusa.....	518	1275	68
Contra Costa.....	396	699	765
Del Norte	136	236	48
El Dorado.....	556	1238	740
Fresno	197	651	49
Humboldt	272	714	951
Inyo	248	359	179
Kern	376	694	138
Lake	211	663	82
Lassen	200	199	134
Los Angeles	1543	2898	1667
Marin	298	471	310
Mariposa.....	412	484	58
Mendocino.....	481	1071	204
Merced	397	585	172
Modoc	284	366	7
Mono.....	133	80	37
Monterey	441	886	736
Napa	248	989	629
Nevada.....	990	1664	1067
Placer	606	881	1065
Plumas.....	425	550	230
Sacramento.....	1649	2361	1483
San Benito.....	99	643	285
San Bernardino ..	427	729	204
San Diego.....	252	755	593
San Francisco.....	6080	14199	5179
San Joaquin.....	449	1440	1805
San Luis Obispo.....	596	756	199
San Mateo.....	141	623	828
Santa Barbara.....	541	798	409
Santa Clara.....	733	2634	1695
Santa Cruz.....	578	645	634
Shasta.....	296	614	288
Sierra	519	470	348
Siskiyou	154	886	490
Solano	532	1480	1391
Sonoma.....	737	2106	736
Stanislaus.....	137	788	382
Sutter	490	555	184
Tehama.....	136	599	404
Trinity	75	400	334
Tulare	434	846	285
Tuolumne.....	322	931	501
Ventura.....	413	414	120
Yolo	889	1169	136
Yuba	652	865	577
Totals	29333	61009	31849
Irwin's majority, 29160.			

IOWA.

Official vote for Governor at the election held October 12th, 1875:

Counties.	SEC'Y STATE.		GOVERNOR.	
	1874	1875	1874	1875
Adair.....	917	433	877	355
Adams.....	528	398	1129	358
Alamakee.....	1229	1400	1833	2157
Appanoose.....	1289	1139	1429	1370
Audubon.....	180	218	317	275
Benton.....	2012	1298	903	973
Black Hk.....	1778	1257	2103	1294
Boone.....	1341	877	1726	1101
Bremer.....	1078	331	1493	687
Buchanan.....	1386	1161	1521	1359
B'n'a Vista.....	503	72	671	115
Butler.....	1082	339	1375	624
Calhoun.....	267	81	372	156
Carroll.....	485	422	632	596
Cass.....	1027	556	1212	705
Cedar.....	1726	1081	1625	1238
Cero Gordo.....	966	154	826	220
Cherokee.....	545	237	336	201
Chickasaw.....	925	580	1053	822
Clarke.....	703	541	1073	763
Clay.....	449	33	704	18
Clayton.....	1371	1953	1839	2171
Clinton.....	2191	2023	2306	2479
Crawford.....	579	422	753	552
Dallas.....	1426	976	1899	847
Davis.....	1207	1178	1485	1584
Decatur.....	964	829	1219	1001
Delaware.....	1428	973	1688	1034
Des Moines.....	1915	1677	2104	2180
Dickinson.....	193	81	281	22
Dubuque.....	1920	3258	2124	4047
Emmet.....	194	32	246	31
Fayette.....	2221	1252	2213	1344
Floyd.....	1331	283	1342	525
Franklin.....	749	233	923	214
Freemont.....	862	1204	1226	1660
Greene.....	687	298	816	434
Grundy.....	567	229	602	160
Guthrie.....	882	567	1096	649
Hamilton.....	694	457	865	369
Hancock.....	231	48	264	77
Hardin.....	1413	899	1688	783
Harrison.....	946	863	1306	1235
Henry.....	1532	1424	1993	1369
Howard.....	678	350	882	477
Humboldt.....	322	106	388	122
Ia.....	93	33	177	30
Iowa.....	1165	1022	1602	1327
Jackson.....	1667	1840	1597	2260
Jasper.....	2143	1221	2078	1166
Jefferson.....	1301	1062	1598	1331
Johnson.....	1708	1917	2287	2141
Jones.....	2693	1610	2000	1400
Keokuk.....	1418	1337	1532	1466
Kossuth.....	429	111	582	71
Lee.....	2027	2637	2369	3127
Linn.....	2744	1598	3019	2157
Louisa.....	1251	563	1997	1151
Lucas.....	832	657	1058	940
Lyon.....	259	13	300	7
Madison.....	1522	1252	1779	1412
Mahaska.....	1974	1394	2368	1742
Marion.....	1761	1663	2020	2048
Marshall.....	1963	227	1736	542
Mills.....	851	660	1093	933
Mitchell.....	887	357	1251	399
Monona.....	469	517	566	363
Monroe.....	885	570	1064	847
Montgomery.....	1029	487	1445	596
Muscatine.....	1597	1301	1843	1757
O'Brien.....	273	83	478	22
Osceola.....	218	3	338	9
Page.....	1139	764	1290	609
Palo Alto.....	229	255	324	300
Plymouth.....	578	158	866	215
Pocahontas.....	300	84	332	130
Polk.....	3059	1933	3122	2174
Pottawatie.....	1634	1435	1767	1757
Poweshiek.....	1299	848	1489	780
Ringgold.....	510	391	773	402
Sac.....	396	135	515	185
Scott.....	1591	2548	1499	2519
Shelby.....	496	306	549	406
Sioux.....	265	57	472	90
Story.....	1408	709	1346	603
Tama.....	1637	940	1466	978
Taylor.....	742	582	1082	669
Union.....	718	569	900	700
Van Buren.....	1370	1126	1534	1390
Wapello.....	1608	1370	2024	2002

Warren.....	1669	1161	1848	1297
Washington.....	1704	1358	1644	1197
Wayne.....	1196	1203	1162	1085
Webster.....	883	919	950	964
Winn'bago.....	281	51	383	62
Winneb'hk.....	1522	1076	1883	1354
Woodbury.....	750	586	1099	719
Worth.....	314	12	523	93
Wright.....	471	77	493	146

Totals.....105370 79038 125058 93359

Kirkwood's majority, 31725.

KENTUCKY.

Official vote for Governor at the August election, 1875:

Counties.	CL'K CT. AP.		GOVERNOR.	
	1874	1875	1874	1875
Adair.....	688	402	956	919
Allen.....	861	360	677	614
Anderson.....	718	235	988	506
Ballard.....	1503	96	1431	205
Barren.....	1579	408	1716	1038
Bath.....	1127	773	1193	861
Boone.....	1429	89	1128	141
Bourbon.....	1810	797	1673	1524
Boyd.....	1014	500	1046	899
Boyle.....	1131	379	1209	1135
Bracken.....	1752	57	1327	328
Breathitt.....	528	167	514	286
Brecken'ge.....	1127	942	1127	915
Bullitt.....	398	106	655	266
Butler.....	375	281	541	657
Caldwell.....	928	127	1018	646
Calloway.....	1265	73	1247	146
Campbell.....	645	559	1432	985
Carroll.....	900	127	1173	233
Carter.....	695	326	737	835
Casey.....	387	176	618	554
Christian.....	2038	2243	2153	2360
Clark.....	1327	1087	1087	926
Clay.....	345	261	544	882
Clinton.....	117	109	307	581
Crittenden.....	629	362	825	714
Cumberl'd.....	273	74	475	616
Daviess.....	2807	398	2338	909
Edmonson.....	288	238	332	322
Elliot.....	273	105	553	161
Estill.....	930	819	925	866
Fayette.....	3121	1697	2173	3016
Fleming.....	1380	1208	1421	1074
Floyd.....	715	162	875	308
Franklin.....	1358	511	1765	1194
Fulton.....	895	28	725	57
Gallatin.....	362	120	569	278
Garrard.....	1019	1088	972	1091
Grant.....	935	78	771	466
Graves.....	1933	442	2087	740
Grayson.....	645	194	938	676
Green.....	901	710	916	718
Greenup.....	807	754	861	701
Hancock.....	774	155	821	291
Hardin.....	1578	486	1620	1126
Harlan.....	194	263	145	495
Harrison.....	1452	518	1354	878
Hart.....	971	666	1389	1069
Henderson.....	1764	244	2078	1318
Henry.....	1505	682	1276	773
Hickman.....	1113	232	909	263
Hopkins.....	1556	323	1706	1054
Jackson.....	129	148	195	538
Jefferson.....	8921	6822	11804	7991
Jessamine.....	1114	30	1149	1109
Johnson.....	317	351	397	561
Kenton.....	3123	548	2468	1181
Knox.....	520	23	537	875
Larue.....	325	173	636	409
Laurel.....	268	300	438	635
Lawrence.....	828	409	900	645
Lee.....	247	159	338	380
Letcher.....	175	85	222	317
Lewis.....	1019	1098	908	1110
Lincoln.....	1278	878	1418	1195
Livingston.....	633	146	881	174
Logan.....	1860	455	1673	1182
Lyon.....	485	364	564	482
Madison.....	2140	1939	2348	2034
Magoffin.....	351	357	429	427
Marion.....	1143	721	1167	879
Marshall.....	916	112	949	200
Martin.....	99	134	53	129

Mason.....	1801	1352	2108	1343
McCrack'n.....	1174	116	1312	818
McLean.....	528	42	863	398
Meade.....	643	149	989	265
Menifee.....	243	55	324	87
Mercer.....	1322	569	1414	1075
Metcalfe.....	476	217	672	671
Monroe.....	415	265	529	727
Montg'm'y.....	900	714	948	784
Morgan.....	674	243	788	355
Muhlen'b'g.....	796	348	999	941
Nelson.....	1113	736	1462	945
Nicholas.....	1083	683	1305	822
Ohio.....	960	593	1131	1013
Oldham.....	989	239	894	389
Owen.....	1843	179	1771	455
Owsley.....	233	165	191	518
Pendleton.....	1297	319	1268	583
Perry.....	117	266	151	496
Pike.....	607	221	430	315
Powell.....	294	223	296	228
Pulaski.....	963	1224	1222	1655
Robertson.....	663	61	675	265
Rockcastle.....	361	497	714	692
Rowan.....	221	270	264	354
Russell.....	549	318	432	437
Scott.....	1251	114	1204	1153
Shelby.....	1512	1087	1739	1236
Simpson.....	698	172	851	536
Spencer.....	587	361	661	277
Taylor.....	424	165	693	415
Todd.....	777	337	1225	1008
Trigg.....	1251	652	1268	739
Union.....	1075	5	581	47
Warren.....	1901	463	2222	1603
Washington.....	879	601	1021	931
Wayne.....	.....	.....	707	612
Webster.....	573	66	1122	444
Whitley.....	143	477	296	942
Wolfe.....	286	136	371	226
Woodford.....	1138	36	1120	1016

Totals.....114348 53504 126976 90795

Majority for McCreary, 36181.

WISCONSIN.

Official vote cast for Governor at the election held November 2d, 1875:

Counties.	1875		1873	
	Ladwinston, Idem.	Taylor, Idem.	Washburn, Idem.	Taylor, Idem.
Adams	705	362	642	125
Ashland	77	98	61	265
Barron	501	206	356	169
Bayfield	75	35	102	12
Brown	1716	2385	1296	2030
Buffalo	696	841	639	1105
Burnett	312	10	247	12
Calumet	449	1137	508	1357
Chippewa	714	1030	585	870
Clark	717	525	362	429
Columbia	2413	1618	2001	1509
Crawford	847	1106	681	1112
Dane	4457	4823	3760	4295
Dodge	2503	4085	1868	4562
Door	453	366	538	212
Douglas	34	77	19	70
Dunn	1159	867	687	622
Eau Claire	1641	1076	810	1122
F'd du Lac	3392	3973	2932	3926
Grant	3182	2318	2405	2103
Green	1900	1595	1402	1366
Green L'ke	1127	795	896	602
Iowa	1593	1065	1334	1549
Jackson	992	491	489	515
Jefferson	2500	2938	1630	2950
Juneau	1306	968	1110	909
Kenosha	1086	1131	862	942
Kewaunee	226	991	181	807
La Crosse	1852	1739	2147	1458
La Fayette	1673	1642	1294	1430
Lincoln	48	68	New City.	11
Manitowish	1406	2620	831	2715
Jackson	565	977	327	778
Marquette	463	716	945	738
Milwaukee	6042	7415	2837	10435
Monroe	1557	1235	1267	1134
Oconto	873	1082	710	796
Ooutagamie	1198	2517	1031	2092
Ozaukee	400	1652	235	1848
Pepin	452	270	451	308
Pierce	1065	791	687	741

Polk.....	817	290	524	223
Portage.....	1265	818	1041	549
Racine.....	1955	2031	1888	2138
Richland....	1522	1132	1148	1066
Rock.....	3734	1718	3347	1279
St. Croix....	1185	1582	1023	1151
Sauk.....	2242	1310	1550	1115
Shawano....	271	448	188	415
Sheboygan..	1728	2215	1449	2480
Taylor.....	90	93	New county	
Tre'peale'u	1077	520	923	339
Vernon.....	1784	696	1706	547
Walworth....	2825	1272	2482	1075
Washing'n	723	2305	463	2334
Waukesha...	2533	2461	2086	2641
Waupaca....	1869	1191	1512	902
Waushara...	1379	813	1270	413
Winneb'go	2634	2591	2558	2391
Wood.....	419	473	227	328

Totals..... 85155 84314 66224 81399
Ludington's majority 841.

NEW YORK.

Official vote for Secretary of State
at the election held November 2d,
1875:

Counties.	1875	1874	1875	1874
Albany.....	14080	14652	13234	15466
Allegany....	4807	2668	5187	3208
Broome.....	4799	4321	4881	4296
Cattaraugus.	5138	4342	5255	4517
Cayuga.....	6454	5132	5077	5018
Chaut'qua..	6138	4426	7827	5351
Chemung....	3187	4009	3453	4226
Chenango....	4474	3851	4896	4242
Clinton.....	4172	3782	5065	3094
Columbia....	4625	4781	4434	5780
Cortland....	3000	2356	2927	2268
Delaware....	4573	4244	4609	4592
Delchess....	7295	6909	5354	8767
Erie.....	17748	14705	15146	15656
Essex.....	3386	2584	3395	3191
Franklin....	2883	2233	2786	2029
Fulton and Hamilton...	3645	3171	3769	3346
Genesee....	3466	2683	3088	2672
Greene.....	2596	3434	3043	3998
Herkimer....	4659	4187	4728	4377
Jefferson....	6716	6004	6838	5666
Kings.....	31977	39756	26811	39808
Lewis.....	2710	3052	2764	3218
Livingston..	4122	3458	4947	3753
Madison....	5130	3928	5450	3938
Monroe.....	11175	8885	9701	10094
M'Gonigley	3567	3802	3773	4139
New-York..	49614	79274	44908	87436
Niagara....	4296	4590	4625	4579
Oneida.....	1067	10691	11488	11137
Onandaga...	11216	8331	11610	9380
Ontario.....	4574	4599	4536	4449
Orange.....	6829	7589	7319	7878
Orleans.....	2874	2060	3147	2567
Oswego.....	7095	5930	7580	6440
Otsego.....	5578	6005	5330	6083
Putnam.....	1748	1225	1478	1706
Queens....	4717	6314	4961	6257
Rensselaer..	9842	9856	9881	10702
Richmond...	2514	3037	2150	3021
Rockland...	1625	2329	1817	2632
Saratoga....	6033	4731	6264	4593
Schoharie...	2581	2436	2263	2648
Schenectady	2730	4276	2712	4545
Schuyler....	2090	1711	2110	2260
Seneca.....	2379	2883	2569	3202
Steuben....	6624	6920	7072	7688
St. Lawrence	8940	3902	9106	3866
Suffolk.....	3743	4313	3601	3529
Sullivan....	2292	3526	2294	3681
Tioga.....	3649	3267	3302	3237
Tompkins...	3704	3531	3370	3340
Ulster.....	5550	7970	5884	8303
Warren.....	2399	2002	2334	2400
Wash'gton..	5559	3561	5410	4346
Wayne.....	5214	4137	5103	4017
West'hester	7154	8173	7145	9166
Wyoming....	3136	2017	3434	2416
Yates.....	2313	1852	2334	1721

Totals..... 375381 390193 366074 416391
Seward's majority, 14812.
Temperance vote in 1875..... 9882
Temperance vote in 1874..... 11708

LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	Assem- bly.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans.....	20	71	91
Democrats.....	12	57	69
Rep. majority..	8	14	22

—0—

MINNESOTA.

Official vote for Governor at the
election held November 2d, 1875:

Counties.	GOVERNOR. 1875	CHIEF JUS. 1874	Counties.	GOVERNOR. 1875	CHIEF JUS. 1874
Aitken.....	18	3	Wilkin.....	39	39
Anoka.....	475	271	Becker.....	533	533
Becker.....	490	47	Blaine.....	148	148
Benton.....	159	226	Carlson.....	574	574
Big Stone...	29		Chippewa...	1886	1623
Blue Earth..	1562	1389	Clay.....	674	835
Brown.....	795	578	Crow Wing..	31	126
Carlton.....	155	57	Dakota.....	1917	1922
Carver.....	696	1092	Dodge.....	283	507
Cass.....	36	16	Douglas....	46	63
Chippewa....	349	36	Faribault..	1178	465
Chisago....	898	173	Freeborn...	1750	324
Clay.....	179	87	Fillmore...	1522	819
Cottonw'd..	255	59	Goodhue...	1727	723
Crow Wing..	148	115	Grant.....	199	21
Dakota.....	904	1917	Hennepin...	4737	1605
Dodge.....	756	283	Houston....	864	1257
Douglas....	478	46	Isanti.....	429	48
Faribault..	1178	465	Jackson....	563	52
Freeborn...	1750	324	Kanabec...	68	40
Fillmore...	1522	819	Kandiyohi	819	185
Goodhue...	1727	723	Lake.....	21	63
Grant.....	199	21	Lacq. Parle	105	2
Hennepin...	4737	1605	Le Sueur...	766	1580
Houston....	864	1257	Lincoln...	31	4
Isanti.....	429	48	Lyon.....	188	50
Jackson....	563	52	McLeod....	694	607
Kanabec...	68	40	Martin....	386	130
Kandiyohi	819	185	Meeker....	770	665
Lake.....	21	63	Miller Lacs.	177	73
Lacq. Parle	105	2	Morrison...	154	293
Le Sueur...	766	1580	Mower.....	1063	440
Lincoln...	31	4	Murray....	126	10
Lyon.....	188	50	Nicollet...	1020	623
McLeod....	694	607	Nobles....	242	77
Martin....	386	130	Onstead...	1455	1381
Meeker....	770	665	Otter Tail..	917	328
Miller Lacs.	177	73	Pembina...	126	56
Morrison...	154	293	Pine.....	155	1
Mower.....	1063	440	Polk.....	293	12
Murray....	126	10	Ramsey....	2666	3464
Nicollet...	1020	623	Redwood...	415	94
Nobles....	242	77	Renville...	589	314
Onstead...	1455	1381	Rice.....	1640	1543
Otter Tail..	917	328	Rock.....	167	3
Pembina...	126	56	St. Louis...	377	1276
Pine.....	155	1	Scott.....	355	182
Polk.....	293	12	Sherburne...	510	788
Ramsey....	2666	3464	Sibley....	677	1855
Redwood...	415	94	Stearns...	847	627
Renville...	589	314	Stevens...	91	70
Rice.....	1640	1543	Swift.....	253	60
Rock.....	167	3	Todd.....	375	216
St. Louis...	377	1276	Wabasha...	1349	1402
Scott.....	355	182	Wadena....	44	
Sherburne...	510	788	Waseca....	547	546
Sibley....	677	1855	Washington	1169	1000
Stearns...	847	627	Watsonwan	89	24
Stevens...	91	70	Wilkin....	1722	1953
Swift.....	253	60	Winona....	1130	1140
Todd.....	375	216	Wright....	184	15
Wabasha...	1349	1402	Yellow Med	184	15
Wadena....	44				
Waseca....	547	546			
Washington	1169	1000			
Watsonwan	89	24			
Wilkin....	1722	1953			
Winona....	1130	1140			
Wright....	184	15			
Yellow Med	184	15			

Totals..... 47191 35173 41033 53074
Pillsbury's majority, 12018.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Official vote for Governor at the
election held November 2d, 1875:

	LIEUT.-GOV. 1874	GOVERNOR. 1875		LIEUT.-GOV. 1874	GOVERNOR. 1875
Counties.	Latta, Dem.	Olmsstead, Adm.	Hartman, Rep.	Pershing, Dem.	
Adams.....	3014	2569	2477	3009	
Alleghany...	15704	13089	18707	13246	
Armstr'ng...	5523	3858	3605	3121	
Beaver.....	2480	2877	3086	2702	
Bedford.....	2459	2524	2906	3099	
Berks.....	10610	5299	6864	13433	
Blair.....	3226	3390	3711	3166	
Bradford...	4264	5519	6526	4265	
Bucks.....	6514	6153	6713	7100	
Butler.....	3698	4123	3796	3891	
Cambria....	3379	2258	2325	3399	
Cameron....	449	479	552	476	
Carbon.....	2120	2060	2347	2728	
Centre.....	3083	2118	2097	3504	
Chester.....	4534	6152	7015	5005	
Clarion....	3254	1954	2196	3221	
Clearfield..	3065	1582	1819	3273	
Clinton....	2436	1481	1771	2598	
Columbia...	2956	1223	1643	3757	
Crawford...	4724	4821	6146	5526	
Cumberl'd..	4378	3083	3603	4349	
Dauphin....	4197	5393	6574	4704	
Delaware...	5207	3599	4075	2079	
Elk.....	1127	494	503	1055	
Erle.....	4612	5687	6699	4744	
Fayette....	3714	3111	3472	4299	
Franklin...	3913	3639	376	319	
Fulton.....	1019	700	684	981	
Greene.....	2663	1469	1517	2699	
Hunt'gdon..	2588	2859	2546	2605	
Indiana....	1694	3590	3640	1795	
Jefferson...	2161	2048	1923	2248	
Juniata....	1536	1029	1198	1771	
Lancaster..	6171	10538	12725	9581	
Lawrence...	1322	2784	2335	1427	
Lebanon....	2293	3431	3859	1603	
Leligh.....	5813	4017	4690	6758	
Luzerne....	10312	8631	9949	11135	
Lycoming...	4495	3533	3488	4641	
McKean....	918	915	940	976	
Mercer.....	3845	4275	4911	4267	
Mifflin....	1540	1383	1446	1586	
Monroe....	2667	548	652	2530	
M'Gonigery	7863	7390	8364	8339	
Montour...	1455	875	1002	1332	
North'nd...	6891	391	4364	7248	
North'and..	3547	3263	3691	4567	
Perry.....	2424	2572	2429	2448	
Philadel'ia	4687	5959	65262	47980	
Pike.....	1039	289	434	1056	
Potter.....	940	1526	1223	1049	
Schuylkill..	9184	7517	7699	9637	
Snyder.....	1087	1452	1701	1369	
Somerset...	1027	2835	2899	1680	
Sullivan....	829	422	336	749	
Susqueh'a..	2766	3425	3517	2951	
Tioga.....	1698	3614	3933	1969	
Union.....	1178	1837	1784	1177	
Venango....	3255	3281	2953	2940	
Warren....	1900	2306	2057	1740	
Wash'n'on	4306	4252	4917	4763	
Wayne.....	2433	2536	1854	2135	
Westmor'd	5799	3916	467	6242	
Wyoming...	1687	1489	1365	1610	
York.....	7111	4683	5273	8285	

Totals..... 277195 272516 304175 292145
Hartman's majority, 12030.
Prohibition vote, 13244.

Important Events of the Year.

Below we give a synopsis of the principal events occurring in all parts of the world for the last eleven months, commencing January 1st and ending November 30th, 1875:

JANUARY.

1. Alfonso proclaimed King of Spain by the Army and Ministry.....King Kalakaua, of Hawaii, visiting in the United States. 4. Tilton vs. Beecher trial began in New York.....Violent and lawless organization of the Louisiana Legislature in New Orleans.....General Sheridan of the U. S. Army interferes, and sustains the Republicans. 6. Governor Allen, of Ohio, sends a message to the Legislature, calling for a protest against Federal interference in Louisiana. The Tennessee Senate denounces said interference. Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, asks the Legislature to protest. Governor Tilden, of New York, ditto. 9. The transit of Venus occurred. 10. Western Hotel, at Sacramento, California, burned, in which several persons were roasted to death. 18. Federal troops entered sheriff's office at Vicksburg, under orders of General Emory, and ejected acting sheriff A. J. Flanagan, about whose election there was a dispute. 22. The Ohio river frozen over at Cincinnati.....The Governor of Dakota appealed for aid for the sufferers from the grasshopper plague. 25. The Navy Department building in Washington caught fire, and was considerably damaged. 26. Andrew Johnson elected Senator of Tennessee. 29. Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, refused to consecrate Reverend Dr. Dudley, for the reason that Timothy says: "Bishops shall be husbands of one wife," and Dr. Dudley has had his second wife.....A memorial building, to the honor of Thomas Paine, was dedicated in Boston.

FEBRUARY.

1. Tilton allowed to testify in his own case. 4. General Burnside (Union) and General Buckner (Rebel) invited to seats in the Indiana Senate. 11. Two-thirds of the City of Port Au Prince consumed by fire. 12. George Rufer found guilty of murder in the first degree, in killing Schilling. 15. Moody and Sankey, the American revivalists, begin preaching in England, and attract immense congregations. 17. The bill in the English Parliament to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rejected by 171 to 142. 18. A resolution passed in the House of Commons, declaring Mr. John Mitchel, the expatriated Irishman, incapacitated from sitting in that assembly. 25. Explosion of gas in St. Andrews Church, New York, destroying the building and causing the death of half a dozen persons. 26. Gordon Claude, a pupil in the Naval Academy, was ordered by the drill-master to fence with a colored midshipman, refusing to do which he was expelled. 27. The Civil Rights bill was passed by Congress.

MARCH.

3. Geghan, (J. J.), wrote the letter that made him famous as the exponent of the Catholic claim on the Democratic party to pass a bill in the Ohio Legislature securing Catholic priests the right to hold religious services in any and all the public institutions of the state. 10. Great Salt Lake, Utah, frozen over; first time on record. 11. John Mitchel was elected for the second time to a seat in Parliament for Tipperary, in defiance of the resolution refusing him the right to sit. 17. At Port Jarvis, Port Deposit and Pittston, Pa., the breaking up of ice-gorges caused great floods and destruction of property. 18. Uncle John Robinson, showman, nominated by the Republicans of Cincinnati for Mayor, (afterwards defeated). 20. A destructive tornado passed over Augusta, Ga., causing the loss of many lives. 28. The Supreme Court of the United States, the case of Mrs. Minor, claiming the right of suffrage, through Chief Justice Waite,

delivered the opinion that the Constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one. 29. Wilbur F. Storey, editor of the Chicago Times, sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for contempt of court. 30. The Geghan bill, allowing Catholic priests to hold religious services in the public institutions of the State, passed to a law in the Ohio Legislature.

APRIL.

2. George Q. Cannon, Congressional Delegate from Utah, was placed on trial in Salt Lake City for polygamy, but discharged under the statute of limitations. 7. The British House of Commons voted on a bill to enable unmarried women to vote, which was defeated by 152 to 187.....Two regiments of U. S. Infantry ordered to Hazelton, Pa., to suppress a disturbance of the miners.....Count Marefoschi, from Italy, announced to Archbishop McCloskey in New York that the Pope had elevated him to the rank of Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church. 13. Hon. Wm S. Groesbeck donates \$50,000 to pay for music in Burnett Woods Park, Cincinnati. 23. The steamers Bodmann, Kyle and Exporter burned at New Orleans, destroying many lives. 28. Great fire at Oshkosh, Wis., destroying a square mile of the city, and property to the amount of \$2,000,000.....Installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of English Free-Masons. 30. The Emperor William signed a bill for the suppression of convents and monasteries in Prussia.

MAY.

7. The steamship Schiller wrecked, and 311 persons drowned. 14. Testimony in the Beecher case closed and argument began. 18. Earthquake in New Grenada, destroying six cities and sixteen thousand lives. 19. Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the deceased President, was adjudged insane by Probate Court, and sent to a private asylum. 24. Attorney General Williams resigned, and Judge Edwards Pierrepont appointed his successor. 27. French Catholic Church at Holyoke, Mass., burned during celebration of the feast of Corpus Christi, and 75 lives lost. 30. Steamer Vicksburg, from Montreal for Liverpool, sunk in a field of ice, drowning eighty-three persons.

JUNE.

3. Extensive fires in the forests of Pennsylvania, destroying lives and property. 14. Thomas McGehan, a notorious ruffian, of Hamilton, Ohio, assassinated in his own saloon. 17. Centennial anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill celebrated in Boston. 18. Severe shocks of an earthquake felt between 9 and 10 o'clock A.M., in southwestern Ohio and eastern Indiana. 23. John C. New, of Indianapolis, appointed Treasurer of the United States. 24. Judge Neilson charged the jury in the Beecher case.

JULY.

2. The jury in the trial of Beecher reported that they could not agree, and were discharged. It was reported that nine were for acquittal, one undecided, and two for conviction. 12. A Lodge of Orangemen, of Lawrence, Mass., while returning from a picnic celebration of the Battle of Boyne, were attacked by a mob of seven hundred Irishmen, who threw stones and bricks with serious effect, which resulted in the firing of pistols by both parties and the wounding of many. 14. The College Regatta on the lake at Saratoga, resulted in the Cornell Club winning the race; Columbia, second; Harvard, third. 15. George N. Jackson, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Louisville, Ky., found to be defaulter in \$90,000, and when an officer went to make his arrest

he was found to be dying, it was supposed, from the effects of poison.....Prof. Donaldson and N. S. Grimwood went up in a balloon from Chicago, sailed over the lake and were lost, the body of Grimwood being found in Michigan a month afterwards. **22.** Hon. Mr. Plimssoll, in the House of Commons, England, charged the government with opposing a bill for the protection of seamen against loss of life in unseaworthy vessels, because of the interest of members in such property, who desired to recover insurance on them by their loss at sea, regardless of the loss of life. Disraeli moved the expulsion of Plimssoll, during which he left the house, shaking his fist at the government benches. Next day he apologized for his unparliamentary conduct. **27.** Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers, New York, failed for \$6,000,000. **31.** The decree of the Bishop's Court, in England, against the use of the word "Reverend" in reference to a Wesleyan minister in a churchyard inscription, was sustained by a judgment delivered in one of the Civil Courts of that liberal government.

AUGUST.

3. Unprecedented floods in Ohio and Indiana, destroying the crops and much other property. **5.** Great floods in France, destroying hundreds of lives and \$20,000,000 of property. **6.** The centennial anniversary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell was celebrated in Ireland and the United States.....A bill for the protection of seamen against loss of life in unsafe vessels, similar to Plimssoll's bill, was passed. **15.** Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Rebel Confederacy, forced by public opinion to withdraw an engagement to speak at a county fair at Rockford, Ills. **17.** Edwin Booth seriously injured by the runaway of his horse and phaeton. **18.** A big scare put in circulation that the negroes of Georgia were to rise in arms on the 20th, and kill off all the whites. After several hundred innocent colored men had been arrested and badly treated, it was found to be a hoax. **25.** Captain Webb, a merchant seaman, swims the English Channel, from Dover to Calais, in 21 hours and 4 minutes.

SEPTEMBER.

1. The Herzegovina insurrection against the Turkish government broke out. **3.** Seven men executed, for different crimes, all upon the same scaffold, and within the same hour. **5.** Charles Francis Adams writes a letter declining in advance to be a candidate for Presidency in 1876. **6.** Riot near Clinton, Miss., in which many negroes were left dead on the field. **7.** Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, telegraphed the President that domestic violence in that state demanded Federal assistance to suppress the same, but the troubles passed over. **10.** Mrs. Scott Uda's fire-ladder, while being experimented with by the firemen in New York, broke eighty feet from the ground, precipitating ten men to the pavement, and killing six of them. **11.** Water-spouts destroyed 63 houses in Las Cruces, New Mexico. **16.** A cyclone passed over Galveston and Indianola, Texas, causing great destruction of property and life. **20.** William Westervelt found guilty of the abduction of Charlie Ross. **27.** Celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of railroads took place at Darlington, England.

OCTOBER.

1. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, resigned. **3.** A Catholic procession, of two thousand people, in Toronto, Ontario, was attacked by a mob with stones and pistols, and many persons wounded. **19.** Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, appointed Secretary of the Interior. **24.** The Moody and Sankey revival began in Brooklyn. **26.** Virginia City nearly destroyed by fire.

NOVEMBER.

9. The steamer Pacific foundered at sea, between Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco, carrying to their graves 75 passengers.....The steamer City of Waco, from New York to New Orleans, burned to the water's edge, at the latter place, and many lives lost. **10.** Vice-President Wilson was attacked with apoplexy in his room in the

Capitol, from which he rallied, until the 22d, when he suddenly and unexpectedly expired. **17.** Correspondence between Spain and the United States that seemed to threaten hostilities between the two countries, followed by a pacific understanding of affairs. **22.** Gen'l McDonauld, of the whisky ring, found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the general government. **29.** Hon. W. H. Upson, of Ohio, appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Smith, resigned.

DEATH OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS DURING THE YEAR.

January 12.—Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky.....Also, the Emperor of China. **18.** Wm. H. Aspinwall, distinguished merchant of New York. **23.** Rev. Charles Kingsley, in England, Canon of Westminster, and one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to the Queen, and distinguished as a novelist and poet. **25.** Hon. Juno. H. Walker, of Pennsylvania.

February 2.—Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, D. D., of Lane Seminary. **7.** Joseph O. Eaton, distinguished portrait painter, at Yonkers, N. Y.....Brigadier-General Wm. Hays, at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor. **19.** Rear Admiral, Charles H. Bell, U. S. A., in New Brunswick. **22.** Sir Charles Lyell, in England, distinguished for his scientific researches, and the authorship of several works on geology, and one on the "Antiquity of Man."

March 7.—Sir Arthur Helps, in England, Clerk of the Privy Council, and author of "Friends in Council," and other works.

April 1.—Wm. Selkirk Young, editor of the Evangelical Repository. **10.** A. J. Hamilton, ex-Governor of Texas. **13.** S. R. Wells, Phrenologist. **17.** Hon. John C. Breckinridge, ex-Vice-President of the United States. **22.** John Harper, senior member of the publishing firm of Harper Brothers. **27.** Herr Henry Hobart, Governor of Madras, and eldest son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

May 20.—Hon. Jesse D. Bright, ex-United States Senator from Indiana.

June 14.—Sam'l S. Drake, historian and antiquarian of Boston. **29.** Ferdinand I., ex-Emperor of Austria, aged 82.

July 1.—Rev. Dr. Benjamin, Professor of Oriental and Classical Languages, and one of the revisers of the Old Testament, in England. **7.** J. E. Cairnes, of London University. **8.** Gen'l Frank P. Blair, Jr., at St. Louis, aged 54 years. **18.** Lady Jane Franklin, aged 70 years. **23.** Isaac Merritt Singer, in England, inventor of the Sewing Machine bearing his name.....Sir Charles Locock, in England, many years first Physician-accoucheur to the Queen, attending at the birth of every one of her Majesty's children, for which service he was created a Baronet. **31.** Andrew Johnson, ex-President of the U. S., aged 67.

August 2.—Gen. Alexander Hamilton, of New York, son of the famous early politician of that name, aged 90 years. **4.** Hans Christian Andersen, the German author, aged 70 years. **16.** Rev. Charles G. Finney, President of Oberlin College. **18.** Senor Gabriel Garcia Moreno, President of Ecuador, was assassinated. **23.** Rev. Cyrus Nutt, D. D., L. L. D., for fifteen years President of the Indiana State University. **27.** W. C. Ralston, President of the Bank of California, the day after the failure of his bank, committed suicide by drowning.

September 1.—Rev. F. H. Gillett, D. D., author, etc., aged 52 years. **11.** Hon. Henry T. Blow, in New York, ex-Congressman of Missouri.

October 21.—Frederick Hudson, for many years managing editor of the New York Herald, aged 56 years.

November 22.—Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States, of apoplexy, in his room in the capitol. **24.** Wm. B. Astor, of New York, aged 81 years; the wealthiest man in America, owning at the time of his death 2500 houses, and his aggregate wealth being \$150,000,000. **29.** Hon. Isaac Welsh, for several years an honored member of the Ohio Legislature, and serving a second term as Treasurer of State.

INDEX TO ARTICLES.

Annual Address,	1	Intelligence of Nations,	31
Archery,	18	Inventions, Secrecy of,	35
Ancient Wonders,	21	Impolite Things,	58
American Nicknames,	25	Injurious Practice,	65
April, The First of,	33	Iron in Stones and Furnaces,	74
Ague, Cure for,	64	Immigration, Influence on National Wealth,	77
Animals, Treatment of Sick,	70	Indebtedness of Cities,	78
Ages, Ripe Old,	76	Indebtedness of Nations,	79
Better than Gold,	26	Iron, Antiquity of,	79
Blue (The) and the Gray,	29	Interest, Legal Rates of,	80
Billings, Josh, Wants to Know,	33	Journalism, Independent,	32
Boy (The), Who Loves His Mother,	44	Kindergarten, The,	44
Boys, To Remember,	58	Language, A Universal,	21
Boys, Encourage the,	58	London, Its Bridges, Fires, &c.,	28
Boy, The Sailor,	59	Liquor Law, Indiana,	33
Baby Mysteries,	60	Law, Business,	35
Bath, The Daily,	62	Lord Mayor of London,	51
Bees in the United States,	71	Like a Little Man,	54
Butter as a Farm Product,	75	Lamps, Why They Explode,	77
Curious Facts,	24	Libraries, Public, in the United States,	77
Chinese at Home,	27	Mistletoe Bough, The,	30
Cold, Years of, in Europe,	33	Massacre of St. Bartholomew,	39
Centennial Exhibition,	36	Marry, When to,	41
Company, Having,	43	Mothers Need Culture,	42
Charles IV. of France,	49	Marriage, Sure Signs of,	46
Companions for Life,	58	Marriage, Chances of,	46
Color, Harmonious Contrasts,	60	Milk Cure,	64
Cherry Bob,	61	Money, Where It Goes,	75
Cure, Novel,	64	Metals, The Precious,	79
Cough, How to Alleviate,	64	Newspaper Correspondent,	31
Corn Crop,	66	Nations, What They Owe,	79
Census, Facts of the U. S.,	72 to 73	Nutrition in Food,	79
Crop, The Greatest in the World,	75	Obesity, Relief for,	65
Currency Circulation,	78	Ornament, Beautiful Floral,	71
Carbon from the Earth,	79	Our Country's Development,	74
Census of the States and Territories,	80	Ocean Cables Now in Use,	77
Congress, Forty-Fourth,	85 to 86	Oxford University, Wealth of,	79
Don't Do It,	35	Portrait of the Outcast,	20
Divorce, The Road to,	46	Presidents of the United States,	22
Dyspeptics,	64	Palimistry, Points of,	35
Drink, The Only,	65	Parlor Fern-Cases,	47
Drink, What the People,	76	Pets, Household,	55
Debt, The Public,	78	Pear Blight, Cure for,	66
Dumb Creatures, Mental Powers of: The Considerate Cat—A Sensible Horse—Fidelity of a Duck and Drake—A Discerning Dog—Wisdom of the Wasp—Observing Dogs—A Talking Parrot—Ingenuity of a Dog and Cat—Birds Acting in Concert, after Deliberation—The Morality of a Dog,	15 to 17	Poultry for Pleasure and Profit,	67
Export Trade of the United States,	76	Plants, Raising New Kinds,	68
Expenses of Living,	83	Pork Packing in the West,	75
Election Returns,	89	Population of the World,	76
Families and Dwellings in Cities,	78	Postal Statistics,	80
Farm, A Mammoth,	22	Patrons of Husbandry,	84
Flashes of Fun,	40	Queen Victoria's Jewel Room,	23
Friends,	45	Railroad Traveling, Safety of,	21
Family, Peace in the,	46	Royalty, Cost of,	27
Florida, A Good Word for,	50	Rich Men, How They Begin Life,	31
Female Society,	60	Recipes, Household,	52
Father, What Do You Call Him,	60	Recipes, Miscellaneous,	53
Feet, Care of the,	65	Representatives in Congress,	80
Farming in the Past,	64	Smile, A,	49
Farmers Should Look Ahead,	68	Spelling Puzzle,	56
Farmers and Their Farms,	69	Secret of Success,	60
Farmers' Maxims,	71	Sowing,	60
Farm Products, Value of,	71	Snob, The,	60
Good Precept, Well Told,	27	Sleep Enough,	64
Gentleman, A True,	29	Shade Trees,	71
Girl (The) Who Wins,	42	Steam Power,	77
Gentlemen, Conduct Becoming,	43	State Governments,	87
Gipsy Girl,	57	Typhoid Fever Diet,	65
Goose, How to Know a,	58	Timber, Preservation of,	70
Gun Factories,	75	Universe, End of the,	19
Government Statistics,	76	United States Government,	85
General Assembly of Ohio,	88	Virtue in Whistling,	32
How Are You?	32	Wonders of Our Globe,	38
Hawaiians, Sports of the,	34	Wit and Wisdom,	40
Happy Husbands,	41	Women, French and American,	44
Home, Making Beautiful,	48	Winter Pot Plants,	47
Health Without Medicine,	62	Women, What They Shall Be,	48
Heat of a Room,	65	Whistle Better than Whine,	58
Hentown,	71	Women, Work and Health,	63
Hydrophobia,	65	Water, Hard and Soft,	64
Idlers, Three Millions,	27	Wages of Farm Labor,	81
		Wages of Mechanical Labor,	82
		Year, The Old and New,	2

Perry Davis' Pain Killer!

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the most constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and traveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our lakes and rivers without it.

ITS MERITS ARE UNSURPASSED.

If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, twenty to thirty drops, in a little water, will almost instantly cure you. There is nothing equal to it; in a few moments it cures

Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heart-burn, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Flux, Wind in Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, and Sick Headache.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

STRONGEST PROOF OF INTRINSIC MERIT.

DEAR SIRS.—I ought to have acknowledged long ago the box of Pain-Killer you had the goodness to send me last year. Its coming was most providential. I believe hundreds of lives were saved, under God, by it. The cholera appeared here soon after we received it. We resorted at once to the Pain-Killer, using as directed for cholera. A list was kept of all to whom the Pain-Killer was given, and our native assistants assured us that eight out of every ten to whom it was prescribed recovered. It has, too, been very useful in various other diseases. It has proved an incalculable blessing to multitudes of poor people throughout all this region. Our native preachers are never willing to go out on their excursions without a supply of the Pain-Killer. It gives them favor in the eyes of the people, and access to families and localities by whom otherwise they would be very indifferently received.

Believe me, dear sirs, gratefully and faithfully yours,
J. M. JOHNSON, Missionary at Swatow, China.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

No family should be without **Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-Killer**. It can be given to the infant for colic and to the adult for rheumatism.

FEVER & AGUE!

In sections of the country where this dread disease is prevailing there can be found no better remedy. Directions for using accompany each bottle.

What Eminent Ministers and Religious Papers have to say.

"In my mountain travels no medicine is of as universal application as Pain-Killer."—*Rev. M. H. Bizby, Burmah.*

"We always keep it where we can put our hands on it in the dark, if need be."—*Rev. C. Hibbard, Burmah.*

"One of the most useful medicines; have used and dispensed it for the past twenty years."—*Rev. Wm. Ward, Assam.*

"For both internal and external application have found it of great value."—*Christian Era.*

"We can confidently recommend the Pain-Killer."—*Toronto Baptist.*

"Should be kept in every house, in readiness for sudden attacks of sickness."—*Christian Press.*

It is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

Directions for Using Accompany each Bottle.

PRICE—25 Cents, 50 Cents, and \$1.00 per Bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO.,

CINCINNATI, O.

Proprietors for the Southern & Western States.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

SAFE! SURE! RELIABLE!

Allen's Lung Balsam

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS

Asthma, Colds, Croup,

—AND—

ALL LUNG DISEASES

As an Expectorant it has Many Rivals,
BUT NO EQUAL!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

ALLEN'S LUNG BAL-
SAM, the great Lung
Remedy.

L OUD is the praise in favor
of it.

L ONG will those enjoy life
who use it.

E VERY ONE suffering
with Coughs should not
delay.

N O PERSON fails to speak
well of it.

S HOULD you have occa-
sion, get it at once.

L UNG BALSAM (Allen's)
contains no Opium.

U SE FOR COUGH that
which others recom-
mend.

N EVER DESPAIR of a
cure till you have used
this Balsam.

G O TO THE DRUG STORE
for Allen's Lung Bal-
sam. Use no other.

B EWARE of Consump-
tion; use the remedy
in time.

A LL who use it recom-
mend it to their friends.

L ET no time be lost when
a cough first appears.

S TOP it at once by using
Allen's Lung Balsam.

A LL PHYSICIANS re-
commend it as a good
and safe remedy.

M OTHERS should keep it
on hand in CASE OF
CROUP.

TESTIMONIALS.

What the Press has to Say.

The following is an ex-
tract from the Columbus
(Miss.) Democrat, W. H.
WORTHINGTON, Proprietor:

"Our experience with **Al-
len's Lung Balsam**, for
Colds and Coughs, has been
of the most satisfactory char-
acter. So efficient, indeed,
have we found it, after re-
peated trials in our family,
that we have discarded all
other similar remedies. We
are satisfied that it is the
best remedy for all affections
of the THROAT and LUNGS
before the public, and most
cordially recommend it to
those who may be afflicted.
The Balsam is recommended
by physicians who have be-
come acquainted with its
great success."

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."

COLUMBIA, ALA., Mar. 8.
J. N. HARRIS & Co: Dear
Sirs,—I am taking ALLEN'S
LUNG BALSAM for a disease
of the Lungs of thirteen
years' standing. I have used
every remedy offered, and
this is the only remedy that
has given me any relief. I
know it saved my life last
Spring. At that time I com-
menced using it, and I re-
ceived immediate relief. It
stopped on my lungs in ten
hours. You are at perfect
liberty to publish this letter
for the benefit of suffering
humanity; and with respect,
I remain, yours truly,

D. D. POOL.

MINISTERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

Who are so often afflicted with Throat Diseases, will find a sure remedy in this **Balsam**. Lozenges and wafers sometimes give relief, but this **Balsam**, taken a few times, will insure a permanent cure.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,

CINCINNATI, O.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

EMPIRE AGRICULTURAL WORKS

ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

MINARD HARDER, Proprietor,

MANUFACTURER OF THE

Gold Medal Threshing Machine,

"CHEAPEST FOR THE FARMER."

"THE BEST EVER MADE."



Harder's Premium Railway Horse Power and Thresher and Cleaner awarded
THE TWO GRAND GOLD MEDALS
At the Great National Trial, at Auburn, N. Y.

For "Slow and easy movement of horses, 15 rods less than 1½ miles per hour; Mechanical Construction of the very best kind; thorough and conscientious workmanship and materials in every place; nothing slighted; excellent work, &c.," as shown by official Report of Judges. Threshers, Separators, Fanning Mills, Wood Saws, Seed Sowers and Planters, all of the best in Market. Catalogue with price, full information, and Judges Report of Auburn Trial sent free.

Address, MINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, Schcharie Co., N. Y.

From Michigan State Agricultural College.—Prof. M. Miles, State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., writes about this Two-horse Power, and Thresher and Cleaner: "For several years past we have used your horse-power on the college farm, in sawing wood, cutting feed and threshing, with the most successful results. We have expended nothing in repairs, which speaks well for the workmanship and prospective durability of the machines."

The Machine for Western Farmers.—F. F. Farham and Thomas Smith Columbus, Wis., write about this Machine: "We have been using your Two-horse Railway-power and Thresher and Cleaner since last fall. The Thresher and Cleaner works to perfection, and the horses than we ever required. The machine is highly pleased with it. We thresh with three men and two horses about twenty bushels of wheat per hour, and do it easily for both men and team. We predict a large sale for it in the West as soon as their advantages are known."

Without the least Flattery.—Rev. John C. Bayless, Grayson, Ky., writes about this Two-horse Power, and Thresher and Cleaner: "I have found your Machines all they were represented to be. They are made of good material, and well put together. All our threshing was done in the open field. With anything like fair grain and fair weather, I can thresh and clean at least 250 bushels of wheat, or 500 bushels of oats, with my two horses. I do not think the horses found treading as hard as pulling an ordinary load; nor did we have any special trouble in breaking them in. They came out of the entire season looking fully as well as before. All the farmers for whom we threshed have spoken in high terms of the machine. The people find they can get out their wheat with so little cost, and so expeditiously and clean, that they are encouraged to sow a greater breadth of land. This is without the least flattery."

CINCINNATI Daily and Weekly Times.

CIRCULATION DAILY,
13,964.

CIRCULATION WEEKLY,
100,458.

Why Advertisers Prefer the Cincinnati Times.

Because it has Ten Thousand Two Hundred and Forty (10,240) Local Agents, and a circulation of 182,217 copies weekly, or 9,711,495 copies yearly.

Rates of Advertising in the Weekly Times

Ordinary Advertisements, (Agate Space).....	\$0 75 per line.
Special Notices	1 00 "
Reading Matter	1 50 "

Rates of Advertising in the Daily Times.

Reading Matter.....	50 cents per line.
Business Notices.....	20 "
Displayed Advertisements.....	\$1.00 per Square of 9 Lines Agate.
Wants, For Sale, For Rent, Personals, Lost, Found, Notices, Deaths, Mar- riages, etc.....	8 cents per line.

Advertisements may be sent direct, or through any responsible agency in the United States.

ADDRESS,

CINCINNATI TIMES CO.,

62 W. Third Street,

CINCINNATI, O.

New Map of Our Country —AND THE— CINCINNATI WEEKLY TIMES

The Centennial year of our nation will be one of more than ordinary interest. Reports from the Great National Exposition will be very interesting, and the Presidential Campaign will be important to all intelligent, reading citizens of this great country. The CINCINNATI WEEKLY TIMES will, as heretofore, take an active and leading part in the Presidential canvass, as well as give all the news of the day, including the latest reports of the markets.

At great expense the publishers of the TIMES have contracted for the publication of a

NEW MAP OF THE NORTH-WEST.

It gives the very latest railroad lines, and the location of all cities and towns of prominence in the following states:

OHIO, NEBRASKA, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA,
INDIANA, KENTUCKY, DAKOTA, KANSAS,
ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, WISCONSIN, IOWA.

It is handsomely colored, and hung on rollers, and will be furnished to all subscribers for the WEEKLY TIMES, and to none others, at the following very low rates:

SINGLE—Times and Hand-Book, postpaid.....	\$2 00
Times, Hand-Book and Map, postpaid.....	2 40
CLUBS OF TEN—Times and Hand-Book, postpaid.....	\$1 60
Times, Hand-Book & Map, postpaid.....	2 00

An extra copy of each to the person sending a club, or some premium selected from our Premium List.

Household Map of the United States.

Containing the latest geographical information of our whole country—of great value to persons looking out for new homes. The PUBLISHER'S PRICE OF THIS MAP is \$3.00. Any one who will send us this amount and 50 cents additional (\$3.50) to prepay postage on the Times, Hand-Book and Map, will receive them all.

This gives the Times and Hand-Book Free to All who Buy the Map.

AGENTS WANTED in every town and neighborhood in the United States, who will be liberally compensated for their services.

ADDRESS,
TIMES COMPANY.

JANUARY, 1876.

1

12

22

2

13

23

3

14

24

4

15

25

5

16

26

6

17

27

7

18

28

8

19

29

9

20

30

10

11

21

31

FEBRUARY, 1876.

1	11	20
2	12	21
3	13	22
4	14	23
5	15	24
6	16	25
7	17	26
8	18	27
9	19	28
10	29	

MARCH, 1876.

1	12	22	
2	13	23	
3	14	24	
4	15	25	
5	16	26	
6	17	27	
7	18	28	
8	19	29	
9	20	30	
10	11	21	31

APRIL, 1876.

1

11

21

2

12

22

3

13

23

4

14

24

5

15

25

6

16

26

7

17

27

8

18

28

9

19

29

10

20

30

MAY, 1876.

1

12

22

2

13

23

3

14

24

4

15

25

5

16

26

6

17

27

7

18

28

8

19

29

9

20

30

10

11

21

31

JUNE, 1876.

1	11	21
2	12	22
3	13	23
4	14	24
5	15	25
6	16	26
7	17	27
8	18	28
9	19	29
10	20	30

JULY, 1876.

1	12	22	
2	13	23	
3	14	24	
4	15	25	
5	16	26	
6	17	27	
7	18	28	
8	19	29	
9	20	30	
10	11	21	31

AUGUST, 1876.

1	12	22	
2	13	23	
3	14	24	
4	15	25	
5	16	26	
6	17	27	
7	18	28	
8	19	29	
9	20	30	
10	11	21	31

SEPTEMBER, 1876.

1	11	21
2	12	22
3	13	23
4	14	24
5	15	25
6	16	26
7	17	27
8	18	28
9	19	29
10	20	30

OCTOBER, 1876.

1	12	22	
2	13	23	
3	14	24	
4	15	25	
5	16	26	
6	17	27	
7	18	28	
8	19	29	
9	20	30	
10	11	21	31

NOVEMBER, 1876.

1	11	21
2	12	22
3	13	23
4	14	24
5	15	25
6	16	26
7	17	27
8	18	28
9	19	29
10	20	30

DECEMBER, 1876.

1	12	22	
2	13	23	
3	14	24	
4	15	25	
5	16	26	
6	17	27	
7	18	28	
8	19	29	
9	20	30	
10	11	21	31

MEMORANDA.

--	--

MEMORANDA.

--	--

MEMORANDA.

--	--

PERFECTION ACQUIRED

— IN THE —



MONITOR COOKING STOVES.

QUICKEST BAKER,
MOST ECONOMICAL,
MOST CONVENIENT,
THE MOST CLEANLY.
LARGEST VARIETY OF SIZES,
FINEST APPEARANCE,
EASIEST MANAGED,
And THE BEST MADE.

The **NEW IMPROVED MONITOR** is the only Stove ever placed upon the market against which no objection is raised. It is the **MANUFACTURER'S PRIDE** and the **HOUSEKEEPER'S DELIGHT**.

— — — — —
ALSO, THE

Fashion Cooking Stove for Wood

IN THIRTY DIFFERENT SIZES.

Manufactured by **Wm. Resor & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

For Sale by the Principal Stove Dealers in the Country.